2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

Assembly Amendment (AA-ASA1-SB55)

Receive	ed: 06/22/2001				Received By: rn	narchan	
Wanted: Soon				Identical to LRB:			
For: As	sembly Repub	lican Caucus			By/Representing	: Smith	
This file	e may be shown	to any legislat	or: NO		Drafter: rmarch	an	
May Co	ontact:				Addl. Drafters:		
Subject	Fin. Ins	st miscellane	ous		Extra Copies:		
Submit	via email: NO						
Request	ter's email:						
Pre To	pic:	•		-		·	
ARC:	Smith - AM7	1,					
Topic:	100		<u>. </u>		18-1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Rental p	ourchase compa	nies					
Instruc	tions:			·			
See Atta	ached						
 Draftin	g History:			-			
Vers.	Drafted	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
/?	rmarchan 06/22/2001	jdyer 06/22/2001					
/1			kfollet 06/23/20	01	lrb_docadmin 06/23/2001		
FE Sent	For:						

FE Sent For:

2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

Assembly Amendment (AA-ASA1-SB55)

Received: 06/22/2001	Received By: rmarchan
Wanted. Soon	Identical to LRB:
For: Assembly Republican Caucus	By/Representing: Smith
This file may be shown to any legislator: NO	Drafter: rmarchan
May Contact:	Addl. Drafters:
Subject: Fin. Inst miscellaneous	Extra Copies:
Submit via email: NO	
Requester's email:	
Pre Topic:	
ARC:Smith - AM71,	
Topic:	
Rental purchase companies	
Instructions:	
See Attached	
Drafting History:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Vers. Drafted Reviewed Typed Pr // 22 jd ()	Submitted Jacketed Required
t .	

<END>

Budget Amendments 2001 - 2003

Prepared by the Assembly Republican Caucus

Statement of Intent

Exempts rental-purchase companies from the Consumer Act, and regulates such leases and the businesses that rent property to individuals under these leases.

Legislator

Urban

Amendment

71

Legislator 2

Pass or Fail

Pass

Legislator 3

Spending Cut

Legislator 4

Withdrawn

Staff contact

Sara

Package

Agency

Financial Institutions

Summary

This amendment, which is also AB 393, is a comprehensive "Rental Purchase Act" that includes:

Automatic merchandise ownership provisions

Grace periods for missed payments

Limits on late charges Reinstatement rights Loss of income protection

Advertising and price card regulation

Protection against unreasonable collection practices

Currently 45 states passed laws similar to this amendment, many of which are based n suggested legislation from the Council of State Governments. No state has ever repealed a rental-purchase law.

AB 393 had a public hearing in the Financial Institutions Committee.

Fiscal Impact

DOA Fiscal Estimate:

Increased state costs of \$91.500 will be offset by increased of \$11,700 GPR and \$97,800 FED for a net savings of \$6,300 per year.

Drafting Inst

ARC Analyst

Smith

Request #

198

Friday, June 22, 2001

Page 9 of 33

2001 – 2002 LEGISLATURE

LRB+2573/2 RJM:wlj:kjf-

ILL PMNE

2001 ASSEMBLY BILL 393

AA- ASA 1-5055

May 14, 2001 – Introduced by Representatives Urban, Huebsch, Olsen, Vrakas, Starzyk, Kreibich, Montgomery, Plouff, Plale, J. Ritzgerald, Miller, Hahn, Musser, Wade, M. Lehman, Gunderson, Turner, Petrowsky, Lassa, Ott and Stone, cosponsored by Senators M. Meyer, S. Fitzgerald and Rosenzwerg. Referred to Committee on Financial Institutions.

AN ACT to amend chapter 218 (title), 220.02 (2) (b) and 220.02 (3); and to create subchapter XI of chapter 218 [precedes 218.61], 409.104 (12m) and 421.202 (7m) of the statutes; relating to: regulating rental-purchase companies, providing an exemption from emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, and providing a penalty.

1

2

3

4

5

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, a consumer credit transaction that is entered into for personal, family, or household purposes is generally subject to the Wisconsin Consumer Act (consumer act). The consumer act grants consumers certain rights and remedies and contains notice and disclosure requirements and prohibitions relating to consumer credit transactions. Currently, a consumer lease that has a term of more than four months is among the consumer credit transactions that are subject to the consumer act. In addition, the consumer act applies to any other consumer lease, if the lessee pays or agrees to pay at least an amount that is substantially equal to the value of the leased property and if the lessee will become, or for not more than a nominal additional payment has the option to become, the owner of the leased property.

This bill exempts certain consumer leases from the consumer act and creates a new subchapter of the statutes for the purpose of regulating these leases and the businesses that rent property to individuals under these leases. The primary aspects of the bill are as follows:

Scope

The bill regulates the activities of a rental—purchase company, which is defined in the bill as any person engaged in the business of entering into rent—to—own agreements or acquiring or servicing rent—to—own agreements. With certain exceptions, an agreement qualifies as a rent—to—own agreement under the bill if, among other things, the rental property is to be used primarily for personal, family, or household purposes; the agreement has an initial term of four months or less and is automatically renewable with each payment after the initial term; the agreement does not require the lessee to renew the agreement beyond the initial term; and the agreement permits, but does not require, the lessee to acquire ownership of the personal property. Under the bill, a rent—to—own agreement is not subject to any laws relating to a security interest or lease under the Uniform Commercial Code.

Certain transactions are specifically excluded, however, from the new subchapter. These exclusions include a lease or bailment of personal property that is incidental to the lease of real property; a credit sale, as defined in the federal consumer credit protection laws; and a motor vehicle lease.

Administration

The bill requires every rental—purchase company doing business in this state to obtain a license from the division of banking in the department of financial institutions (division), pay an annual license fee, and make annual reports to the division. The bill permits the division to examine the books and records of a rental—purchase company to determine compliance with the new subchapter. The division may suspend or revoke a rental—purchase company's registration if, among other things, the rental—purchase company violates the new subchapter, the rental—purchase company fails to pay the license fee, or the division becomes aware of a fact that would be grounds for refusing to grant the rental—purchase company a license. If certain conditions are satisfied, a rental—purchase company may appeal an order of the division that suspends or revokes the rental—purchase company's license.

Provisions of rent-to-own agreements

The bill requires every rent—to—own agreement to contain all of the following provisions, to the extent applicable:

(1) A description of the rental property.

(2) The cost of purchasing the rental property on the date on which the rent-to-own agreement is executed.

(3) A statement indicating that it may cost less to purchase the rental property from a retailer other than the rental-purchase company.

(4) The amount of the periodic rental payment.

(5) The amount of any payment due when the rent-to-own agreement is executed or the rental property is delivered.

(6) The total dollar amount/total number, and timing of all rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.

(7) The total dollar amount and an itemization of all taxes, liability damage waiver fees, fees for optional services, processing and application fees, and delivery

charges that the lessee would incur if the lessee were to rent the property until the lessee acquires ownership.

(8) An itemization and description of any other charges or fees the rental-purchase company may charge the lessee.

(9) A summary of the lessee's early—purchase option.

(10) A description of the lessee's responsibility in the event of theft of or damage to the rental property.

(11) A statement indicating that, with certain exceptions, the rental-purchase company is required to service the rental property to maintain it in good working condition.

(12) A statement that the lessee may terminate the rental-purchase agreement at any time, without penalty, by surrendering the rental property in good repair.

(13) A description of the lessee's right to reinstate the rental-purchase agreement.

(14) A statement indicating that the lessee does not own the rental property and will not own the property until exercising an early-purchase option or making

all rental payments necessary to acquire ownership.

The bill also prohibits certain provisions from being placed in a rent-to-own agreement. For example, under the bill, a rent-to-own agreement may not include a confession of judgment, a provision granting the rental-purchase company a security interest in property other than the rental property, a provision granting the rental-purchase company permission to enter the lessee's premises or commit a breach of the peace in repossessing the rental property, a waiver of any defense or counterclaim or any provision of the new subchapter, a provision requiring rental payments totaling more than the total dollar amount of all rental payments necessary to acquire ownership, a provision requiring the lessee to purchase insurance from the rental-purchase company to insure the rental property, or a provision requiring the lessee to pay attorncy fccs. Several of these prohibitions are similar to prohibitions contained in the consumer act.

Disclosure

All required provisions of a rent-to-own agreement must be clearly and conspicuously disclosed to the lessee in at least eight-point standard type on the face of the rent to-own agreement. The lessee's payment obligations must be evidenced by a single, dated instrument that includes the signatures of the rental-purchase As under the consumer act, the bill requires the company and lessee. rental-purchase company to provide/the lessee, or one lessee if there are multiple lessees under the same agreement, with a copy of the executed rent-to-own agreement. In addition, a rental-purchase company must provide the lessee with a receipt for any payment made by the lessee in cash, or upon request, for any other With certain exceptions, upon the request of a lessee, a type of payment. rental-purchase company must also provide the lessee or a person designated by the lessee with a copy of the lessee's payment history. The rental-purchase company may charge a fee if a lessee or designated person requests more than one copy in any 12-month period.

Related transactions

Under the bill, a rental-purchase company must offer an early-purchase option to a lessee and may offer a liability waiver to a lessee. The terms of a liability waiver and the fact that the lessee is not required to purchase the waiver must be disclosed to the lessee in writing. The fee for the liability waiver may not equal more than 10% of the rental payment due under the rent-to-own agreement. The bill permits a lessee to cancel a liability waiver at the end of any rental term.

Marketing activities

With certain exceptions, the bill requires a rental-purchase company to display a card or tag on or next to any property offered for rent, indicating whether the property is new or used and indicating the cash price of the property, the amount of the rental payment and the term over which the rental payment must be made, and the total number and total dollar amount of all rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the property. In addition, a rental-purchase company must ensure that an advertisement for a rent-to-own agreement that refers to the amount of a payment for a specific item of property also states that the advertisement is for a rent-to-own agreement and that the lessee does not acquire ownership of the property if the lessee fails to make all rental payments necessary to acquire ownership. The advertisement must also include the total number and total dollar amount of all rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the property. The provisions relating to advertising, however, do not apply to an in-store display or an advertisement published in the vellow pages or similar business directory. The consumer act does not contain a similar provision regulating the manner in which consumer credit is marketed, although the consumer act does prohibit false, misleading, and deceptive advertising of certain products.

Similar to the consumer act, the bill prohibits a rental-purchase company from inducing an individual to enter into a rent-to-own agreement by giving or offering to give the individual a rebate or discount in consideration of the individual's giving the rental-purchase company the names of prospective lessees, if the earning of the rebate or discount is contingent upon the occurrence of any event that takes place after the time that the individual enters into the rent-to-own agreement. The bill, however, specifically allows a rental-purchase company to give or offer to give a rebate or discount to a current lessee, in consideration of the lessee's giving the rental-purchase company the names of prospective lessees

Right to reduced amount of rental payments and right to reinstatement

Under the bill, if a lessee who has paid more than 50% of the total dollar amount of rental payments necessary to acquire ownership provides the rental—purchase company with reasonable evidence that the lessee's monthly income is reduced by at least 25% due to certain specified events, the rental—purchase company must reduce the amount of each rental payment by the same percentage that the lessee's monthly income is reduced or by 50%, whichever is less. The events that may trigger a reduced rental payment are pregnancy, disability, an involuntary job loss, or an involuntary reduction in the amount of hours worked or wages earned by the lessee. The reduced rental payment must remain in effect until the lessee's monthly income is no longer reduced, except that the amount of each rental payment may be adjusted

accordingly as the lessee's monthly income increases. A rental-purchase company may reasonably require continuing evidence of reduced monthly income. To compensate for the reduced amount of the rental payments, a rental-purchase company may increase the total number of rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property. A rental-purchase company may not, however, increase the total dollar amount of rental payments necessary to acquire ownership, or the amount of any single rental payment, to greater than the amount initially disclosed in the rent-to-own agreement. The consumer act does not contain any similar provisions.

The bill also grants a lessee the right to reinstate a terminated rent-to-own agreement, as long as the lessee returned the rental property within five days after termination and not more than 21 days have passed since the return date or, if the lessee paid at least two-thirds of the total number of rental payments necessary to acquire ownership, not more than 45 days have passed since the return date. A rental-purchase company may require the payment of a \$5 reinstatement fee, all past-due rental charges, and any applicable late fees as a condition of reinstatement. Upon reinstatement, a rental-purchase company must provide a lessee with the same rental property, if available and in the same condition as when it was returned, or with comparable quality rental property.

Default and right to cure

The bill establishes a notice procedure similar to that contained in the consumer act that a rental-purchase company may follow if a lessee defaults under a rent-to-own agreement. The bill defines "default" as a material breach of the rent-to-own agreement or a failure to return rental property within seven days after the expiration of the term for which the last payment was made. Before giving a lessee a notice of default, a rental-purchase company may first request the lessee to voluntarily surrender the applicable rental property. Under the bill, as under the consumer act, with certain exceptions, to file an action against a lessee arising out of the lessee's default, a rental-purchase company must give to the lessee a written notice of the default and of the lessee's right, within 15 days after receiving the notice, to cure the default. Under the bill, the notice must specify, among other things, the actions required to cure the default, although, unlike the consumer act, the bill does not indicate what actions are required or permitted. As in the consumer act, if the lessee received a similar notice and cured the applicable default at least twice during the year preceding the current default, the bill permits a rental-purchase company to file an action without providing the written notice of default and right to cure as a condition of filing an action.

Collections practices

Under the bill, a rental-purchase company may not do any of the following in attempting to recover rental property or collect amounts owed under a rent-to-own agreement:

(1) Use or threaten to use force or violence.

(2) Disclose or threaten to disclose false information relating to the creditworthiness of the lessee.

- (3) Disclose or threaten to disclose a debt that is disputed by the lessee without disclosing the fact that the debt is disputed.
 - (4) Harass or threaten the lessee of a relative of the lessee.
- (5) Use obscene language in communicating with the lessee or a relative of the lessee.
 - (6) Threaten to enforce a right with knowledge that the right does not exist.
- (7) Use a communication that falsely simulates legal, judicial, or governmental process.
- (8) Threaten to file an action against the lessec, unless the action is of a type that the rental-purchase company files in the regular course of business or unless the rental-purchase company intends to file the action.
- (9) With certain exceptions, disclose or threaten to disclose to a person other than the lessee or the lessee's spouse information affecting the lessee's reputation, with knowledge or reason to know that the person to whom the disclosure is made does not have a legitimate business need for the information.

In addition, a rental—purchase company may not threaten criminal prosecution except that the rental—purchase company may inform the lessee of the criminal prohibition against theft and the penalties for violating that prohibition. A rental—purchase company also may not communicate with a lessee's employer, except to verify employment status or earnings, to determine whether the employer has established a debt counseling procedure or to give effect to an assignment of earnings. Similar provisions regarding debt collection are also contained in the consumer act.

Obligation of good faith

Every agreement and duty regulated or established under the bill must be executed or performed in good faith, consistent with reasonable standards of fair dealing.

Penalties, remedies, defenses, and statute of limitations

Depending upon the violation, a rental-purchase company that violates the new subchapter may be required to forfeit up to \$100 per violation or may be subjected to a \$1,000 fine and imprisonment for up to six months. In addition, with certain exceptions, a rental-purchase company that violates the new subchapter is liable to a lessee damaged as a result of the violation for the greater of \$100; the amount of actual damages sustained as a result of the violation, including incidental and consequential damages; or an amount equal to 25% of the total amount of payments due in one month under the lessee's rent-to-own agreement, up to \$1,000. A rental-purchase company is also liable for the costs of the action and reasonable If, however, a rental-purchase company includes a prohibited attorney fees. provision in a rent-to-own agreement, these remedies do not apply. In this case, the rental-purchase company must surrender to the lessee the rental property and any amounts paid under the rent-to-own agreement. With certain limited exceptions, multiple violations in connection with the same rent-to-own agreement only entitle the lessee to a single recovery. The bill also caps the total liability of a rental-purchase company under a class action at \$100,000 plus costs and reasonable attorney fees.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

created to read:

The bill establishes two defenses to a rental-purchase company's liability for any violation of the subchapter. First, a rental-purchase company is not liable for any violation resulting from an error of the rental-purchase company if, within 60 days after discovering the error, the rental-purchase company notifies the lessee of the error and makes necessary adjustments to correct the error. Second, a rental-purchase company is not liable for any violation that the rental-purchase company shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, was unintentional and resulted from a bona fide error that the rental-purchase company has acted to correct and that took place notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably adopted to avoid the error. The bill specifies that a bona fide error includes a clerical error, an error in making calculations, and an error due to computer malfunction or computer programming or a printing error. The consumer act does not contain similar defenses.

An action brought by a lessee for a violation of the new subchapter must be commenced within one year after the date of the violation, two years after the date on which the rent-to-own agreement was entered into, or one year after the date of the last payment, whichever is later. This statute of limitations is generally the same as the statute of limitations under the consumer act.

For further information see the **state** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

That line insert

When the 1003, we after My:

Section 1. Chapter 218 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

CHAPTER 218

FINANCE COMPANIES, AUTO

DEALERS, ADJUSTMENT COMPANIES

AND, COLLECTION AGENCIES,

RENTAL-PURCHASE COMPANIES, AND

RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENTS

Section 2. Subchapter XI of chapter 218 [precedes 218.61] of the statutes is

CHAPTER 218

1	SUBCHAPTER XI
2	RENTAL-PURCHASE COMPANIES AND
3	RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENTS
4	218.61 Definitions. In this subchapter:
5	(1) "Division" means the division of banking in the department of financial
6	institutions.
7.	(2) "Lessee" means an individual who rents personal property under a
8	rent-to-own agreement.
9	(3) "Licensee" means a rental-purchase company holding a license issued by
10	the division under this subchapter.
11 .	(4) "Rental property" means personal property rented under a rent-to-own
12	agreement.
13	(5) "Rental-purchase company" means a person engaged in the business of
14	entering into rent-to-own agreements in this state or acquiring or servicing
15	rent-to-own agreements that are entered into in this state.
16	(6) "Rent-to-own agreement" means an agreement between a
17	rental-purchase company and a lessee for the use of personal property if all of the
18	following conditions are met:
19	(a) The personal property that is rented under the agreement is to be used
20	primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
21	(b) The agreement has an initial term of 4 months or less and is automatically
22	renewable with each payment after the initial term.
23	(c) The agreement does not obligate or require the lessee to renew the
24	agreement beyond the initial term.

1	(d) The agreement permits, but does not obligate, the lessee to acquire
2	ownership of the personal property.
3	218.612 Scope. (1) INAPPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS. A rent-to-own agreement
4	under this subchapter is not governed by the laws relating to a security interest, as
5	defined in s. 401.201 (37), or a lease, as defined in s. 411.103 (1) (j), and is not
6	governed by chs. 421 to 427 and 429.
7	(2) EXCLUSIONS. This subchapter does not apply to any of the following:
8	(a) A lease or bailment of personal property that is incidental to the lease of real
9	property.
10	(b) A lease of a motor vehicle, as defined in s. 218.0101 (22).
11	(c) Λ credit sale, as defined in 15 USC 1602 (g) and in the regulations
12	promulgated under that section.
13	218.614 Territorial application. For the purposes of this subchapter, a
14	rent-to-own agreement is entered into in this state if any of the following applies:
15	(1) A writing signed by a lessee and evidencing the obligation under the
16	rent-to-own agreement or an offer of a lessee is received by a rental-purchase
17	company in this state.
18	(2) The rental-purchase company induces a lessee who is a resident of this
19	state to enter into the rent-to-own agreement by face-to-face solicitation or by mai
20	or telephone solicitation directed to the particular lessee in this state.
21	218.616 Obligation of good faith. Every agreement or duty under this
22	subchapter imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance or enforcement
23	In this section, "good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction
24	concerned and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.

218.617	License required.	No person may ope	erate as a rental-purchase
company with	out a valid license iss	sued by the division u	under this subchapter.
919 619	Application for li	icoreco fossa basal	(1) Approximate () A

- 218.618 Application for license; fees; bond. (1) APPLICATION. (a) An application for a license under this subchapter shall be made to the division, in writing, in the form prescribed by the division. An application for a license under this subchapter shall include all of the following:
 - 1. If the applicant is an individual, the applicant's social security number.
- 2. If the applicant is not an individual, the applicant's federal employer identification number.
- (b) The division may not disclose any information received under par. (a) 1. or 2. to any person except as follows:
- 1. The division may disclose information received under par. (a) 1. or 2. to the department of revenue for the sole purpose of requesting certifications under s. 73.0301.
- 2. The division may disclose information received under par. (a) 1. to the department of workforce development in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 49.857.
- (2) APPLICATION FEES. At the time of applying to the division for a license under this subchapter, the applicant shall pay any applicable fee specified in the rules promulgated under s. 218.63 (3).
- (3) BOND. The division may require any applicant or licensee to file with the division and maintain in force a bond, in a form prescribed by and acceptable to the division, and in an amount determined by the division.
- 218.62 Issuance or denial of license. (1) INVESTIGATION. Upon the filing of an application under s. 218.618 (1) and the payment of any applicable fee, the

- division shall perform an investigation. Except as provided in sub. (3), if the division finds that the character, general fitness, and financial responsibility of the applicant; the members of the applicant, if the applicant is a partnership, limited liability company, or association; and the officers and directors of the applicant, if the applicant is a corporation warrant the belief that the business will be operated in compliance with this subchapter, the division shall issue a license to the applicant.
- (2) Denial; Notice; Hearing. Except as provided in sub. (3), the division may deny an application made under s. 218.618 (1) by providing written notice to the applicant stating the grounds for the denial. Except as provided in sub. (3), a person whose application is denied may request a hearing under s. 227.44 within 30 days after the date of denial. The division may appoint a hearing examiner under s. 227.46 to conduct the hearing.
- (3) DENIAL; CHILD OR FAMILY SUPPORT OR TAX DELINQUENCY. The division may not issue a license under this subchapter if any of the following applies:
- (a) The applicant fails to provide the information required under s. 218.618 (1)

 (a)
- (b) The department of revenue certifies under s. 73.0301 that the applicant is liable for delinquent taxes. An applicant for whom a license is not issued under this paragraph for delinquent taxes is entitled to a notice under s. 73.0301 (2) (b) 1. b. and a hearing under s. 73.0301 (5) (a) but is not entitled to any other notice or hearing under this section.
- (c) The applicant fails to comply, after appropriate notice, with a subpoena or warrant issued by the department of workforce development or a county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) and related to paternity or child support proceedings or is delinquent in making court—ordered payments of child or family

3.

support, maintenance, birth expenses, medical expenses, or other expenses related
to the support of a child or former spouse, as provided in a memorandum of
understanding entered into under s. 49.857. An applicant whose application is
denied under this paragraph for delinquent payments is entitled to a notice and
hearing under s. 49.857 but is not entitled to any other notice or hearing under this
section.

218.622 License; other business. (1) LICENSED LOCATIONS. A license issued under this subchapter shall specify the location at which the licensee is permitted to conduct business. A separate license shall be required for each place of business maintained by the licensee.

- (2) Assignment. A license issued under this subchapter is not assignable.
- (3) POSTING. A licensee shall post its license in a conspicuous place at the location specified in the license.
- (4) TERM OF LICENSE; FEE. Every license shall remain in force until suspended or revoked in accordance with this subchapter or surrendered by the licensee. Every licensee shall, on or before June 1 of each year, pay to the division the annual license fee specified in rules promulgated under s. 218.63 (3) and, if required by the division, provide a rider or endorsement to increase the amount of any bond required under s. 218.618 (3).
- (5) OTHER BUSINESS PROHIBITED. No licensee may conduct business as a rental-purchase company within any office, room, or place of business in which any other business is solicited or engaged in, unless the licensee is authorized to do so, in writing, by the division.
- 218.624 Revocation, suspension, and restriction of license. (1)

 DISCRETIONARY SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION. The division may issue an order

 $\mathbf{2}$

- suspending or revoking any license issued under this subchapter if the division finds that any of the following applies:
 - (a) The licensee has violated any of the provisions of this subchapter, any rules promulgated under s. 218.63 (3), or any lawful order of the division under s. 218.63 (1).
 - (b) A fact or condition exists that, if it had existed at the time of the original application for the license, would have warranted the division in refusing to issue the license.
 - (c) The licensee has made a material misstatement in an application for a license or in information furnished to the division.
 - (d) The licensee has failed to pay the annual license fee required under s. 218.622 (4) or has failed to maintain in effect any bond required under s. 218.618 (3).
 - (e) The licensee has failed to provide any additional information, data, and records required by the division, within the time period prescribed under s. 218.626 (2).
 - (f) The licensee has failed to pay any penalties due under s. 218.682 (1) or (2) within 30 days after receiving notice, by certified mail, that the penalties are due.
 - division shall restrict or suspend a license issued under this subchapter if the division finds that the licensee is an individual who fails to comply, after appropriate notice, with a subpoena or warrant issued by the department of workforce development or a county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) and related to paternity or child support proceedings or who is delinquent in making court-ordered payments of child or family support, maintenance, birth expenses, medical expenses, or other expenses related to the support of a child or former spouse, as provided in

 $\mathbf{2}$

(19)

- a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 49.857. A licensee whose license is restricted or suspended under this subsection is entitled to a notice and hearing only as provided in a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 49.857 and is not entitled to any other notice or hearing under this section.
 - (3) Mandatory revocation; delinquent taxes. The division shall revoke a license issued under this subchapter if the department of revenue certifies under s. 73.0301 that the licensee is liable for delinquent taxes. A licensee whose license is revoked under this subsection for delinquent taxes is entitled to a notice under s. 73.0301 (2) (b) 1. b. and a hearing under s. 73.0301 (5) (a) but is not entitled to any other notice or hearing under this section.
 - (4) REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION PROCEDURE. Except as provided in subs. (2) and (3), the following procedure applies to every order of the division that suspends or revokes a license issued under this subchapter:
 - (a) The division shall provide a written notice to the licensee of the division's intent to issue an order suspending or revoking the licensee's license. The notice shall specify the grounds for and the effective date of the proposed order.
 - (b) The licensee may file with the division a written response to the allegations contained in the notice within 20 days after receiving the notice. The licensee's written response may contain a request for a contested case hearing under s. 227.42. If the written response does not contain a request for a contested case hearing under s. 227.42, the right to a contested case hearing is waived.
 - (c) If a written response containing a request for a contested case hearing under s. 227.42 is received by the division within the time provided under par. (b) and if, in the opinion of the division, the matter satisfies all of the conditions specified in s. 227.42 (l) (a) to (d), the matter shall be scheduled for a contested case hearing to

commence within 60 days after the date on which the division receives the written response.

(d) If the licensee fails to file a written response within the time provided under par. (b), files a timely written response but fails to request a contested case hearing under s. 227.42 or files a timely written response requesting a contested case hearing but, in the opinion of the division, the matter fails to satisfy all of the conditions specified in s. 227.42 (l) (a) to (d), the division may issue an order suspending or revoking the license. If the licensee files a timely written response containing a proper request for a contested case hearing under s. 227.42, any order of the division suspending or revoking the licensee's license shall be stayed pending completion of proceedings under ch. 227.

218.626 Modification of license. (1) Change in Place of Business. No licensee may change its place of business to another location without the prior approval of the division. A licensee shall provide the division with at least 15 days' prior written notice of a proposed change under this subsection and shall pay any applicable fees specified in the rules promulgated under s. 218.63 (3). Upon approval by the division of the new location, the division shall issue an amended license, specifying the date on which the amended license is issued and the new location.

(2) Other changes. Except as provided in sub. (1), a licensee shall notify the division of any material change to the information provided in the licensee's original application for a license under this subchapter or provided in a previous notice of change filed by the licensee with the division under this subsection. A licensee shall provide the notice required under this subsection within 10 days after the change. The licensee shall provide any additional information, data, and records about the change to the division within 20 days after the division requests the information,

`7

- data, or records. The division shall determine the cost of investigating and processing the change. The licensee shall pay the division's cost within 30 days after the division demands payment.
- (3) DIVISION APPROVAL OF OTHER CHANGES. Any change that is subject to the notice requirement under sub. (2) is subject to the approval of the division. In reviewing the change, the division shall apply the same criteria as the criteria for approval of an original license application.
- 218.628 Annual report; records. (1) ANNUAL REPORT. On or before March 31 of each year, a licensee shall file a report with the division giving such reasonable and relevant information as the division may require concerning the business and operations conducted by the licensee. The licensee shall make the report in the form prescribed by the division.
- (2) BOOKS AND RECORDS. A licensee shall keep such books and records in the licensed location as, in the opinion of the division, will enable the division to determine whether the provisions of this subchapter are being observed. Every licensee shall preserve its records of a rent-to-own agreement for at least 3 years after making the final entry with respect to the rent-to-own agreement.
- 218.63 Powers and duties of division; administration. (1) ORDERS. The division may issue any general order, as defined in s. 217.02 (3), or special order, as defined in s. 217.02 (10), in execution of or supplementary to this subchapter, except that the division may not issue a general order or special order that conflicts with this subchapter.
- (2) INVESTIGATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS. For the purpose of discovering violations of this subchapter, the division may cause an investigation or examination to be made of the business of a licensee transacted under this subchapter. The place of

 $\mathbf{2}$

- business, books of accounts, papers, records, safes, and vaults of the licensee shall be open to the division for the purpose of an investigation or examination, and the division has authority to examine under oath all persons whose testimony is required for an investigation or examination. The division shall determine the cost of an investigation or examination. The licensee shall pay the cost of an investigation or examination. The licensee shall pay the cost of any hearing held for the purpose of this subsection, including witness fees, unless the division or a court finds that the licensee has not violated any provision of this subchapter. The licensee shall pay all costs owing under this subsection within 30 days after the division demands payment. The state may maintain an action for the recovery of any costs owing under this subsection.
- (3) Rules. The division may promulgate rules for the administration of this subchapter.
- (4) TESTIMONIAL POWERS AND POWERS TO SECURE EVIDENCE. The division has the same power to conduct hearings, take testimony, and secure evidence as is provided in ss. 217.17 and 217.18.
- (5) Enforcement. The division has the duty, power, jurisdiction, and authority to investigate, ascertain, and determine whether this subchapter or any lawful orders issued under sub. (1) are being violated. The division may report violations of this subchapter to the attorney general or the district attorney of the proper county for prosecution.
- 218.632 General requirements of disclosure. (1) FORM, LOCATION, SIZE, AND TIME OF DISCLOSURE. The information required under s. 218.634 to be included in a rent—to—own agreement shall satisfy all of the following requirements:
 - (a) The information shall be clearly and conspicuously disclosed.

1

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

4

5

6

(7)

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

(b)	The information	shall	be	disclosed	in	writing.
						0

- (c) The information shall be disclosed on the face of the rent-to-own agreement above the line for the lessee's signature.
 - (d) The information shall be disclosed in not less than 8-point standard type.
- (e) The information shall be disclosed before the time that the lessee becomes legally obligated under the rent-to-own agreement.
- (2) Accuracy of disclosure. The information required under s. 218.634 must be accurate as of the time that it is disclosed to the lessee. If any information subsequently becomes inaccurate as a result of any act, occurrence, or agreement by the lessee, the resulting inaccuracy is not a violation of this subchapter.
- (3) COPY OF RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENT. The rental-purchase company shall provide the lessee with a copy of the completed rent-to-own agreement signed by the lessee. If more than one lessee is legally obligated under the same rent-to-own agreement, delivery of a copy of the completed rent-to-own agreement to one of the lessees shall satisfy this subsection.
- (4) SINGLE INSTRUMENT. In a rent-to-own agreement, the lessee's payment obligations shall be evidenced by a single instrument, which shall include the signature of the rental-purchase company, the signature of the lessee, and the date on which the instrument is signed.
- 218.634 Required provisions of rent-to-own agreement. A rental-purchase company shall include all of the following information, to the extent applicable, in every rent-to-own agreement:
- (1) Description. A brief description of the rental property, sufficient to identify the rental property to the lessee and the rental-purchase company, including any identification number, and a statement indicating whether the rental property is

new or used. A statement that incorrectly indicates that new rental property is used is not a violation of this subchapter.

- (2) Cash price. The price at which the rental-purchase company would sell the rental property to the lessee if the lessee were to pay for the rental property in full on the date on which the rent-to-own agreement is executed, along with a statement that, if the lessee intends to acquire ownership of the rental property and is able to pay for the property in full or is able to obtain credit to finance the purchase, the lessee may be able to purchase similar property from a retailer at a lower cost.
 - (3) RENTAL PAYMENT. The periodic rental payment for the rental property.
- (4) Up-front payment. Any payment required of the lessee at the time that the agreement is executed or at the time that the rental property is delivered, including the initial rental payment, any application or processing charge, any delivery fee, the applicable tax, and any charge for a liability damage waiver or for other optional services agreed to by the lessee.
- (5) PERIODIC RENTAL PAYMENTS TO ACQUIRE OWNERSHIP. The total number, total dollar amount, and timing of all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- (6) Other charges and fees to acquire ownership. The dollar amount, both itemized and in total, of all taxes, liability damage waiver fees, fees for optional services, processing fees, application fees, and delivery charges that the lessee would incur if the lessee were to rent the rental property until the lessee acquires ownership, assuming that the lessee does not add or decline the liability damage waiver or optional services after signing the rent-to-own agreement.
- (7) TOTAL PAYMENTS TO ACQUIRE OWNERSHIP. The total of all charges to be paid by the lessee to acquire ownership of the rental property, which shall consist of the

 $\mathbf{2}$

- sum of the total dollar amount of all periodic rental payments disclosed under sub. (5) and the total dollar amount of all other charges and fees disclosed under sub. (6), along with a statement that this is the amount a lessee will pay to acquire ownership of the rental property if the tax rates do not change and if the lessee does not add or decline the liability damage waiver or optional services after signing the rent-to-own agreement.
- (8) OTHER CHARGES. An itemized description of any other charges or fees that the rental-purchase company may charge the lessee.
- (9) SUMMARY OF EARLY-PURCHASE OPTION. A statement summarizing the terms of the lessee's option to acquire ownership of the rental property, including a statement indicating that the lessee has the right to acquire ownership of the rental property at any time after the first payment by paying all past—due payments and fees and an amount not to exceed an amount equal to the cash price of the rental property multiplied by a fraction that has as its numerator the number of periodic rental payments remaining under the rent—to—own agreement and that has as its denominator the total number of periodic rental payments.
- (10) Responsibility for the fair market value of the rental property, agreed, the lessee is responsible for the fair market value of the rental property, determined according to the early—purchase option formula under sub. (9), if the rental property is stolen, damaged, or destroyed while in the possession of or subject to the control of the lessee. The statement shall indicate that the fair market value will be determined as of the date on which the rental property is stolen, damaged, or destroyed.
- (11) SERVICE AND WARRANTY. A statement that during the term of the rent-to-own agreement, the rental-purchase company is required to service the

- rental property to maintain it in good working condition, as long as no other person has serviced the rental property. In lieu of servicing the rental property, the rental—purchase company may, at its option, replace the rental property. The rental—purchase company's obligation to provide service is limited to defects in the property not caused by improper use or neglect by the lessee or harmful conditions outside the control of the rental—purchase company or manufacturer.
- (12) Termination at option of lessee. A statement that the lessee may terminate the agreement at any time without penalty by voluntarily surrendering or returning the rental property in good repair.
- (13) RIGHT TO REINSTATE. A brief explanation of the lessee's right to reinstate a rent-to-own agreement under s. 218.654.
- (14) Rental, Not purchase. A statement that the lessee will not own the rental property until the lessee has made all payments necessary to acquire ownership or has exercised the lessee's early—purchase option. The rental—purchase company shall also include a notice reading substantially as follows: "You are renting this property. You will not own the property until you make all payments necessary to acquire ownership or until you exercise your early—purchase option. If you do not make your payments as scheduled or exercise your early—purchase option, the lessor may repossess the property."
- (15) Information about rental-purchase company and lessee. The names of the rental-purchase company and the lessee, the rental-purchase company's business address and telephone number, the lessee's address, and the date on which the rent-to-own agreement is executed.

218.636	Prohibited	provisions	of	rent-to-	own a	greement.		A
rental-purchase	company ma	y not include	any	y of the fo	ollowing	provisions	in	a
rent-to-own agr	eement:							

- (1) CONFESSION. A confession of judgment.
- (2) Security. A provision granting the rental-purchase company a security interest in any property except the rental property delivered by the rental-purchase company under the rent-to-own agreement.
- (3) Repossession. A provision authorizing the rental-purchase company or an agent of the rental-purchase company to enter the lessee's premises or to commit a breach of the peace in the repossession of rental property provided by the rental-purchase company under the rent-to-own agreement.
- (4) WAIVER. A waiver of a defense or counterclaim, a waiver of any right to assert any claim that the lessee may have against the rental-purchase company or against an agent of the rental-purchase company, or a waiver of any provision of this subchapter.
- (5) Overpayment. A provision requiring periodic rental payments totaling more than the total dollar amount of all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership, as disclosed in the rental-purchase agreement.
- (6) Insurance A provision requiring the lessee to purchase insurance from the rental-purchase company to insure the rental property.
 - (7) ATTORNEY FEES. A provision requiring the lessee to pay attorney fees.
- 218.638 Liability waiver. A rental-purchase company may offer a liability waiver to the lessee. The terms of the waiver shall be provided to the lessee in writing, and the face of the writing shall clearly disclose that the lessee is not required to purchase the waiver. The fee for the waiver may not exceed 10% of the

 $\mathbf{2}$

periodic rental payment due under the rent-to-own agreement. The lessee shall be entitled to cancel the waiver at the end of any rental term.

218.64 Early-purchase option. An early-purchase option under a rent-to-own agreement shall permit the lessee to purchase the rental property at any time after the initial periodic rental payment for an amount determined according to the early-purchase option formula under s. 218.634 (9). As a condition of exercising the early-purchase option, the rental-purchase company may require the lessee to be current on the payments under the lessee's rent-to-own agreement or to pay any past-due rental charges and other outstanding fees that are owed.

218.642 Receipts and statements. (1) RECEIPTS. A rental-purchase company shall provide a written receipt to a lessec for any payment made by the lessee in cash, or upon the request of the lessee, for any other type of payment.

- (2) Statement due to lessee. Subject to sub. (4), upon the request of a lessee, a rental—purchase company shall provide a written statement to the lessee showing the lessee's payment history under each rent—to—own agreement between the lessee and the rental—purchase company. A rental—purchase company is not required to provide a statement covering any rent—to—own agreement that terminated more than one year prior to the date of the lessee's request. A rental—purchase company may provide a single statement covering all rent—to—own agreements or separate statements for each rent—to—own agreement, at the rental—purchase company's option.
- (3) STATEMENT DUE TO 3RD PARTY. Subject to sub. (4), upon the written request of a lessee, made during the term of or no later than one year after the termination of a rent-to-own agreement, a rental-purchase company shall provide a written

statement to any person designated by the lessee, showing the lessee's payment history under the rent-to-own agreement.

- (4) FEE FOR STATEMENT. A lessee or, if appropriate, a lessee's designee is entitled to receive one statement under subs. (2) and (3) without charge once every 12 months. A rental-purchase company shall provide an additional statement if the lessee pays the rental-purchase company's reasonable costs of preparing and furnishing the statement.
- 218.644 Price cards displayed. (1) PRICE CARDS; GENERALLY. Except as provided under sub. (2), a rental-purchase company shall display a card or tag that clearly and conspicuously states all of the following information on or next to any property displayed or offered by the rental-purchase company for rent under a rent-to-own agreement:
 - (a) The cash price that an individual would pay to purchase the property.
- (b) The amount of the periodic rental payment and the term over which the payment must be made.
- (c) The total number and total dollar amount of all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the property under a rent-to-own agreement.
 - (d) Whether the property is new or used.
- (2) EXCEPTIONS. If property is offered for rent under a rent-to-own agreement through a catalog, or if the size of the property is such that displaying a card or tag on or next to the property is impractical, a rental-purchase company may make the disclosures required under sub. (1) in a catalog or list that is readily available to prospective lessees.
- 218.646 Advertising. (1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED. Except as provided under sub. (2), if an advertisement for a rent-to-own agreement refers to or states the

- amount of a payment for a specific item of property, the rental-purchase company shall ensure that the advertisement clearly and conspicuously states all of the following:
 - (a) That the transaction advertised is a rent-to-own agreement.
 - (b) The total number and total dollar amount of all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the property.
 - (c) That the lessee does not acquire ownership of the property if the lessee fails to make all periodic rental payments or other payments necessary to acquire ownership of the property.
 - (2) EXCEPTION. Subsection (1) does not apply to an in-store display or to an advertisement that is published in the yellow pages of a telephone directory or in a similar directory of businesses.
 - 218.648 Referral transactions. (1) Prohibited referral transactions. No rental—purchase company may induce any individual to enter into a rent—to—own agreement by giving or offering to give a rebate or discount to the individual in consideration of the individual giving to the rental—purchase company the names of prospective lessees if the earning of the rebate or discount is contingent on the occurrence of any event that takes place after the time that the individual enters into the rent—to—own agreement.
 - (2) AUTHORIZED REFERRAL TRANSACTIONS. After entering into a rent-to-own agreement, a rental-purchase company may give or offer to give a rebate or discount to the lessee under the rent-to-own agreement in consideration of the lessee giving to the rental-purchase company the names of prospective lessees. A rebate or discount under this subsection may be contingent on the occurrence of any event that takes place after the time that the names are given to the rental-purchase company.

218.65 Termination of rent-to-own agreement.	The termination date of
a rent-to-own agreement is the earlier of the following:	

- (1) The day specified in the rent-to-own agreement as the day on which the rental term ends, unless a different day has been established pursuant to the terms of the rent-to-own agreement.
 - (2) The date on which the lessee voluntarily surrenders the rental property.
- 218.652 Late payment, grace period, and late fees. (1) Late fee; Generally. If a lessee fails to make a periodic rental payment when due under a rent—to—own agreement or if, at the end of any rental term, the lessee fails to return the rental property or to renew the rent—to—own agreement for an additional term, the rental—purchase company may require the lessee to pay a late fee. Except as provided under sub. (4), this subsection does not apply if the lessee's failure to return the rental property or failure to renew the rent—to—own agreement at the end of the rental term is due to the lessee's exercise of an early—purchase option under the rent—to—own agreement or is due to the lessee making all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- (2) Grace Periods. The following grace periods shall apply to periodic rental payments made with respect to a rental-purchase agreement:
- (a) For an agreement that is renewed on a weekly basis, no late fee may be assessed for a periodic rental payment that is made within 2 days after the date on which the payment is due.
- (b) For an agreement that is renewed for a term that is longer than one week, no late fee may be assessed for a periodic rental payment that is made within 5 days after the date on which the payment is due.

25

1	(3) COLLECTION, RECORDING, AND LIMITATION OF LATE FEES. Late fees are subject
2	to all of the following limitations:
3	(a) A late fee may not exceed \$5 for each past-due periodic rental payment.
4	(b) A late fee may be collected only once on each periodic rental payment due
5	regardless of how long the payment remains past due.
6	(c) Payments received shall be applied first to the payment of any rent that is
7	due and then to late fees and any other charges.
8	(d) A late fee may be collected at the time that the late fee accrues or at any time
9	afterward.
10	(4) Effect of outstanding late fee on transfer of ownership. A
11	rental-purchase company may require payment of any outstanding late fees before
12	transferring ownership of rental property to a lessee.
13	218.654 Reinstatement of terminated rent-to-own agreement. (1)
14	REINSTATEMENT, GENERALLY. A lessee may reinstate a terminated rent-to-own
15	agreement without losing any rights or options previously acquired if all of the
16	following conditions apply:
17	(a) The lessee returned or surrendered the rental property within 5 days after
18	the termination of the rent-to-own agreement.
19	(b) Not more than 21 days have passed after the date on which the rental
20	property was returned to the rental-purchase company or, if the lessee has paid
21	two-thirds or more of the total number of periodic rental payments necessary to
22	acquire ownership of the rental property, not more than 45 days have passed since
23	the date on which the rental property was returned to the rental-purchase company.
24	(2) AUTHORIZED CONDITIONS ON REINSTATEMENT. As a condition of reinstatement

under this section, the rental-purchase company may require the payment of all

past—due rental charges, any applicable late fees, a reinstatement fee not to exceed \$5, and the periodic rental payment for the next term.

- (3) EFFECT OF REPOSSESSION ON REINSTATEMENT. Nothing in this section prohibits a rental-purchase company from attempting to repossess rental property upon termination of a rent-to-own agreement, but repossession efforts do not affect the lessee's right to reinstate the rent-to-own agreement as long as the rental property is voluntarily returned or surrendered within 5 days after the termination of the rent-to-own agreement.
- (4) PROPERTY AVAILABLE UPON REINSTATEMENT. Upon reinstatement, the rental—purchase company shall provide the lessee with the same rental property, if the property is available and is in the same condition as when it was returned to the rental—purchase company, or with substitute rental property of comparable quality and condition.

218.656 Reduced periodic rental payment due to reduced income. (1) REDUCTION IN AMOUNT OF PERIODIC RENTAL PAYMENTS; REQUIRED EVIDENCE. (a) Reduction in amount of periodic rental payments. If a lessee's monthly income is reduced by 25% or more due to pregnancy, disability, involuntary job loss, or involuntary reduction in the amount of hours worked or wages earned, the rental-purchase company shall reduce the amount of each periodic rental payment due under the rent-to-own agreement by the same percentage that the lessee's monthly income is reduced or by 50%, whichever is less, for the period of time during which the lessee's income is reduced. This paragraph applies only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- 1. The total dollar amount of periodic rental payments made by the lessee under the rent-to-own agreement equals more than 50% of the total dollar amount of periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- 2. The lessee has provided the rental-purchase company with reasonable evidence of the amount and cause of the reduction in the lessee's monthly income.
- (b) Evidence of continued reduction in income. At reasonable intervals after reducing the amount of a periodic rental payment under par. (a), a rental-purchase company may require the lessee to provide evidence of the lessee's monthly income and evidence that the cause of the reduction in the lessee's monthly income has not abated.
- (2) Increase in number of periodic rental payments. Except as provided in sub. (4), if a rental—purchase company reduces the amount of a periodic rental payment under sub. (1) (a), the rental—purchase company may increase the total number of periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- (3) Increase in amount of periodic rental payments. Except as provided in sub. (4), if a rental—purchase company reduces the amount of a periodic rental payment under sub. (1) (a) and if, subsequently, the lessee's monthly income is increased, the rental—purchase company may increase, by the same percentage that the lessee's monthly income is increased, the amount of each periodic rental payment due after the date on which the lessee's monthly income is increased.
- (4) LIMITATION ON INCREASES. If a rental-purchase company, under sub. (2) or (3), increases the amount or number of periodic rental payments due under a rent-to-own agreement, the increase affects only the rights or duties of the lessee to the extent authorized in sub. (2) or (3). No rental-purchase company, acting under

- sub. (2) or (3), may increase the total dollar amount of periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property, or the amount of a periodic rental payment, to greater than the amount disclosed in the rent-to-own agreement.
- 218.658 Default and right to cure. (1) DEFAULT; GENERALLY. A lessee is in default under a rent-to-own agreement if any of the following occurs:
- (a) The lessee fails to return the rental property within 7 days after the date on which the last term for which a periodic rental payment was made expires, unless the lessee has exercised an early–purchase option or has made all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- (b) The lessee materially breaches any other provision of the rent-to-own agreement.
- (2) Default; Necessary for lessee liability. No cause of action shall accrue against a lessee with respect to the lessee's obligations under a rent-to-own agreement except upon default and the expiration of any applicable period of time allowed for cure of the default.
- (3) NOTICE OF DEFAULT; GENERAL REQUIREMENT. Except as provided in sub. (4), as a condition precedent to bringing an action against a lessee arising out of the lessee's default, a rental—purchase company shall provide a written notice of the default and of the right to cure the default to the lessee. The notice shall specify the default and the action required to cure the default and shall inform the lessee that, if the default is not cured within 15 days after the notice is given, the rental—purchase company will have the right to bring an action against the lessee.
- (4) NOTICE OF DEFAULT; EXCEPTION. A rental—purchase company is not required to provide a notice of default and right to cure as a condition precedent to bringing an action against a lessee if each of the following occurred twice during the 12 months

1	before the date of the current default with respect to the same rent-to-own
2	agreement:
3	(a) The lessee was in default.
4	(b) The rental-purchase company gave the lessee written notice of the default

(c) The lessee cured the default.

and of the lessee's right to cure under sub. (3).

- (5) REQUEST FOR VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF PROPERTY. A rental-purchase company may request the voluntary return or surrender of rental property prior to the declaration of a default and the sending of written notice of default and right to cure. A request under this subsection is subject to the requirements of s. 218.66.
- 218.66 Rental-purchase company collection practices. In attempting to recover possession of rental property or to collect past—due periodic rental payments or other charges owed under a rent—to—own agreement, a rental—purchase company may not do any of the following:
- (1) Use of force. Use or threaten to use force or violence to cause physical harm to the lessee's property or to a person related to the lessee.
- (2) CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. Threaten criminal prosecution. It is not a violation of this subsection for a rental—purchase company to inform a lessee of the existence of s. 943.20 (1) (e) and the consequences of violating that section.
- (3) DISCLOSURE OF FALSE INFORMATION. Disclose or threaten to disclose information adversely affecting the lessee's reputation for creditworthiness with knowledge or reason to know that the information is false.
- (4) COMMUNICATION WITH LESSEE'S EMPLOYER. Initiate or threaten to initiate communication with the lessee's employer prior to obtaining final judgment against the lessee, except for the purpose of enforcing an assignment of earnings authorized

 $\mathbf{2}$

- under s. 218.68. This subsection does not prohibit a rental—purchase company from communicating with a lessee's employer solely to verify employment status or earnings or to determine if the employer has an established debt counseling service or procedure.
- (5) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION RELATING TO LESSEE'S REPUTATION. Disclose or threaten to disclose to a person other than the lessee or the lessee's spouse information affecting the lessee's reputation, whether or not for creditworthiness, with knowledge or reason to know that the other person does not have a legitimate business need for the information; except that this subsection does not prohibit any of the following:
- (a) The disclosure to another person of information permitted to be disclosed to that person by statute.
- (b) An inquiry solely for the purpose of determining the location of the lessee or the rental property.
- (6) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION REGARDING A DISPUTED DEBT. Disclose or threaten to disclose information concerning the existence of a debt known to be reasonably disputed by the lessee without disclosing the fact that the lessee disputes the debt.
- (7) Harassment. Communicate with the lessee or a person related to the lessee with such frequency, at such unusual hours, or in such a manner as can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the lessee or a person related to the lessee, or engage in any other conduct that can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the lessee or a person related to the lessee.
- (8) Use of obscene or threatening language in communicating with the lessee or a person related to the lessee.

- (9) Use of threat to enforce false right. Threaten to enforce a right with knowledge that the right does not exist.
- (10) USE OF FALSE PROCESS. Use a communication that simulates legal or judicial process or that gives the appearance of being authorized, issued, or approved by a government, government agency, or attorney—at—law when it is not.
- (11) USE OF THREAT TO SUE. Threaten to file a civil action against the lessee unless the civil action is of a type that the rental-purchase company files in the regular course of business or unless the rental-purchase company intends to file the civil action against the lessee.
- 218.68 Assignment of earnings. No rental-purchase company may take or arrange for an assignment of carnings of an individual for payment or as security for payment of an obligation arising out of a rent-to-own agreement unless the assignment is revocable at will by the individual.

218.682 Penalties. (1) Failure to pay fees and provide reports, information, and notices; generally. A licensee that fails to file its annual report by the date specified in s. 218.628 (1), fails to pay the annual license fee by the date specified in s. 218.622 (4), fails to provide any required rider or endorsement to increase the amount of its bond by the date specified in s. 218.622 (4), fails to provide examination records by the date required by the division, fails to notify the division in writing of a relocation of the licensee's place of business by the date specified in s. 218.626 (1), or fails to provide notice to the division of other changes as required under s. 218.626 (2) by the date specified in s. 218.626 (2) may be required to forfeit not more than \$50. Each day that a failure described in this subsection continues constitutes a separate offense.

 $\mathbf{2}$

(2) FAILURE TO PROVIDE CERTAIN INFORMATION. A licensee that fails to provide any
additional information, data, or records requested by the division under s. 218.626
(2) by the date specified in s. 218.626 (2) may be required to forfeit not more than
\$100. Each day that a failure described in this subsection continues constitutes a
separate offense.

- (3) MISDEMEANORS. Any person who violates s. 218.63 (2) or any provision of ss. 218.617 to 218.628 other than those provisions described in subs. (1) and (2) may be fined not more than \$1,000, imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.
- 218.684 Civil actions and defenses. (1) Liability; Generally. Except as provided under subs. (2) to (6), a rental-purchase company that violates any provision of this subchapter is liable to a lessee damaged as a result of that violation for the costs of the action and, notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), for reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court, plus an amount equal to the greater of the following:
- (a) The actual damages, including any incidental and consequential damages, sustained by the lessee as a result of the violation.
- (b) An amount equal to 25% of the total amount of payments due in one month under the lessee's rent-to-own agreement, except that liability under this paragraph may not be less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.
- (2) LIABILITY: CERTAIN VIOLATIONS Except as provided in subs. (4) and (5), if a rental-purchase company violates s. 218.636, the lessee may retain the rental property under the rent-to-own agreement without obligation to pay any amount and may recover any amounts paid to the rental-purchase company under the rent-to-own agreement.
- (3) CLASS ACTION. In the case of a class action, a rental-purchase company that violates this subchapter is liable to the members of the class in an amount

- determined by the court, except that the total recovery for all lessees whose recovery is computed under sub. (1) (b) may not exceed \$100,000 plus the costs of the action and, notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court. In determining the amount to award under this subsection, the court shall consider, among other relevant factors, the amount of actual damages sustained by the members of the class, the frequency and persistence of the violations by the rental-purchase company, the resources of the rental-purchase company, the number of persons damaged by the violation, the presence or absence of good faith on the part of the rental-purchase company, and the extent to which the violation was intentional.
- (4) DEFENSE; ERROR NOTIFICATION AND CORRECTION. A rental-purchase company is not liable for a violation of this subchapter resulting from an error by the rental-purchase company if, within 60 days after discovering the error, the rental-purchase company notifies the lessee of the error and makes any adjustments necessary to correct the error.
- (5) Defense; unintentional error. A rental-purchase company is not liable for a violation of this subchapter if the rental-purchase company shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the violation was not intentional, that the violation resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably adopted to avoid the error, and that the rental-purchase company has acted to correct the error. A bona fide error under this subsection includes a clerical error, an error in making calculations, an error due to computer malfunction or to computer programming, or a printing error.
- (6) LIABILITY FOR MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS. Multiple violations of this subchapter in connection with the same rent-to-own agreement shall entitle the lessee to only

 $\mathbf{2}$

a single recovery under sub. (1), except that a violation of s. 218.66 that occu	rs after
recovery has been granted with respect to that rent-to-own agreement may	entitle
the lessee to an additional recovery under sub. (1).	

- (7) NECESSARY PARTIES. If more than one lessee is a party to the same rent-to-own agreement, all of the lessees that are parties to the rent-to-own agreement shall be joined as plaintiffs in any action under sub. (1), and the lessees are entitled to only a single recovery under sub. (1).
- 218.686 Limitation on actions. An action brought by a lessee under this subchapter shall be commenced within one year after the date on which the alleged violation occurred, 2 years after the date on which the rent-to-own agreement was entered into, or one year after the date on which the last payment was made under the rent-to-own agreement, whichever is later.
- 218.688 Venue. (1) GENERALLY. The venue for a claim arising out of a rent-to-own agreement is any of the following counties:
 - (a) Where the lessee resides or is personally served.
 - (b) Where the rental property is located.
- (c) Where the lessee sought or acquired the rental property or signed the document evidencing his or her obligation under the terms of the rent-to-own agreement.
- (2) CHANGE IN VENUE. When it appears from the return of service of a summons or otherwise that the county in which an action is pending under sub. (1) is not a proper place of trial for the action, unless the defendant appears and waives the improper venue, the court shall transfer the action to any county that is a proper place of trial.

1	(3) MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS. If there are several defendants in an action arising
2	out of a rent-to-own agreement, and if venue is based on residence, venue may be
3	in the county of residence of any of the defendants.
4	SECTION 8. 220.02 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
5	$(30)^{1/3}$ 220.02 (2) (b) The lending of money under s. 138.09 or those relating to finance
6	companies, motor vehicle dealers, adjustment service companies, community
7	currency exchanges, rental-purchase companies, and collection agencies under ch.
8	218.
9	SECTION & 220.02 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
10	220.02 (3) It is the intent of sub. (2) to give the division jurisdiction to enforce
11	and carry out all laws relating to banks or banking in this state, including those
12	relating to state banks, trust company banks, and also all laws relating to small loan
13	companies or other loan companies or agencies, finance companies, motor vehicle
14	dealers, adjustment service companies, community currency exchanges,
15	rental-purchase companies, and collection agencies, and those relating to sellers of
16	checks under ch. 217, whether doing business as corporations, individuals, or
17	otherwise, but to exclude laws relating to credit unions.
18	(SECTION 5. 409.104 (12m) of the statutes is created to read:
19	(3490 409.104 (12m) To a transfer of an interest under a rent-to-own agreement
20	under subch. XI of ch. 218; or
21	SECTION 6. 421.202 (7m) of the statutes is created to read:
22	421.202 (7m) A rent-to-own agreement under subch. XI of ch. 218;
23	Page line Section & Nonstatutory provisions.
24	Den F. (1333, 4: after Man that line insert: (1) EMERGENCY RULES; COVERNING KICENSING FEES FOR RENTAL-PURCHASE
25	COMPANIES. Using the procedure under section 227.24 of the statutes, the division of

1	banking may promulgate rules authorized under section 218.63 (3) of the statutes,
2	as created by this act, prescribing the fees under sections 218.618 (2), 218.622 (4),
3	and 218.626 (1) of the statutes, as created by this act, for the period before the date
4	on which permanent rules take effect, but not to exceed the period authorized under
5	section 227.24 (1) (c) and (2) of the statutes. Notwithstanding section 227.24 (1) (a),
6	(2) (b), and (3) of the statutes, the division of banking is not required to provide
7	evidence that promulgating a rule under this subsection as an emergency rule is
8	necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or welfare and is
9	not required to provide a finding of emergency for a rule promulgated under this
10	subsection.
11	BROPTONA Initial applicability AND RENTAL-PURCHASE COMPANIES (A)
12	(1) RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENTS (The treatment of sections 218.632 to 218.636,
13	218.64, 218.65 to 218.658, 218.682 (3), 218.688, 409.104 (12m), and 421.202 (7m) of
14	the statutes first applies to rent-to-own agreements entered into on the effective
15	date of this subsection.
16	(2) LIABILITY WAIVERS. The treatment of section 218.638 of the statutes first
17	applies to liability waivers entered into on the effective date of this subsection.
18	(3) REGULATION OF RENTAL-PURCHASE COMPANIES The treatment of sections
19	218.617 to 218.628, 218.682 (1) and (2), and 220.02 (2) (b) and (3) and chapter 218
20	(title) of the statutes first applies to any person engaging in business as a
21	rental-purchase company on the effective date of this subsection.
22	PRICE CARDS. The treatment of section 218.644 of the statutes first applies
23	to a rental-purchase company that displays property on the effective date of this
24	subsection.

ASSEMBLY BILL 393 (Ital. NO 1 ADVERTISING. The treatment of section 218.646 of the statutes first applies to a rental-purchase company that advertises a rent-to-own agreement on the $\mathbf{2}$ effective date of this subsection. 3 REFERRAL TRANSACTIONS. The treatment of section 218.648 of the statutes 4 first applies to a rental-purchase company giving or offering to give a rebate or 5 6 discount to an individual on the effective date of this subsection. 7 The treatment of section 218.68 of the statutes 8 first applies to a rental-purchase company taking or arranging for an assignment of earnings on the effective date of this subsection. 9 10 SECTION 9. Effective dates. This art takes effect on the day after publication, 11 RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENTS The treatment of sections 220.02 (2) (b) and (3), 12

409.104 (12m), and 421.202 (7m), subchapter XI of chapter 218, and chapter 218 (130) (130) (title) of the statutes and Section (130) (130)

the 6th month beginning after publication.

16

13

14

(END)



State of Misconsin 2001 - 2002 LEGISLATURE

LRBb1528/1 RJM:jld&wlj:kjf

ARC:.....Smith - AM71, Rental purchase companies

FOR 2001-03 BUDGET - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

CAUCUS ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT TO ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1, TO 2001 SENATE BILL 55

1	At the locations indicated, amend the substitute amendment as follows:
2	1. Page 1003, line 6: after that line insert:
3	"Section 3020d. Chapter 218 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	CHAPTER 218
5	FINANCE COMPANIES, AUTO
6	DEALERS, ADJUSTMENT COMPANIES
7	AND, COLLECTION AGENCIES,
8	RENTAL-PURCHASE COMPANIES, AND
9	RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENTS

1	SECTION 3020f. Subchapter XI of chapter 218 [precedes 218.61] of the statutes
2	is created to read:
3	CHAPTER 218
4	SUBCHAPTER XI
5	RENTAL-PURCHASE COMPANIES AND
6	RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENTS
7	218.61 Definitions. In this subchapter:
8	(1) "Division" means the division of banking in the department of financial
9	institutions.
10	(2) "Lessee" means an individual who rents personal property under a
11	rent-to-own agreement.
12	(3) "Licensee" means a rental-purchase company holding a license issued by
13	the division under this subchapter.
14	(4) "Rental property" means personal property rented under a rent-to-own
15	agreement.
16	(5) "Rental-purchase company" means a person engaged in the business of
17	entering into rent-to-own agreements in this state or acquiring or servicing
18	rent-to-own agreements that are entered into in this state.
19	(6) "Rent-to-own agreement" means an agreement between a
20	rental-purchase company and a lessee for the use of personal property if all of the
21	following conditions are met:
22	(a) The personal property that is rented under the agreement is to be used
23	primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
24	(b) The agreement has an initial term of 4 months or less and is automatically
25	renewable with each payment after the initial term.

22

23

24

1	(c) The agreement does not obligate or require the lessee to renew the
2	agreement beyond the initial term.
3	(d) The agreement permits, but does not obligate, the lessee to acquire
4	ownership of the personal property.
5	218.612 Scope. (1) INAPPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS. A rent-to-own agreement
6	under this subchapter is not governed by the laws relating to a security interest, as
7	defined in s. 401.201 (37), or a lease, as defined in s. 411.103 (1) (j), and is not
8	governed by chs. 421 to 427 and 429.
9	(2) Exclusions. This subchapter does not apply to any of the following:
10	(a) A lease or bailment of personal property that is incidental to the lease of real
11	property.
12	(b) A lease of a motor vehicle, as defined in s. 218.0101 (22).
13	(c) A credit sale, as defined in 15 USC 1602 (g) and in the regulations
14	promulgated under that section.
15	218.614 Territorial application. For the purposes of this subchapter, a
16	rent-to-own agreement is entered into in this state if any of the following applies:
17	(1) A writing signed by a lessee and evidencing the obligation under the
18	rent-to-own agreement or an offer of a lessee is received by a rental-purchase
19	company in this state.
20	(2) The rental-nurchase company induces a lessee who is a resident of this

state to enter into the rent-to-own agreement by face-to-face solicitation or by mail

subchapter imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance or enforcement.

218.616 Obligation of good faith. Every agreement or duty under this

or telephone solicitation directed to the particular lessee in this state.

1	In this section, "good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction
2	concerned and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.
3	218.617 License required. No person may operate as a rental-purchase
- 4	company without a valid license issued by the division under this subchapter.
5	218.618 Application for license; fees; bond. (1) Application. (a) An
6	application for a license under this subchapter shall be made to the division, in
7	writing, in the form prescribed by the division. An application for a license under this
8	subchapter shall include all of the following:
9	1. If the applicant is an individual, the applicant's social security number.
10	2. If the applicant is not an individual, the applicant's federal employer
11	identification number.
12	(b) The division may not disclose any information received under par. (a) 1. or
13	2. to any person except as follows:
14	1. The division may disclose information received under par. (a) 1. or 2. to the
15	department of revenue for the sole purpose of requesting certifications under s.
16	73.0301.
17	2. The division may disclose information received under par. (a) 1. to the
18	department of workforce development in accordance with a memorandum of
19	understanding entered into under s. 49.857.
20	(2) Application fees. At the time of applying to the division for a license under
21	this subchapter, the applicant shall pay any applicable fee specified in the rules
22	promulgated under s. 218.63 (3).
23	(3) BOND. The division may require any applicant or licensee to file with the
24	division and maintain in force a bond, in a form prescribed by and acceptable to the
25	division, and in an amount determined by the division.

218.62 Issuance or denial of license. (1) INVESTIGATION. Upon the filing
of an application under s. 218.618 (1) and the payment of any applicable fee, the
division shall perform an investigation. Except as provided in sub. (3), if the division
finds that the character, general fitness, and financial responsibility of the applicant;
the members of the applicant, if the applicant is a partnership, limited liability
company, or association; and the officers and directors of the applicant, if the
applicant is a corporation warrant the belief that the business will be operated in
compliance with this subchapter, the division shall issue a license to the applicant.

- (2) Denial; notice; hearing. Except as provided in sub. (3), the division may deny an application made under s. 218.618 (1) by providing written notice to the applicant stating the grounds for the denial. Except as provided in sub. (3), a person whose application is denied may request a hearing under s. 227.44 within 30 days after the date of denial. The division may appoint a hearing examiner under s. 227.46 to conduct the hearing.
- (3) DENIAL; CHILD OR FAMILY SUPPORT OR TAX DELINQUENCY. The division may not issue a license under this subchapter if any of the following applies:
- (a) The applicant fails to provide the information required under s. 218.618 (1)(a).
 - (b) The department of revenue certifies under s. 73.0301 that the applicant is liable for delinquent taxes. An applicant for whom a license is not issued under this paragraph for delinquent taxes is entitled to a notice under s. 73.0301 (2) (b) 1. b. and a hearing under s. 73.0301 (5) (a) but is not entitled to any other notice or hearing under this section.
 - (c) The applicant fails to comply, after appropriate notice, with a subpoena or warrant issued by the department of workforce development or a county child

support agency under s. 59.53 (5) and related to paternity or child support proceedings or is delinquent in making court—ordered payments of child or family support, maintenance, birth expenses, medical expenses, or other expenses related to the support of a child or former spouse, as provided in a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 49.857. An applicant whose application is denied under this paragraph for delinquent payments is entitled to a notice and hearing under s. 49.857 but is not entitled to any other notice or hearing under this section.

218.622 License; other business. (1) LICENSED LOCATIONS. A license issued under this subchapter shall specify the location at which the licensee is permitted to conduct business. A separate license shall be required for each place of business maintained by the licensee.

- (2) Assignment. A license issued under this subchapter is not assignable.
- (3) Posting. A licensee shall post its license in a conspicuous place at the location specified in the license.
- (4) TERM OF LICENSE; FEE. Every license shall remain in force until suspended or revoked in accordance with this subchapter or surrendered by the licensee. Every licensee shall, on or before June 1 of each year, pay to the division the annual license fee specified in rules promulgated under s. 218.63 (3) and, if required by the division, provide a rider or endorsement to increase the amount of any bond required under s. 218.618 (3).
- (5) Other business prohibited. No licensee may conduct business as a rental-purchase company within any office, room, or place of business in which any other business is solicited or engaged in, unless the licensee is authorized to do so, in writing, by the division.

1	218.624 Revocation, suspension, and restriction of license. (1)					
2	DISCRETIONARY SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION. The division may issue an order					
3	suspending or revoking any license issued under this subchapter if the division finds					
4	that any of the following applies:					
5	(a) The licensee has violated any of the provisions of this subchapter, any rules					
6	promulgated under s. 218.63 (3), or any lawful order of the division under s. 218.63					
7	(1).					
8	(b) A fact or condition exists that, if it had existed at the time of the original					
9	application for the license, would have warranted the division in refusing to issue the					
10	license.					
11	(c) The licensee has made a material misstatement in an application for a					
12	license or in information furnished to the division.					
13	(d) The licensee has failed to pay the annual license fee required under s.					
14	218.622 (4) or has failed to maintain in effect any bond required under s. 218.618 (3).					
15	(e) The licensee has failed to provide any additional information, data, and					
16	records required by the division, within the time period prescribed under s. 218.626					
17	(2).					
18	(f) The licensee has failed to pay any penalties due under s. 218.682 (1) or (2)					
19	within 30 days after receiving notice, by certified mail, that the penalties are duc.					
20	(2) Mandatory restriction or suspension; child or family support. The					
21	division shall restrict or suspend a license issued under this subchapter if the					
22	division finds that the licensee is an individual who fails to comply, after appropriate					
23	notice, with a subpoena or warrant issued by the department of workforce					
24	development or a county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) and related to					
25	paternity or child support proceedings or who is delinquent in making court-ordered					

- payments of child or family support, maintenance, birth expenses, medical expenses, or other expenses related to the support of a child or former spouse, as provided in a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 49.857. A licensee whose license is restricted or suspended under this subsection is entitled to a notice and hearing only as provided in a memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 49.857 and is not entitled to any other notice or hearing under this section.
- (3) Mandatory revocation; delinquent taxes. The division shall revoke a license issued under this subchapter if the department of revenue certifies under s. 73.0301 that the licensee is liable for delinquent taxes. A licensee whose license is revoked under this subsection for delinquent taxes is entitled to a notice under s. 73.0301 (2) (b) 1. b. and a hearing under s. 73.0301 (5) (a) but is not entitled to any other notice or hearing under this section.
- (4) REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION PROCEDURE. Except as provided in subs. (2) and (3), the following procedure applies to every order of the division that suspends or revokes a license issued under this subchapter:
- (a) The division shall provide a written notice to the licensee of the division's intent to issue an order suspending or revoking the licensee's license. The notice shall specify the grounds for and the effective date of the proposed order.
- (b) The licensee may file with the division a written response to the allegations contained in the notice within 20 days after receiving the notice. The licensee's written response may contain a request for a contested case hearing under s. 227.42. If the written response does not contain a request for a contested case hearing under s. 227.42, the right to a contested case hearing is waived.
- (c) If a written response containing a request for a contested case hearing under s. 227.42 is received by the division within the time provided under par. (b) and if,

in the opinion of the division, the matter satisfies all of the conditions specified in s. 227.42 (l) (a) to (d), the matter shall be scheduled for a contested case hearing to commence within 60 days after the date on which the division receives the written response.

(d) If the licensee fails to file a written response within the time provided under par. (b), files a timely written response but fails to request a contested case hearing under s. 227.42 or files a timely written response requesting a contested case hearing but, in the opinion of the division, the matter fails to satisfy all of the conditions specified in s. 227.42 (l) (a) to (d), the division may issue an order suspending or revoking the license. If the licensee files a timely written response containing a proper request for a contested case hearing under s. 227.42, any order of the division suspending or revoking the licensee's license shall be stayed pending completion of proceedings under ch. 227.

218.626 Modification of license. (1) CHANGE IN PLACE OF BUSINESS. No licensee may change its place of business to another location without the prior approval of the division. A licensec shall provide the division with at least 15 days' prior written notice of a proposed change under this subsection and shall pay any applicable fees specified in the rules promulgated under s. 218.63 (3). Upon approval by the division of the new location, the division shall issue an amended license, specifying the date on which the amended license is issued and the new location.

(2) Other changes. Except as provided in sub. (1), a licensee shall notify the division of any material change to the information provided in the licensee's original application for a license under this subchapter or provided in a previous notice of change filed by the licensee with the division under this subsection. A licensee shall provide the notice required under this subsection within 10 days after the change.

- The licensee shall provide any additional information, data, and records about the change to the division within 20 days after the division requests the information, data, or records. The division shall determine the cost of investigating and processing the change. The licensee shall pay the division's cost within 30 days after the division demands payment.
- (3) DIVISION APPROVAL OF OTHER CHANGES. Any change that is subject to the notice requirement under sub. (2) is subject to the approval of the division. In reviewing the change, the division shall apply the same criteria as the criteria for approval of an original license application.
- 218.628 Annual report; records. (1) ANNUAL REPORT. On or before March 31 of each year, a licensee shall file a report with the division giving such reasonable and relevant information as the division may require concerning the business and operations conducted by the licensee. The licensee shall make the report in the form prescribed by the division.
- (2) BOOKS AND RECORDS. A licensee shall keep such books and records in the licensed location as, in the opinion of the division, will enable the division to determine whether the provisions of this subchapter are being observed. Every licensee shall preserve its records of a rent-to-own agreement for at least 3 years after making the final entry with respect to the rent-to-own agreement.
- 218.63 Powers and duties of division; administration. (1) ORDERS. The division may issue any general order, as defined in s. 217.02 (3), or special order, as defined in s. 217.02 (10), in execution of or supplementary to this subchapter, except that the division may not issue a general order or special order that conflicts with this subchapter.

- (2) Investigations and examinations. For the purpose of discovering violations of this subchapter, the division may cause an investigation or examination to be made of the business of a licensee transacted under this subchapter. The place of business, books of accounts, papers, records, safes, and vaults of the licensee shall be open to the division for the purpose of an investigation or examination, and the division has authority to examine under oath all persons whose testimony is required for an investigation or examination. The division shall determine the cost of an investigation or examination. The licensee shall pay the cost of an investigation or examination. The licensee shall pay the cost of any hearing held for the purpose of this subsection, including witness fees, unless the division or a court finds that the licensee has not violated any provision of this subchapter. The licensee shall pay all costs owing under this subsection within 30 days after the division demands payment. The state may maintain an action for the recovery of any costs owing under this subsection.
- (3) RULES. The division may promulgate rules for the administration of this subchapter.
- (4) TESTIMONIAL POWERS AND POWERS TO SECURE EVIDENCE. The division has the same power to conduct hearings, take testimony, and secure evidence as is provided in ss. 217.17 and 217.18.
- (5) Enforcement. The division has the duty, power, jurisdiction, and authority to investigate, ascertain, and determine whether this subchapter or any lawful orders issued under sub. (1) are being violated. The division may report violations of this subchapter to the attorney general or the district attorney of the proper county for prosecution.

22

23

on which the instrument is signed.

1	218.632 General requirements of disclosure. (1) FORM, LOCATION, SIZE, AND
2	TIME OF DISCLOSURE. The information required under s. 218.634 to be included in a
3	rent-to-own agreement shall satisfy all of the following requirements:
4	(a) The information shall be clearly and conspicuously disclosed.
5	(b) The information shall be disclosed in writing.
6	(c) The information shall be disclosed on the face of the rent-to-own agreement
7	above the line for the lessee's signature.
8	(d) The information shall be disclosed in not less than 8-point standard type.
9	(e) The information shall be disclosed before the time that the lessee becomes
10	legally obligated under the rent-to-own agreement.
11	(2) Accuracy of disclosure. The information required under s. 218.634 must
12	be accurate as of the time that it is disclosed to the lessee. If any information
13	subsequently becomes inaccurate as a result of any act, occurrence, or agreement by
14	the lessee, the resulting inaccuracy is not a violation of this subchapter.
15	(3) Copy of rent-to-own agreement. The rental-purchase company shall
16	provide the lessee with a copy of the completed rent-to-own agreement signed by the
17	lessee. If more than one lessee is legally obligated under the same rent-to-own
18	agreement, delivery of a copy of the completed rent-to-own agreement to one of the
19	lessees shall satisfy this subsection.
20	(4) Single instrument. In a rent-to-own agreement, the lessee's payment

obligations shall be evidenced by a single instrument, which shall include the

signature of the rental-purchase company, the signature of the lessee, and the date

218.634	Required	provisions	of	rent-to-own	agreement.	Α
rental-purchas	e company sha	all include all o	of the	following infor	mation, to the ex	tent
applicable, in e	very rent-to-	own agreemen	ıt:			

- (1) Description. A brief description of the rental property, sufficient to identify the rental property to the lessee and the rental—purchase company, including any identification number, and a statement indicating whether the rental property is new or used. A statement that incorrectly indicates that new rental property is used is not a violation of this subchapter.
- (2) Cash price. The price at which the rental—purchase company would sell the rental property to the lessee if the lessee were to pay for the rental property in full on the date on which the rent—to—own agreement is executed, along with a statement that, if the lessee intends to acquire ownership of the rental property and is able to pay for the property in full or is able to obtain credit to finance the purchase, the lessee may be able to purchase similar property from a retailer at a lower cost.
 - (3) RENTAL PAYMENT. The periodic rental payment for the rental property.
- (4) UP-FRONT PAYMENT. Any payment required of the lessee at the time that the agreement is executed or at the time that the rental property is delivered, including the initial rental payment, any application or processing charge, any delivery fee, the applicable tax, and any charge for a liability damage waiver or for other optional services agreed to by the lessee.
- (5) PERIODIC RENTAL PAYMENTS TO ACQUIRE OWNERSHIP. The total number, total dollar amount, and timing of all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- (6) OTHER CHARGES AND FEES TO ACQUIRE OWNERSHIP. The dollar amount, both itemized and in total, of all taxes, liability damage waiver fees, fees for optional

services, processing fees, application fees, and delivery charges that the lessee would incur if the lessee were to rent the rental property until the lessee acquires ownership, assuming that the lessee does not add or decline the liability damage waiver or optional services after signing the rent-to-own agreement.

- (7) Total payments to acquire ownership. The total of all charges to be paid by the lessee to acquire ownership of the rental property, which shall consist of the sum of the total dollar amount of all periodic rental payments disclosed under sub. (5) and the total dollar amount of all other charges and fees disclosed under sub. (6), along with a statement that this is the amount a lessee will pay to acquire ownership of the rental property if the tax rates do not change and if the lessee does not add or decline the liability damage waiver or optional services after signing the rent-to-own agreement.
- (8) Other charges. An itemized description of any other charges or fees that the rental-purchase company may charge the lessee.
- (9) Summary of early-purchase option. A statement summarizing the terms of the lessee's option to acquire ownership of the rental property, including a statement indicating that the lessee has the right to acquire ownership of the rental property at any time after the first payment by paying all past—due payments and fees and an amount not to exceed an amount equal to the cash price of the rental property multiplied by a fraction that has as its numerator the number of periodic rental payments remaining under the rent—to—own agreement and that has as its denominator the total number of periodic rental payments.
- (10) RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEFT OR DAMAGE. A statement that, unless otherwise agreed, the lessee is responsible for the fair market value of the rental property, determined according to the early-purchase option formula under sub. (9), if the

- rental property is stolen, damaged, or destroyed while in the possession of or subject to the control of the lessee. The statement shall indicate that the fair market value will be determined as of the date on which the rental property is stolen, damaged, or destroyed.
- (11) Service and warranty. A statement that during the term of the rent-to-own agreement, the rental-purchase company is required to service the rental property to maintain it in good working condition, as long as no other person has serviced the rental property. In lieu of servicing the rental property, the rental-purchase company may, at its option, replace the rental property. The rental-purchase company's obligation to provide service is limited to defects in the property not caused by improper use or neglect by the lessee or harmful conditions outside the control of the rental-purchase company or manufacturer.
- (12) TERMINATION AT OPTION OF LESSEE. A statement that the lessee may terminate the agreement at any time without penalty by voluntarily surrendering or returning the rental property in good repair.
- (13) RIGHT TO REINSTATE. A brief explanation of the lessee's right to reinstate a rent-to-own agreement under s. 218.654.
- (14) Rental, Not purchase. A statement that the lessee will not own the rental property until the lessee has made all payments necessary to acquire ownership or has exercised the lessee's early—purchase option. The rental—purchase company shall also include a notice reading substantially as follows: "You are renting this property. You will not own the property until you make all payments necessary to acquire ownership or until you exercise your early—purchase option. If you do not make your payments as scheduled or exercise your early—purchase option, the lessor may repossess the property."

- (15) Information about rental-purchase company and lessee. The names of the rental-purchase company and the lessee, the rental-purchase company's business address and telephone number, the lessee's address, and the date on which the rent-to-own agreement is executed.
- 218.636 Prohibited provisions of rent-to-own agreement. A rental-purchase company may not include any of the following provisions in a rent-to-own agreement:
 - (1) Confession of judgment.
- (2) Security. A provision granting the rental-purchase company a security interest in any property except the rental property delivered by the rental-purchase company under the rent-to-own agreement.
- (3) Repossession. A provision authorizing the rental-purchase company or an agent of the rental-purchase company to enter the lessee's premises or to commit a breach of the peace in the repossession of rental property provided by the rental-purchase company under the rent-to-own agreement.
- (4) WAIVER. A waiver of a defense or counterclaim, a waiver of any right to assert any claim that the lessee may have against the rental-purchase company or against an agent of the rental-purchase company, or a waiver of any provision of this subchapter.
- (5) OVERPAYMENT. A provision requiring periodic rental payments totaling more than the total dollar amount of all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership, as disclosed in the rental-purchase agreement.
- (6) Insurance. A provision requiring the lessee to purchase insurance from the rental-purchase company to insure the rental property.
 - (7) Attorney fees. A provision requiring the lessee to pay attorney fees.

218.638 Liability waiver. A rental-purchase company may offer a liability waiver to the lessee. The terms of the waiver shall be provided to the lessee in writing, and the face of the writing shall clearly disclose that the lessee is not required to purchase the waiver. The fee for the waiver may not exceed 10% of the periodic rental payment due under the rent-to-own agreement. The lessee shall be entitled to cancel the waiver at the end of any rental term.

218.64 Early-purchase option. An early-purchase option under a rent-to-own agreement shall permit the lessee to purchase the rental property at any time after the initial periodic rental payment for an amount determined according to the early-purchase option formula under s. 218.634 (9). As a condition of exercising the early-purchase option, the rental-purchase company may require the lessee to be current on the payments under the lessee's rent-to-own agreement or to pay any past-due rental charges and other outstanding fees that are owed.

218.642 Receipts and statements. (1) RECEIPTS. A rental-purchase company shall provide a written receipt to a lessee for any payment made by the lessee in cash, or upon the request of the lessee, for any other type of payment.

(2) Statement due to lessee. Subject to sub. (4), upon the request of a lessee, a rental-purchase company shall provide a written statement to the lessee showing the lessee's payment history under each rent-to-own agreement between the lessee and the rental-purchase company. A rental-purchase company is not required to provide a statement covering any rent-to-own agreement that terminated more than one year prior to the date of the lessee's request. A rental-purchase company may provide a single statement covering all rent-to-own agreements or separate statements for each rent-to-own agreement, at the rental-purchase company's option.

- (3) Statement due to 3RD Party. Subject to sub. (4), upon the written request of a lessee, made during the term of or no later than one year after the termination of a rent-to-own agreement, a rental-purchase company shall provide a written statement to any person designated by the lessee, showing the lessee's payment history under the rent-to-own agreement.
- (4) FEE FOR STATEMENT. A lessee or, if appropriate, a lessee's designee is entitled to receive one statement under subs. (2) and (3) without charge once every 12 months. A rental-purchase company shall provide an additional statement if the lessee pays the rental-purchase company's reasonable costs of preparing and furnishing the statement.
- 218.644 Price cards displayed. (1) Price cards; Generally. Except as provided under sub. (2), a rental-purchase company shall display a card or tag that clearly and conspicuously states all of the following information on or next to any property displayed or offered by the rental-purchase company for rent under a rent-to-own agreement:
 - (a) The cash price that an individual would pay to purchase the property.
- (b) The amount of the periodic rental payment and the term over which the payment must be made.
- (c) The total number and total dollar amount of all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the property under a rent-to-own agreement.
 - (d) Whether the property is new or used.
- (2) EXCEPTIONS. If property is offered for rent under a rent-to-own agreement through a catalog, or if the size of the property is such that displaying a card or tag on or next to the property is impractical, a rental-purchase company may make the

disclosures required under sub. (1) in a catalog or list that is readily available to prospective lessees.

218.646 Advertising. (1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED. Except as provided under sub. (2), if an advertisement for a rent-to-own agreement refers to or states the amount of a payment for a specific item of property, the rental-purchase company shall ensure that the advertisement clearly and conspicuously states all of the following:

- (a) That the transaction advertised is a rent-to-own agreement.
- (b) The total number and total dollar amount of all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the property.
- (c) That the lessee does not acquire ownership of the property if the lessee fails to make all periodic rental payments or other payments necessary to acquire ownership of the property.
- (2) EXCEPTION. Subsection (1) does not apply to an in-store display or to an advertisement that is published in the yellow pages of a telephone directory or in a similar directory of businesses.
- 218.648 Referral transactions. (1) Prohibited referral transactions. No rental—purchase company may induce any individual to enter into a rent—to—own agreement by giving or offering to give a rebate or discount to the individual in consideration of the individual giving to the rental—purchase company the names of prospective lessees if the earning of the rebate or discount is contingent on the occurrence of any event that takes place after the time that the individual enters into the rent—to—own agreement.
- (2) AUTHORIZED REFERRAL TRANSACTIONS. After entering into a rent-to-own agreement, a rental-purchase company may give or offer to give a rebate or discount

to the lessee under the rent-to-own agreement in consideration of the lessee giving to the rental-purchase company the names of prospective lessees. A rebate or discount under this subsection may be contingent on the occurrence of any event that takes place after the time that the names are given to the rental-purchase company.

218.65 Termination of rent-to-own agreement. The termination date of a rent-to-own agreement is the earlier of the following:

- (1) The day specified in the rent-to-own agreement as the day on which the rental term ends, unless a different day has been established pursuant to the terms of the rent-to-own agreement.
 - (2) The date on which the lessee voluntarily surrenders the rental property.
- 218.652 Late payment, grace period, and late fees. (1) Late fee; GENERALLY. If a lessee fails to make a periodic rental payment when due under a rent—to—own agreement or if, at the end of any rental term, the lessee fails to return the rental property or to renew the rent—to—own agreement for an additional term, the rental—purchase company may require the lessee to pay a late fee. Except as provided under sub. (4), this subsection does not apply if the lessee's failure to return the rental property or failure to renew the rent—to—own agreement at the end of the rental term is due to the lessee's exercise of an early—purchase option under the rent—to—own agreement or is due to the lessee making all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- (2) GRACE PERIODS. The following grace periods shall apply to periodic rental payments made with respect to a rental-purchase agreement:
- (a) For an agreement that is renewed on a weekly basis, no late fee may be assessed for a periodic rental payment that is made within 2 days after the date on which the payment is due.

1	(b) For an agreement that is renewed for a term that is longer than one week,
2	no late fee may be assessed for a periodic rental payment that is made within 5 days
3	after the date on which the payment is due.
4	(3) Collection, recording, and limitation of late fees. Late fees are subject
5	to all of the following limitations:
6	(a) A late fee may not exceed \$5 for each past-due periodic rental payment.
7	(b) A late fee may be collected only once on each periodic rental payment due,
8	regardless of how long the payment remains past due.
9	(c) Payments received shall be applied first to the payment of any rent that is
10	due and then to late fees and any other charges.
11	(d) A late fee may be collected at the time that the late fee accrues or at any time
12	afterward.
13	(4) Effect of outstanding late fee on transfer of ownership. A
14	rental-purchase company may require payment of any outstanding late fees before
15	transferring ownership of rental property to a lessee.
16	218.654 Reinstatement of terminated rent-to-own agreement. (1)
17	REINSTATEMENT, GENERALLY. A lessee may reinstate a terminated rent-to-own
18	agreement without losing any rights or options previously acquired if all of the
19	following conditions apply:
20	(a) The lessee returned or surrendered the rental property within 5 days after
21	the termination of the rent-to-own agreement.
22	(b) Not more than 21 days have passed after the date on which the rental
23	property was returned to the rental-purchase company or, if the lessee has paid

two-thirds or more of the total number of periodic rental payments necessary to

acquire ownership of the rental property, not more than 45 days have passed since the date on which the rental property was returned to the rental-purchase company.

- (2) AUTHORIZED CONDITIONS ON REINSTATEMENT. As a condition of reinstatement under this section, the rental-purchase company may require the payment of all past—due rental charges, any applicable late fees, a reinstatement fee not to exceed \$5, and the periodic rental payment for the next term.
- (3) Effect of Repossession on Reinstatement. Nothing in this section prohibits a rental-purchase company from attempting to repossess rental property upon termination of a rent-to-own agreement, but repossession efforts do not affect the lessee's right to reinstate the rent-to-own agreement as long as the rental property is voluntarily returned or surrendered within 5 days after the termination of the rent-to-own agreement.
- (4) Property available upon reinstatement. Upon reinstatement, the rental-purchase company shall provide the lessee with the same rental property, if the property is available and is in the same condition as when it was returned to the rental-purchase company, or with substitute rental property of comparable quality and condition.

218.656 Reduced periodic rental payment due to reduced income. (1) Reduction in amount of periodic rental payments. If a lessee's monthly income is reduced by 25% or more due to pregnancy, disability, involuntary job loss, or involuntary reduction in the amount of hours worked or wages earned, the rental-purchase company shall reduce the amount of each periodic rental payment due under the rent-to-own agreement by the same percentage that the lessee's monthly income is reduced or by 50%, whichever is less, for the period of time during

which the lessee's income is reduced. This paragraph applies only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- 1. The total dollar amount of periodic rental payments made by the lessee under the rent-to-own agreement equals more than 50% of the total dollar amount of periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- 2. The lessee has provided the rental-purchase company with reasonable evidence of the amount and cause of the reduction in the lessee's monthly income.
- (b) Evidence of continued reduction in income. At reasonable intervals after reducing the amount of a periodic rental payment under par. (a), a rental-purchase company may require the lessee to provide evidence of the lessee's monthly income and evidence that the cause of the reduction in the lessee's monthly income has not abated.
- (2) Increase in number of periodic rental payments. Except as provided in sub. (4), if a rental-purchase company reduces the amount of a periodic rental payment under sub. (1) (a), the rental-purchase company may increase the total number of periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- (3) Increase in amount of Periodic Rental Payments. Except as provided in sub. (4), if a rental—purchase company reduces the amount of a periodic rental payment under sub. (1) (a) and if, subsequently, the lessee's monthly income is increased, the rental—purchase company may increase, by the same percentage that the lessee's monthly income is increased, the amount of each periodic rental payment due after the date on which the lessee's monthly income is increased.
- (4) LIMITATION ON INCREASES. If a rental-purchase company, under sub. (2) or (3), increases the amount or number of periodic rental payments due under a

rent-to-own agreement, the increase affects only the rights or duties of the lessee to the extent authorized in sub. (2) or (3). No rental-purchase company, acting under sub. (2) or (3), may increase the total dollar amount of periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property, or the amount of a periodic rental payment, to greater than the amount disclosed in the rent-to-own agreement.

218.658 Default and right to cure. (1) Default, Generally. A lessee is in default under a rent-to-own agreement if any of the following occurs:

- (a) The lessee fails to return the rental property within 7 days after the date on which the last term for which a periodic rental payment was made expires, unless the lessee has exercised an early-purchase option or has made all periodic rental payments necessary to acquire ownership of the rental property.
- (b) The lessee materially breaches any other provision of the rent-to-own agreement.
- (2) Default; necessary for lessee liability. No cause of action shall accrue against a lessee with respect to the lessee's obligations under a rent—to—own agreement except upon default and the expiration of any applicable period of time allowed for cure of the default.
- (3) Notice of default; general requirement. Except as provided in sub. (4), as a condition precedent to bringing an action against a lessee arising out of the lessee's default, a rental—purchase company shall provide a written notice of the default and of the right to cure the default to the lessee. The notice shall specify the default and the action required to cure the default and shall inform the lessee that, if the default is not cured within 15 days after the notice is given, the rental—purchase company will have the right to bring an action against the lessee.

- (4) Notice of Default, exception. A rental-purchase company is not required to provide a notice of default and right to cure as a condition precedent to bringing an action against a lessee if each of the following occurred twice during the 12 months before the date of the current default with respect to the same rent-to-own agreement:
 - (a) The lessee was in default.
- (b) The rental-purchase company gave the lessee written notice of the default and of the lessee's right to cure under sub. (3).
 - (c) The lessee cured the default.
- (5) REQUEST FOR VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF PROPERTY. A rental-purchase company may request the voluntary return or surrender of rental property prior to the declaration of a default and the sending of written notice of default and right to cure. A request under this subsection is subject to the requirements of s. 218.66.
- 218.66 Rental-purchase company collection practices. In attempting to recover possession of rental property or to collect past—due periodic rental payments or other charges owed under a rent—to—own agreement, a rental—purchase company may not do any of the following:
- (1) Use of force. Use or threaten to use force or violence to cause physical harm to the lessee's property or to a person related to the lessee.
- (2) CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. Threaten criminal prosecution. It is not a violation of this subsection for a rental-purchase company to inform a lessee of the existence of s. 943.20 (1) (e) and the consequences of violating that section.
- (3) DISCLOSURE OF FALSE INFORMATION. Disclose or threaten to disclose information adversely affecting the lessee's reputation for creditworthiness with knowledge or reason to know that the information is false.

- (4) Communication with the lessee's employer prior to obtaining final judgment against the lessee, except for the purpose of enforcing an assignment of earnings authorized under s. 218.68. This subsection does not prohibit a rental—purchase company from communicating with a lessee's employer solely to verify employment status or earnings or to determine if the employer has an established debt counseling service or procedure.
- (5) Disclosure of information relating to lessee's reputation. Disclose or threaten to disclose to a person other than the lessee or the lessee's spouse information affecting the lessee's reputation, whether or not for creditworthiness, with knowledge or reason to know that the other person does not have a legitimate business need for the information, except that this subsection does not prohibit any of the following:
- (a) The disclosure to another person of information permitted to be disclosed to that person by statute.
- (b) An inquiry solely for the purpose of determining the location of the lessee or the rental property.
- (6) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION REGARDING A DISPUTED DEBT. Disclose or threaten to disclose information concerning the existence of a debt known to be reasonably disputed by the lessee without disclosing the fact that the lessee disputes the debt.
- (7) Harassment. Communicate with the lessee or a person related to the lessee with such frequency, at such unusual hours, or in such a manner as can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the lessee or a person related to the lessee, or engage in any other conduct that can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the lessee or a person related to the lessee.

- (8) Use of obscene or threatening language in communicating with the lessee or a person related to the lessee.
- (9) Use of threat to enforce false right. Threaten to enforce a right with knowledge that the right does not exist.
- (10) Use of false process. Use a communication that simulates legal or judicial process or that gives the appearance of being authorized, issued, or approved by a government, government agency, or attorney—at—law when it is not.
- (11) Use of threat to sue. Threaten to file a civil action against the lessee unless the civil action is of a type that the rental-purchase company files in the regular course of business or unless the rental-purchase company intends to file the civil action against the lessee.
- 218.68 Assignment of earnings. No rental—purchase company may take or arrange for an assignment of earnings of an individual for payment or as security for payment of an obligation arising out of a rent—to—own agreement unless the assignment is revocable at will by the individual.
- 218.682 Penalties. (1) Failure to pay fees and provide reports, information, and notices; generally. A licensee that fails to file its annual report by the date specified in s. 218.628 (1), fails to pay the annual license fee by the date specified in s. 218.622 (4), fails to provide any required rider or endorsement to increase the amount of its bond by the date specified in s. 218.622 (4), fails to provide examination records by the date required by the division, fails to notify the division in writing of a relocation of the licensee's place of business by the date specified in s. 218.626 (1), or fails to provide notice to the division of other changes as required under s. 218.626 (2) by the date specified in s. 218.626 (2) may be required to forfeit not more than \$50.

Each day that a failure described in this subsection continues constitutes a separate offense.

- (2) Failure to provide certain information. A licensee that fails to provide any additional information, data, or records requested by the division under s. 218.626 (2) by the date specified in s. 218.626 (2) may be required to forfeit not more than \$100. Each day that a failure described in this subsection continues constitutes a separate offense.
- (3) MISDEMEANORS. Any person who violates s. 218.63 (2) or any provision of ss. 218.617 to 218.628 other than those provisions described in subs. (1) and (2) may be fined not more than \$1,000, imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.
- 218.684 Civil actions and defenses. (1) Liability; Generally. Except as provided under subs. (2) to (6), a rental-purchase company that violates any provision of this subchapter is liable to a lessee damaged as a result of that violation for the costs of the action and, notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), for reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court, plus an amount equal to the greater of the following:
- (a) The actual damages, including any incidental and consequential damages, sustained by the lessee as a result of the violation.
- (b) An amount equal to 25% of the total amount of payments due in one month under the lessee's rent-to-own agreement, except that liability under this paragraph may not be less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.
- (2) Liability; certain violations. Except as provided in subs. (4) and (5), if a rental-purchase company violates s. 218.636, the lessee may retain the rental property under the rent-to-own agreement without obligation to pay any amount and may recover any amounts paid to the rental-purchase company under the rent-to-own agreement.

- (3) Class action. In the case of a class action, a rental—purchase company that violates this subchapter is liable to the members of the class in an amount determined by the court, except that the total recovery for all lessees whose recovery is computed under sub. (1) (b) may not exceed \$100,000 plus the costs of the action and, notwithstanding s. 814.04 (1), reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court. In determining the amount to award under this subsection, the court shall consider, among other relevant factors, the amount of actual damages sustained by the members of the class, the frequency and persistence of the violations by the rental—purchase company, the resources of the rental—purchase company, the number of persons damaged by the violation, the presence or absence of good faith on the part of the rental—purchase company, and the extent to which the violation was intentional.
- (4) Defense, error notification and correction. A rental-purchase company is not liable for a violation of this subchapter resulting from an error by the rental-purchase company if, within 60 days after discovering the error, the rental-purchase company notifies the lessee of the error and makes any adjustments necessary to correct the error.
- (5) Defense; unintentional error. A rental-purchase company is not liable for a violation of this subchapter if the rental-purchase company shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the violation was not intentional, that the violation resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably adopted to avoid the error, and that the rental-purchase company has acted to correct the error. A bona fide error under this subsection includes a clerical error, an error in making calculations, an error due to computer malfunction or to computer programming, or a printing error.

- (6) LIABILITY FOR MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS. Multiple violations of this subchapter in connection with the same rent—to—own agreement shall entitle the lessee to only a single recovery under sub. (1), except that a violation of s. 218.66 that occurs after recovery has been granted with respect to that rent—to—own agreement may entitle the lessee to an additional recovery under sub. (1).
- (7) NECESSARY PARTIES. If more than one lessee is a party to the same rent-to-own agreement, all of the lessees that are parties to the rent-to-own agreement shall be joined as plaintiffs in any action under sub. (1), and the lessees are entitled to only a single recovery under sub. (1).
- 218.686 Limitation on actions. An action brought by a lessee under this subchapter shall be commenced within one year after the date on which the alleged violation occurred, 2 years after the date on which the rent-to-own agreement was entered into, or one year after the date on which the last payment was made under the rent-to-own agreement, whichever is later.
- 218.688 Venue. (1) GENERALLY. The venue for a claim arising out of a rent-to-own agreement is any of the following counties:
 - (a) Where the lessee resides or is personally served.
 - (b) Where the rental property is located.
- (c) Where the lessee sought or acquired the rental property or signed the document evidencing his or her obligation under the terms of the rent-to-own agreement.
- (2) CHANGE IN VENUE. When it appears from the return of service of a summons or otherwise that the county in which an action is pending under sub. (1) is not a proper place of trial for the action, unless the defendant appears and waives the

Ĺ	improper venue, the	court shal	l transfer	the	action	to any	county	that is a	proper
2	place of trial.								

(3) MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS. If there are several defendants in an action arising out of a rent-to-own agreement, and if venue is based on residence, venue may be in the county of residence of any of the defendants.

SECTION 3021v. 220.02 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

220.02 (2) (b) The lending of money under s. 138.09 or those relating to finance companies, motor vehicle dealers, adjustment service companies, community currency exchanges, rental-purchase companies, and collection agencies under ch. 218.

SECTION 3021w. 220.02 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

220.02 (3) It is the intent of sub. (2) to give the division jurisdiction to enforce and carry out all laws relating to banks or banking in this state, including those relating to state banks, trust company banks, and also all laws relating to small loan companies or other loan companies or agencies, finance companies, motor vehicle dealers, adjustment service companies, community currency exchanges, rental-purchase companies, and collection agencies, and those relating to sellers of checks under ch. 217, whether doing business as corporations, individuals, or otherwise, but to exclude laws relating to credit unions."

2. Page 1143, line 6: after that line insert:

"Section 3492f. 409.104 (12m) of the statutes is created to read:

409.104 (12m) To a transfer of an interest under a rent-to-own agreement under subch. XI of ch. 218; or

SECTION 3492r. 421,202 (7m) of the statutes is created to read:

421.202 (7m) A rent-to-own agreement under subch. XI of ch. 218;".

- 3. Page 1333, line 4: after that line insert:
- "(1d) EMERGENCY RULES; RENTAL-PURCHASE COMPANIES. Using the procedure under section 227.24 of the statutes, the division of banking may promulgate rules authorized under section 218.63 (3) of the statutes, as created by this act, prescribing the fees under sections 218.618 (2), 218.622 (4), and 218.626 (1) of the statutes, as created by this act, for the period before the date on which permanent rules take effect, but not to exceed the period authorized under section 227.24 (1) (c) and (2) of the statutes. Notwithstanding section 227.24 (1) (a), (2) (b), and (3) of the statutes, the division of banking is not required to provide evidence that promulgating a rule under this subsection as an emergency rule is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or welfare and is not required to provide a finding of emergency for a rule promulgated under this subsection."
 - **4.** Page 1397, line 25: after that line insert:
 - "(1d) RENT-TO-OWN AGREEMENTS AND RENTAL-PURCHASE COMPANIES.
- (a) Rent-to-own agreements generally. The treatment of sections 218.632 to 218.636, 218.64, 218.65 to 218.658, 218.682 (3), 218.688, 409.104 (12m), and 421.202 (7m) of the statutes first applies to rent-to-own agreements entered into on the effective date of this subsection.
- (b) *Liability waivers*. The treatment of section 218.638 of the statutes first applies to liability waivers entered into on the effective date of this subsection.
- (c) Rental-purchase companies generally. The treatment of sections 218.617 to 218.628, 218.682 (1) and (2), and 220.02 (2) (b) and (3) and chapter 218 (title) of

- the statutes first applies to any person engaging in business as a rental-purchase company on the effective date of this subsection.
 - (d) *Price cards*. The treatment of section 218.644 of the statutes first applies to a rental-purchase company that displays property on the effective date of this subsection.
 - (e) *Advertising*. The treatment of section 218.646 of the statutes first applies to a rental-purchase company that advertises a rent-to-own agreement on the effective date of this subsection.
 - (f) *Referral transactions*. The treatment of section 218.648 of the statutes first applies to a rental–purchase company giving or offering to give a rebate or discount to an individual on the effective date of this subsection.
 - (g) Assignment of earnings. The treatment of section 218.68 of the statutes first applies to a rental-purchase company taking or arranging for an assignment of earnings on the effective date of this subsection.".
 - 5. Page 1418, line 18: after that line insert:
 - "(1d) Rent-to-own agreements; other than emergency rules. The treatment of sections 220.02 (2) (b) and (3), 409.104 (12m), and 421.202 (7m), subchapter XI of chapter 218, and chapter 218 (title) of the statutes and Section 9320 (1d) of this act take effect on the first day of the 6th month beginning after publication.".

(END)