2018 Kansas Statutes

84-2a-528. Lessor's damages for non-acceptance, failure to pay, repudiation or other default. (1) Except as otherwise provided with respect to damages liquidated in the lease agreement (K.S.A. 84-2a-504, and amendments thereto) or otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 84-1-302 and K.S.A. 84-2a-503, and amendments thereto), if a lessor elects to retain the goods or a lessor elects to dispose of the goods and the disposition is by lease agreement that for any reason does not qualify for treatment under K.S.A. 84-2a-527(2), and amendments thereto, or is by sale or otherwise, the lessor may recover from the lessee as damages for a default of the type described in K.S.A. 84-2a-523(1) or (3)(a), and amendments thereto, or, if agreed, for other default of the lessee, (a) accrued and unpaid rent as of the date of default if the lesser has never taken possession of the goods or an earlier date on which the lessee makes a tender of goods to the lessor, (b) the present value as of the date determined under clause (a) of the total rent for the then remaining lease term of the original lease agreement minus the present value as of the same date of the market rent at the place where the goods are located computed for the same lease term, and (c) any incidental damages allowed under K.S.A. 84-2a-530, and amendments thereto, less expenses saved in consequence of the lesse's default.

(2) If the measure of damages provided in subsection (1) is inadequate to put a lessor in as good a position as performance would have, the measure of damages is the present value of the profit, including reasonable overhead, the lessor would have made from full performance by the lessee, together with any incidental damages allowed under K.S.A. 84-2a-530, and amendments thereto, due allowance for costs reasonably incurred and due credit for payment or proceeds of disposition.

History: L. 1991, ch. 295, § 76; L. 2007, ch. 89, § 40; July 1, 2008.