

(2) Resume the performance of the agreement.

(c) To redeem the goods, the buyer shall:

(1) Tender the amount due under the agreement at the time of redemption, without giving effect to any provision which allows acceleration of any installment otherwise payable after that time;

(2) Tender performance of any other promise for the breach of which the goods were repossessed; and

(3) If the discretionary notice provided for in § 12-624 (c) of this subtitle was given, pay the actual and reasonable expenses of retaking and storing the goods.

(d) This section does not apply if:

(1) THE[the] buyer was guilty of fraudulent conduct, intentionally and wrongfully concealed, removed, damaged, or destroyed the goods, or attempted to do so, and the goods were repossessed because of that conduct; or

(2) THE GOODS WERE SEIZED BY A POLICE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU, OR FORCE AND THE GOODS WERE REPOSSESSED BECAUSE OF THAT SEIZURE, IN WHICH EVENT, THE BUYER SHALL HAVE NO RIGHT TO REDEEM OR TAKE POSSESSION, EVEN IF THE BUYER TENDERS PAYMENT OF THE ENTIRE BALANCE DUE UNDER THE AGREEMENT.

12-626.

(e) (1) The provisions of this subsection (e) apply to:

(i) A public sale held under the provisions of this section; and

(ii) Any other bona fide public or private sale of goods which had a cash price in excess of \$2,000 at the time of their purchase by the buyer, if the buyer has not paid at least 50 percent of the cash price of the goods or if he has paid that amount but has not requested a public sale under subsection (a) of this section.

(2) The proceeds of a sale to which this subsection applies, including the deposit required by subsection (b) of this section, shall be applied, in the following order, to:

(i) The actual and reasonable cost of the sale;

(ii) The actual and reasonable cost of retaking and storing the goods; and

(iii) The unpaid balance owing under the agreement at the time the goods are repossessed.