

NUISANCES

Footnotes

Anhydrous ammonia plants, see § 200.21

Farm operations, see § 352.11

657.1 Nuisance what constitutes action to abate electric utility defense.

1. Whatever is injurious to health, indecent, or unreasonably offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as essentially to interfere unreasonably with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance, and a civil action by ordinary proceedings may be brought to enjoin and abate the nuisance and to recover damages sustained on account of the nuisance.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, in an action to abate a nuisance against an electric utility, an electric utility may assert a defense of comparative fault as set out in section 668.3 if the electric utility demonstrates that in the course of providing electric services to its customers it has complied with engineering and safety standards as adopted by the utilities board of the department of commerce, and if the electric utility has secured all permits and approvals, as required by state law and local ordinances, necessary to perform activities alleged to constitute a nuisance.

[C51, § 21312133; R60, § 37133715; C73, § 3331; C97, § 4302; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § **12395**; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 657.1]

95 Acts, ch 195, §34; 2004 Acts, ch 1077, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §108

657.2 What deemed nuisances.

The following are nuisances:

1. The erecting, continuing, or using any building or other place for the exercise of any trade, employment, or manufacture, which, by occasioning noxious exhalations, unreasonably offensive smells, or other annoyances, becomes injurious and dangerous to the health, comfort, or property of individuals or the public.
2. The causing or suffering any offal, filth, or noisome substance to be collected or to remain in any place to the prejudice of others.
3. The obstructing or impeding without legal authority the passage of any navigable river, harbor, or collection of water.
4. The corrupting or rendering unwholesome or impure the water of any river, stream, or pond, or unlawfully diverting the same from its natural course or state, to the injury or prejudice of others.
5. The obstructing or encumbering by fences, buildings, or otherwise the public roads, private ways, streets, alleys, commons, landing places, or burying grounds.
6. Houses of ill fame, kept for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, gambling houses, places resorted to by persons participating in criminal gang activity prohibited by chapter 723A, or places resorted to by persons using controlled substances, as defined in section 124.101, subsection 5, in violation of law, or houses where drunkenness, quarreling, fighting, or breaches of the peace are carried on or permitted to the disturbance of others.
7. Billboards, signboards, and advertising signs, whether erected and constructed on public or private

property, which so obstruct and impair the view of any portion or part of a public street, avenue, highway, boulevard, or alley or of a railroad or street railway track as to render dangerous the use thereof.

8. Any object or structure hereafter erected within one thousand feet of the limits of any municipal or regularly established airport or landing place, which may endanger or obstruct aerial navigation, including take-off and landing, unless such object or structure constitutes a proper use or enjoyment of the land on which the same is located.

9. The depositing or storing of flammable junk, such as old rags, rope, cordage, rubber, bones, and paper, by dealers in such articles within the fire limits of a city, unless in a building of fireproof construction, is a public nuisance.

10. The emission of dense smoke, noxious fumes, or fly ash in cities is a nuisance and cities may provide the necessary rules for inspection, regulation and control.

11. Dense growth of all weeds, vines, brush, or other vegetation in any city so as to constitute a health, safety, or fire hazard is a public nuisance.

12. Trees infected with Dutch elm disease in cities.

[C51, § 2759, 2761; R60, § 4409, 4411; C73, § 4089, 4091; C97, § 5078, 5080; S13, § 713-a, -b, 1056-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 5740, 5741, 6567, 6743, 12396; C46, 50, § 368.3, 368.4, 416.92, 420.54, 657.2; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 657.2]

92 Acts, ch 1163, § 116; 92 Acts, ch 1231, § 56; 95 Acts, ch 195, §35; 98 Acts, ch 1072, § 1

Footnotes

See also abandoned or unsafe buildings, chapter 657A; airport hazards, chapter 329; bee colonies, §160.7; billboards or advertising along highways, §306B.5, 306C.19, 319.10; construction in floodways and floodplains, §455B.275; crop pests and diseases, §177A.5; dams or pumping stations, §481A.14; farm operations, §352.11; highway obstructions, §319.8; levees and drainage ditches, §468.149, 468.150; liquor law violations, §123.60; livestock care and feeding contracts, §654B.1; junkyards, §306C.6; nongame species, §481A.42; property used in hunting and fishing violations, §483A.32; prostitution and gambling, chapter 99; restricted residence district violations, §414.24; slaughterhouse violations, §172A.10; unauthorized signs on highways, §321.259

657.3 Penalty abatement.

Whoever is convicted of erecting, causing, or continuing a public or common nuisance as provided in this chapter, or at common law when the same has not been modified or repealed by statute, where no other punishment therefor is specially provided, shall be guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor and the court may order such nuisance abated, and issue a warrant as hereinafter provided.

[C51, § 2762; R60, § 4412; C73, § 4092; C97, § 5081; S13, § 5081; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § 12397; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 657.3]

657.4 Process.

When upon indictment, complaint, or civil action any person is found guilty of erecting, causing, or continuing a nuisance, the court before whom such finding is had may, in addition to the fine imposed, if any, or to the judgment for damages or cost for which a separate execution may issue, order that such nuisance be abated or removed at the expense of the defendant, and, after inquiry into and estimating as nearly as may be the sum necessary to defray the expenses of such abatement, the court may issue a warrant therefor.

[C51, § 2763; R60, § 4413; C73, § 4093; C97, § 5082; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § **12398**; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 657.4]

657.5 Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1124, § 282.

657.6 Stay of execution.

Instead of issuing such warrant, the court may order the same to be stayed upon motion of the defendant, and upon the defendant's entering into an undertaking to the state, in such sum and with such surety as the court may direct, conditioned either that the defendant will discontinue said nuisance, or that, within a time limited by the court, and not exceeding six months, the defendant will cause the same to be abated and removed, as either is directed by the court; and, upon the defendant's failure to perform the condition of the defendant's undertaking, the same shall be forfeited, and the court, upon being satisfied of such default, may order such warrant forthwith to issue, and action may be brought on such undertaking.

[C51, § 2765; R60, § 4415; C73, § 4095; C97, § 5084; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § **12400**; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 657.6]

657.7 Expenses how collected.

The expense of abating a nuisance by virtue of a warrant can be collected by the officer in the same manner as damages and costs are collected on execution, except that the materials of any buildings, fences, or other things that may be removed as a nuisance may be first levied upon and sold by the officer, and if any of the proceeds remain after satisfying the expense of the removal, such balance must be paid by the officer to the defendant, or to the owner of the property levied upon; and if said proceeds are not sufficient to pay such expenses, the officer must collect the residue thereof.

[C51, § 2766; R60, § 4416; C73, § 4096; C97, § 5085; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, § **12401**; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 657.7]

657.8 Feedlots.

This chapter shall apply to the operation of a livestock feedlot, only as provided in chapter 172D.

[C77, 79, 81, § 657.8]

657.9 Shooting ranges.

Before a person improves property acquired to establish, use, and maintain a shooting range by the erection of buildings, breastworks, ramparts, or other works or before a person substantially changes the existing use of a shooting range, the person shall obtain approval of the county zoning commission or the city zoning commission, whichever is appropriate. The appropriate commission shall comply with section 335.8 or 414.6. In the event a county or city does not have a zoning commission, the county board of supervisors or the city council shall comply with section 335.6 or 414.5 before granting the approval.

A person who acquires title to or who owns real property adversely affected by the use of property with a permanently located and improved range shall not maintain a nuisance action against the person who owns the range to restrain, enjoin, or impede the use of the range where there has not been a substantial change in the nature of the use of the range. This section does not prohibit actions for negligence or recklessness in the operation of the range or by a person using the range.

[82 Acts, ch 1193, § 1]

84 Acts, ch 1067, § 49

657.10 Mediation notice.

Notwithstanding this chapter, a person, required under chapter 654B to participate in mediation, shall not begin a proceeding subject to this chapter until the person receives a mediation release under section 654B.8, or until the court determines after notice and hearing that one of the following applies:

1. The time delay required for the mediation would cause the person to suffer irreparable harm.
2. The dispute involves a claim which should be resolved as a class action.

90 Acts, ch 1143, §27

657.11 Animal feeding operations.

1. The purpose of this section is to protect animal agricultural producers who manage their operations according to state and federal requirements from the costs of defending nuisance suits, which negatively impact upon Iowa's competitive economic position and discourage persons from entering into animal agricultural production. This section is intended to promote the expansion of animal agriculture in this state by protecting persons engaged in the care and feeding of animals. The general assembly has balanced all competing interests and declares its intent to protect and preserve animal agricultural production operations.

2. An animal feeding operation, as defined in section 459.102, shall not be found to be a public or private nuisance under this chapter or under principles of common law, and the animal feeding operation shall not be found to interfere with another person's comfortable use and enjoyment of the person's life or property under any other cause of action. However, this section shall not apply if the person bringing the action proves that an injury to the person or damage to the person's property is proximately caused by either of the following:

a. The failure to comply with a federal statute or regulation or a state statute or rule which applies to the animal feeding operation.

b. Both of the following:

(1) The animal feeding operation unreasonably and for substantial periods of time interferes with the person's comfortable use and enjoyment of the person's life or property.

(2) The animal feeding operation failed to use existing prudent generally accepted management practices reasonable for the operation.

3. This section does not apply to a person during any period that the person is classified as a chronic violator under this subsection as to any confinement feeding operation in which the person holds a controlling interest, as defined by rules adopted by the department of natural resources. This section shall apply to the person on and after the date that the person is removed from the classification of chronic violator. For purposes of this subsection, "*confinement feeding operation*" means an animal feeding operation in which

animals are confined to areas which are totally roofed, and which are regulated by the department of natural resources or the environmental protection commission.

a. A person shall be classified as a chronic violator if the person has committed three or more violations as described in this subsection prior to, on, or after July 1, 1996. In addition, in relation to each violation, the person must have been subject to either of the following:

(1) The assessment of a civil penalty by the department or the commission in an amount equal to three thousand dollars or more.

(2) A court order or judgment for a legal action brought by the attorney general after referral by the department or commission.

Each violation must have occurred within five years prior to the date of the latest violation, counting any violation committed by a confinement feeding operation in which the person holds a controlling interest. A violation occurs on the date the department issues an administrative order to the person assessing a civil penalty of three thousand dollars or more, or on the date the department notifies a person in writing that the department will recommend that the commission refer, or the commission refers the case to the attorney general for legal action, or the date of entry of the court order or judgment, whichever occurs first. A violation under this subsection shall not be counted if the civil penalty ultimately imposed is less than three thousand dollars, the department or commission does not refer the action to the attorney general, the attorney general does not take legal action, or a court order or judgment is not entered against the person. A person shall be removed from the classification of chronic violator on the date on which the person and all confinement feeding operations in which the person holds a controlling interest have committed less than three violations described in this subsection for the prior five years.

b. For purposes of counting violations, a continuing and uninterrupted violation shall be considered as one violation. Different types of violations shall be counted as separate violations regardless of whether the violations were committed during the same period. The violation must be a violation of a state statute, or a rule adopted by the department, which applies to a confinement feeding operation and any related animal feeding operation structure, including an anaerobic lagoon, earthen manure storage basin, formed manure storage structure, or egg washwater storage structure; or any related pollution control device or practice. The structure, device, or practice must be part of the confinement feeding operation. The violation must be one of the following:

(1) Constructing or operating a related animal feeding operation structure or installing or using a related pollution control device or practice, for which the person must obtain a permit, in violation of statute or rules adopted by the department, including the terms or conditions of the permit.

(2) Intentionally making a false statement or misrepresenting information to the department as part of an application for a construction permit for the related animal feeding operation structure, or the installation of the related pollution control device or practice, for which the person must obtain a construction permit from the department.

(3) Failing to obtain a permit or approval by the department for a permit to construct or operate a confinement feeding operation or use a related animal feeding operation structure or pollution control device or practice, for which the person must obtain a permit from the department.

(4) Operating a confinement feeding operation, including a related animal feeding operation structure or pollution control device or practice, which causes pollution to the waters of the state, if the pollution was caused intentionally, or caused by a failure to take measures required to abate the pollution which resulted from an act of God.

(5) Failing to submit a manure management plan as required, or operating a confinement feeding operation required to have a manure management plan without having submitted the manure management plan.

4. This section shall apply regardless of the established date of operation or expansion of the animal feeding operation. A defense against a cause of action provided in this section includes, but is not limited to, a defense for actions arising out of the care and feeding of animals; the handling or transportation of animals; the treatment or disposal of manure resulting from animals; the transportation and application of animal manure; and the creation of noise, odor, dust, or fumes arising from an animal feeding operation.

5. If a court determines that a claim is frivolous, a person who brings the claim as part of a losing cause of action against a person who may raise a defense under this section shall be liable to the person against whom the action was brought for all costs and expenses incurred in the defense of the action.

6. This section does not apply to an injury to a person or damages to property caused by the animal feeding operation before May 21, 1998.

95 Acts, ch 195, §36; 96 Acts, ch 1118, § 1; 98 Acts, ch 1209, § 38, 39, 53; 99 Acts, ch 114, §58, 59