

CHAPTER 562A

UNIFORM RESIDENTIAL LANDLORD AND TENANT LAW

Referred to in §231B.18, 231C.19

Eviction or distress for rent during military service; termination of leases; §29A.101

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ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

PART 1
SHORT TITLE, CONSTRUCTION, APPLICATION,
AND SUBJECT MATTER OF THE ACT

562A.1 Short title.

[This chapter](#) shall be known and may be cited as the “*Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act*”.

[C79, 81, §562A.1]

562A.2 Purposes — rules of construction.

1. [This chapter](#) shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policies.

2. Underlying purposes and policies of [this chapter](#) are:

a. To simplify, clarify, modernize and revise the law governing the rental of dwelling units and the rights and obligations of landlord and tenant; and

b. To encourage landlord and tenant to maintain and improve the quality of housing.

c. To ensure that the right to the receipt of rent is inseparable from the duty to maintain the premises.

[C79, 81, §562A.2]

[2014 Acts, ch 1026, §122](#)

562A.3 Supplementary principles of law applicable.

Unless displaced by the provisions of [this chapter](#), the principles of law and equity in this state, including the law relating to capacity to contract, mutuality of obligations, principal and agent, real property, public health, safety and fire prevention, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, or other validating or invalidating cause, shall supplement its provisions.

[C79, 81, §562A.3]

562A.4 Administration of remedies — enforcement.

1. The remedies provided by [this chapter](#) shall be administered so that the aggrieved party may recover appropriate damages. The aggrieved party has a duty to mitigate damages.

2. A right or obligation declared by [this chapter](#) is enforceable by action unless the provision declaring it specifies a different and limited effect.

[C79, 81, §562A.4]

PART 2
SCOPE AND JURISDICTION

562A.5 Exclusions from application of chapter.

Unless created to avoid the application of [this chapter](#), the following arrangements are not governed by [this chapter](#):

1. Residence at an institution, public or private, if incidental to detention or the provision of medical, geriatric, educational, counseling, religious, or similar service.

2. Occupancy under a contract of sale of a dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, if the occupant is the purchaser or a person who succeeds to the purchaser’s interest.

3. Occupancy by a member of a fraternal or social organization in the portion of a structure operated for the benefit of the organization.

4. Transient occupancy in a hotel, motel or other similar lodgings.

5. Occupancy by an employee of a landlord whose right to occupancy is conditional upon employment in and about the premises.

6. Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit or a holder of a proprietary lease in a cooperative.

7. Occupancy under a rental agreement covering premises used by the occupant primarily for agricultural purposes.

8. Occupancy in housing owned by a nonprofit organization whose purpose is to provide transitional housing for persons released from drug or alcohol treatment facilities and in housing for homeless persons.

[C79, 81, §562A.5]

[95 Acts, ch 125, §2](#)

PART 3

GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION — NOTICE

562A.6 General definitions.

Subject to additional definitions contained in subsequent articles of [this chapter](#) which apply to specific articles or its parts, and unless the context otherwise requires, in [this chapter](#):

1. “*Building and housing codes*” include a law, ordinance, or governmental regulation concerning fitness for habitation, or the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, use, or appearance of a premises or dwelling unit.

2. “*Business*” includes a corporation, government, governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, and any other legal or commercial entity.

3. “*Dwelling unit*” means a structure or the part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place.

4. “*Good faith*” means honesty in fact in the conduct of the transaction concerned.

5. “*Landlord*” means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of the dwelling unit or the building of which it is a part, and it also means a manager of the premises who fails to disclose as required by [section 562A.13](#).

6. “*Owner*” means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested:

a. All or part of the legal title to property; or

b. All or part of the beneficial ownership and a right to present use and enjoyment of the premises, and the term includes a mortgagee in possession.

7. “*Premises*” means a dwelling unit and the structure of which it is a part and facilities and appurtenances of it and grounds, areas and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally or whose use is promised to the tenant.

8. “*Presumption*” means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of its nonexistence.

9. “*Reasonable attorney fees*” means fees determined by the time reasonably expended by the attorney and not by the amount of the recovery on behalf of the tenant or landlord.

10. “*Rent*” means a payment to be made to the landlord under the rental agreement.

11. “*Rental agreement*” means an agreement written or oral, and a valid rule, adopted under [section 562A.18](#), embodying the terms and conditions concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit and premises.

12. “*Rental deposit*” means a deposit of money to secure performance of a residential rental agreement, other than a deposit which is exclusively in advance payment of rent.

13. “*Resident*” means an occupant of a dwelling unit who is at least eighteen years of age.

14. “*Roomer*” means a person occupying a dwelling unit that lacks a major bathroom or kitchen facility, in a structure where one or more major facilities are used in common by occupants of the dwelling unit and other dwelling units. Major facility in the case of a bathroom means toilet, or either a bath or shower, and in the case of a kitchen means refrigerator, stove or sink.

15. “*Single family residence*” means a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit, it is a single family residence if it has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and shares neither heating facilities, hot water equipment, nor any other essential facility or service with another dwelling unit.

16. “*Tenant*” means a person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit to the exclusion of another.

17. “*Transitional housing*” means temporary or nonpermanent housing.

[C79, 81, §562A.6]

95 Acts, ch 125, §3; 2013 Acts, ch 97, §2

Referred to in §1350.1

562A.7 Unconscionability.

1. If the court, as a matter of law, finds that:

a. A rental agreement or any provision of it was unconscionable when made, the court may refuse to enforce the agreement, enforce the remainder of the agreement without the unconscionable provision, or limit the application of an unconscionable provision to avoid an unconscionable result.

b. A settlement in which a party waives or agrees to forego a claim or right under [this chapter](#) or under a rental agreement was unconscionable at the time it was made, the court may refuse to enforce the settlement, enforce the remainder of the settlement without the unconscionable provision, or limit the application of an unconscionable provision to avoid any unconscionable result.

2. If unconscionability is put into issue by a party or by the court upon its own motion the parties shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present evidence as to the setting, purpose, and effect of the rental agreement or settlement to aid the court in making the determination.

[C79, 81, §562A.7]

562A.8 Notice.

1. Notices required under [this chapter](#), except those notices identified in [section 562A.29A](#), shall be served as follows:

a. A landlord shall serve notice on a tenant by one or more of the following methods:

(1) Hand delivery to the tenant.

(2) Delivery evidenced by an acknowledgment of delivery that is signed and dated by a resident of the dwelling unit who is at least eighteen years of age. Delivery under this subparagraph shall be deemed to provide notice to all tenants of the dwelling unit.

(3) Personal service pursuant to [rule of civil procedure 1.305, Iowa court rules](#), for the personal service of original notice.

(4) Mailing by both regular mail and certified mail, as defined in [section 618.15](#), to the address of the dwelling unit or to an address provided by the tenant for mailing.

(5) Posting on the primary entrance door of the dwelling unit. A notice posted according to this subparagraph shall be posted within the applicable time period for serving notice and shall include the date the notice was posted.

(6) A method of providing notice that results in the notice actually being received by the tenant.

b. A tenant shall serve notice on a landlord by one or more of the following methods:

(1) Hand delivery to the landlord or the landlord’s agent designated under [section 562A.13](#).

(2) Delivery evidenced by an acknowledgment of delivery that is signed and dated by the landlord or the landlord’s agent designated under [section 562A.13](#).

(3) Personal service pursuant to [rule of civil procedure 1.305, Iowa court rules](#), for the personal service of original notice.

(4) Delivery to an employee or agent of the landlord at the landlord’s business office.

(5) Mailing by both regular mail and certified mail, as defined in [section 618.15](#), to the

address of the landlord's business office or to an address designated by the landlord for mailing.

(6) A method of providing notice that results in the notice actually being received by the landlord.

2. Notice served by mail under [this section](#) is deemed completed four days after the notice is deposited in the mail and postmarked for delivery, whether or not the recipient signs a receipt for the notice.

[C79, 81, §562A.8]

[96 Acts, ch 1203, §1, 2](#); [99 Acts, ch 155, §5, 14](#); [2010 Acts, ch 1017, §1, 11](#)

Referred to in [§562A.30](#)

562A.8A Computation of time.

The calculation of all time periods required under [this chapter](#) shall be made in accordance with [section 4.1, subsection 34](#).

[99 Acts, ch 155, §6, 14](#)

PART 4

GENERAL PROVISIONS

562A.9 Terms and conditions of rental agreement.

1. The landlord and tenant may include in a rental agreement, terms and conditions not prohibited by [this chapter](#) or other rule of law including rent, term of the agreement, and other provisions governing the rights and obligations of the parties.

2. In absence of agreement, the tenant shall pay as rent the fair rental value for the use and occupancy of the dwelling unit.

3. Rent shall be payable without demand or notice at the time and place agreed upon by the parties. Unless otherwise agreed, rent is payable at the dwelling unit and periodic rent is payable at the beginning of any term of one month or less and otherwise in equal monthly installments at the beginning of each month. Unless otherwise agreed, rent shall be uniformly apportionable from day-to-day.

4. For rental agreements in which the rent does not exceed seven hundred dollars per month, a rental agreement shall not provide for a late fee that exceeds twelve dollars per day or a total amount of sixty dollars per month. For rental agreements in which the rent is greater than seven hundred dollars per month, a rental agreement shall not provide for a late fee that exceeds twenty dollars per day or a total amount of one hundred dollars per month.

5. Unless the rental agreement fixes a definite term, the tenancy shall be week-to-week in case of a roomer who pays weekly rent, and in all other cases month-to-month.

[C79, 81, §562A.9]

[2013 Acts, ch 97, §3](#)

Referred to in [§562A.34](#)

562A.10 Effect of unsigned or undelivered rental agreement.

1. If a landlord does not sign and deliver a written rental agreement signed and delivered to the landlord by the tenant, acceptance of rent without reservation by the landlord gives the rental agreement the same effect as if it had been signed and delivered by the landlord.

2. If a tenant does not sign and deliver a written rental agreement signed and delivered to the tenant by the landlord, acceptance of possession without reservation gives the rental agreement the same effect as if it had been signed and delivered by the tenant.

3. If a rental agreement given effect by the operation of [this section](#) provides for a term longer than one year, it is effective only for one year.

[C79, 81, §562A.10]

562A.11 Prohibited provisions in rental agreements.

1. A rental agreement shall not provide that the tenant or landlord:

a. Agrees to waive or to forego rights or remedies under [this chapter](#) provided that this

restriction shall not apply to rental agreements covering single family residences on land assessed as agricultural land and located in an unincorporated area;

b. Authorizes a person to confess judgment on a claim arising out of the rental agreement;

c. Agrees to pay the other party's attorney fees; or

d. Agrees to the exculpation or limitation of any liability of the other party arising under law or to indemnify the other party for that liability or the costs connected therewith.

2. A provision prohibited by [subsection 1](#) included in a rental agreement is unenforceable. If a landlord willfully uses a rental agreement containing provisions known by the landlord to be prohibited, a tenant may recover actual damages sustained by the tenant and not more than three months' periodic rent and reasonable attorney fees.

[C79, 81, §562A.11]

ARTICLE II LANDLORD OBLIGATIONS

562A.12 Rental deposits.

1. A landlord shall not demand or receive as a security deposit an amount or value in excess of two months' rent.

2. All rental deposits shall be held by the landlord for the tenant, who is a party to the agreement, in a bank or savings and loan association or credit union which is insured by an agency of the federal government. Rental deposits shall not be commingled with the personal funds of the landlord. Notwithstanding the provisions of [chapter 543B](#), all rental deposits may be held in a trust account, which may be a common trust account and which may be an interest-bearing account. Any interest earned on a rental deposit during the first five years of a tenancy shall be the property of the landlord.

3. a. A landlord shall, within thirty days from the date of termination of the tenancy and receipt of the tenant's mailing address or delivery instructions, return the rental deposit to the tenant or furnish to the tenant a written statement showing the specific reason for withholding of the rental deposit or any portion thereof. If the rental deposit or any portion of the rental deposit is withheld for the restoration of the dwelling unit, the statement shall specify the nature of the damages. The landlord may withhold from the rental deposit only such amounts as are reasonably necessary for the following reasons:

(1) To remedy a tenant's default in the payment of rent or of other funds due to the landlord pursuant to the rental agreement.

(2) To restore the dwelling unit to its condition at the commencement of the tenancy, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

(3) To recover expenses incurred in acquiring possession of the premises from a tenant who does not act in good faith in failing to surrender and vacate the premises upon noncompliance with the rental agreement and notification of such noncompliance pursuant to [this chapter](#).

b. In an action concerning the rental deposit, the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, the reason for withholding all or any portion of the rental deposit shall be on the landlord.

4. A landlord who fails to provide a written statement within thirty days of termination of the tenancy and receipt of the tenant's mailing address or delivery instructions shall forfeit all rights to withhold any portion of the rental deposit. If no mailing address or instructions are provided to the landlord within one year from the termination of the tenancy the rental deposit shall revert to the landlord and the tenant will be deemed to have forfeited all rights to the rental deposit.

5. a. Upon termination of a landlord's interest in the dwelling unit, the landlord or an agent of the landlord shall, within a reasonable time, transfer the rental deposit, or any remainder after any lawful deductions to the landlord's successor in interest and notify the tenant of the transfer and of the transferee's name and address or return the deposit, or any remainder after any lawful deductions to the tenant.

b. Upon the termination of the landlord's interest in the dwelling unit and compliance with the provisions of [this subsection](#), the landlord shall be relieved of any further liability with respect to the rental deposit.

6. Upon termination of the landlord's interest in the dwelling unit, the landlord's successor in interest shall have all the rights and obligations of the landlord with respect to the rental deposits, except that if the tenant does not object to the stated amount within twenty days after written notice to the tenant of the amount of rental deposit being transferred or assumed, the obligations of the landlord's successor to return the deposit shall be limited to the amount contained in the notice. The notice shall contain a stamped envelope addressed to the landlord's successor.

7. The bad-faith retention of a deposit by a landlord, or any portion of the rental deposit, in violation of [this section](#) shall subject the landlord to punitive damages not to exceed twice the monthly rental payment in addition to actual damages.

8. The court may, in any action on a rental agreement, award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.

[C75, 77, §562.9 – 562.14; C79, 81, §562A.12]

[93 Acts, ch 154, §13](#); [2010 Acts, ch 1017, §2, 11](#); [2013 Acts, ch 30, §261](#); [2013 Acts, ch 97, §4](#); [2014 Acts, ch 1026, §123](#)

Referred to in [§562A.21](#), [562A.25](#)

562A.13 Disclosure.

1. The landlord or a person authorized to enter into a rental agreement on behalf of the landlord shall disclose to the tenant in writing at or before the commencement of the tenancy the name and address of:

a. The person authorized to manage the premises.

b. An owner of the premises or a person authorized to act for and on behalf of the owner for the purpose of service of process and for the purpose of receiving and receipting for notices and demands.

2. The information required to be furnished by [this section](#) shall be kept current and [this section](#) extends to and is enforceable against a successor landlord, owner, or manager.

3. A person who fails to comply with [subsection 1](#) becomes an agent of each person who is a landlord for the purpose of:

a. Service of process and receiving and receipting for notices and demands.

b. Performing the obligations of the landlord under [this chapter](#) and under the rental agreement and expending or making available for that purpose all rent collected from the premises.

4. The landlord or any person authorized to enter into a rental agreement on the landlord's behalf shall fully explain utility rates, charges and services to the prospective tenant before the rental agreement is signed unless paid by the tenant directly to the utility company.

5. Each tenant shall be notified, in writing, of any rent increase at least thirty days before the effective date. Such effective date shall not be sooner than the expiration date of original rental agreement or any renewal or extension thereof.

6. The landlord or a person authorized to enter into a rental agreement on behalf of the landlord shall disclose to each tenant in writing before the commencement of the tenancy if the property is listed in the comprehensive environmental response compensation and liability information system maintained by the federal environmental protection agency.

[C79, 81, §562A.13]

[2004 Acts, ch 1071, §1](#)

Referred to in [§562A.6](#), [562A.8](#)

562A.14 Landlord to supply possession of dwelling unit.

At the commencement of the term, the landlord shall deliver possession of the premises to the tenant in compliance with the rental agreement and [section 562A.15](#). The landlord may bring an action for possession against a person wrongfully in possession and may recover the damages provided in [section 562A.34, subsection 4](#).

[C79, 81, §562A.14]

Referred to in [§562A.22](#)

562A.15 Landlord to maintain fit premises.

1. *a.* The landlord shall:

(1) Comply with the requirements of applicable building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety.

(2) Make all repairs and do whatever is necessary to put and keep the premises in a fit and habitable condition.

(3) Keep all common areas of the premises in a clean and safe condition. The landlord shall not be liable for any injury caused by any objects or materials which belong to or which have been placed by a tenant in the common areas of the premises used by the tenant.

(4) Maintain in good and safe working order and condition all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and other facilities and appliances, including elevators, supplied or required to be supplied by the landlord.

(5) Provide and maintain appropriate receptacles and conveniences, accessible to all tenants, for the central collection and removal of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste incidental to the occupancy of the dwelling unit and arrange for their removal.

(6) Supply running water and reasonable amounts of hot water at all times and reasonable heat, except where the building that includes the dwelling unit is not required by law to be equipped for that purpose, or the dwelling unit is so constructed that heat or hot water is generated by an installation within the exclusive control of the tenant and supplied by a direct public utility connection.

b. If the duty imposed by paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (1), is greater than a duty imposed by another subparagraph of paragraph “*a*”, the landlord’s duty shall be determined by reference to paragraph “*a*”, subparagraph (1).

2. The landlord and tenant of a single family residence may agree in writing that the tenant perform the landlord’s duties specified in [subsection 1](#), paragraph “*a*”, subparagraphs (5) and (6), and also specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations, and remodeling, but only if the transaction is entered into in good faith.

3. The landlord and tenant of a dwelling unit other than a single family residence may agree that the tenant is to perform specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations, or remodeling only:

a. If the agreement of the parties is entered into in good faith and is set forth in a separate writing signed by the parties and supported by adequate consideration;

b. If the agreement does not diminish or affect the obligation of the landlord to other tenants in the premises.

4. The landlord shall not treat performance of the separate agreement described in [subsection 3](#) as a condition to an obligation or performance of a rental agreement.

[C79, 81, §562A.15]

[2013 Acts, ch 30, §177](#)

Referred to in [§562A.14](#), [562A.21](#), [562A.23](#), [562A.27](#), [562A.36](#)

562A.16 Limitation of liability.

1. Unless otherwise agreed, a landlord, who conveys premises that include a dwelling unit subject to a rental agreement in a good faith sale to a bona fide purchaser, is relieved of liability under the rental agreement and [this chapter](#) as to events occurring subsequent to written notice to the tenant of the conveyance.

2. A manager of premises that includes a dwelling unit is relieved of liability under the rental agreement and [this chapter](#) as to events occurring after written notice to the tenant of the termination of the person’s management.

[C79, 81, §562A.16]

ARTICLE III
TENANT OBLIGATIONS

562A.17 Tenant to maintain dwelling unit.

The tenant shall:

1. Comply with all obligations primarily imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety.
2. Keep that part of the premises that the tenant occupies and uses as clean and safe as the condition of the premises permit.
3. Dispose from the tenant's dwelling unit all ashes, rubbish, garbage, and other waste in a clean and safe manner.
4. Keep all plumbing fixtures in the dwelling unit or used by the tenant as clean as their condition permits.
5. Use in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other facilities and appliances including elevators in the premises.
6. Not deliberately or negligently destroy, deface, damage, impair or remove a part of the premises or knowingly permit a person to do so. If damage, defacement, alteration, or destruction of property by the tenant is intentional, the tenant may be criminally charged with criminal mischief pursuant to [chapter 716](#).
7. Act in a manner that will not disturb a neighbor's peaceful enjoyment of the premises.

[C79, 81, §562A.17]

[2013 Acts, ch 97, §5](#)

Referred to in [§562A.27](#), [562A.28](#)

562A.18 Rules.

1. A landlord, from time to time, may adopt rules, however described, concerning the tenant's use and occupancy of the premises. A rule is enforceable against the tenant only if it is written and if:

- a. Its purpose is to promote the convenience, safety, or welfare of the tenants in the premises, preserve the landlord's property from abusive use, or make a fair distribution of services and facilities held out for the tenants generally.
- b. It is reasonably related to the purpose for which it is adopted.
- c. It applies to all tenants in the premises in a fair manner.
- d. It is sufficiently explicit in its prohibition, direction, or limitation of the tenant's conduct to fairly inform the tenant of what the tenant must or must not do to comply.
- e. It is not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the landlord.
- f. The tenant has notice of it at the time the tenant enters into the rental agreement.

2. A rule adopted after the tenant enters into the rental agreement is enforceable against the tenant if reasonable notice of its adoption is given to the tenant and it does not work a substantial modification of the rental agreement.

[C79, 81, §562A.18]

[2013 Acts, ch 30, §261](#)

Referred to in [§562A.6](#)

562A.19 Access.

1. The tenant shall not unreasonably withhold consent to the landlord to enter into the dwelling unit in order to inspect the premises, make necessary or agreed repairs, decorations, alterations, or improvements, supply necessary or agreed services, or exhibit the dwelling unit to prospective or actual purchasers, mortgagees, tenants, workers, or contractors.

2. The landlord may enter the dwelling unit without consent of the tenant in case of emergency.

3. The landlord shall not abuse the right of access or use it to harass the tenant. Except in case of emergency or if it is impracticable to do so, the landlord shall give the tenant at least twenty-four hours' notice of the landlord's intent to enter and enter only at reasonable times.

4. The landlord does not have another right of access except by court order, and as permitted by [sections 562A.28](#) and [562A.29](#), or if the tenant has abandoned or surrendered the premises.

[C79, 81, §562A.19]

562A.20 Tenant to use and occupy.

Unless otherwise agreed, the tenant shall occupy the dwelling unit only as a dwelling unit and uses incidental thereto. The rental agreement may require that the tenant notify the

landlord of an anticipated extended absence from the premises not later than the first day of the extended absence.

[C79, 81, §562A.20]

Referred to in §562A.29

ARTICLE IV REMEDIES

PART 1 TENANT REMEDIES

562A.21 Noncompliance by the landlord — in general.

1. Except as provided in [this chapter](#), if there is a material noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or a noncompliance with [section 562A.15](#) materially affecting health and safety, the tenant may elect to commence an action under [this section](#) and shall deliver a written notice to the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than seven days after receipt of the notice if the breach is not remedied in seven days, and the rental agreement shall terminate and the tenant shall surrender as provided in the notice subject to the following:

a. If the breach is remediable by repairs or the payment of damages or otherwise, and if the landlord adequately remedies the breach prior to the date specified in the notice, the rental agreement shall not terminate.

b. If substantially the same act or omission which constituted a prior noncompliance of which notice was given recurs within six months, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement upon at least seven days' written notice specifying the breach and the date of termination of the rental agreement unless the landlord has exercised due diligence and effort to remedy the breach which gave rise to the noncompliance.

c. The tenant may not terminate for a condition caused by the deliberate or negligent act or omission of the tenant, a member of the tenant's family, or other person on the premises with the tenant's consent.

2. Except as provided in [this chapter](#), the tenant may recover damages and obtain injunctive relief for any noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or [section 562A.15](#) unless the landlord demonstrates affirmatively that the landlord has exercised due diligence and effort to remedy any noncompliance, and that any failure by the landlord to remedy any noncompliance was due to circumstances reasonably beyond the control of the landlord. If the landlord's noncompliance is willful the tenant may recover reasonable attorney fees.

3. The remedy provided in [subsection 2](#) is in addition to any right of the tenant arising under [subsection 1](#).

4. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and security recoverable by the tenant under [section 562A.12](#).

[C79, 81, §562A.21]

[95 Acts, ch 125, §4, 5](#)

Referred to in [§562A.23](#), [562A.36](#)

562A.22 Failure to deliver possession.

1. If the landlord fails to deliver possession of the dwelling unit to the tenant as provided in [section 562A.14](#), rent abates until possession is delivered and the tenant shall:

a. Upon at least five days' written notice to the landlord, terminate the rental agreement and upon termination the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and security; or

b. Demand performance of the rental agreement by the landlord and, if the tenant elects, maintain an action for possession of the dwelling unit against the landlord or a person wrongfully in possession and recover the damages sustained by the tenant.

2. If a landlord's failure to deliver possession is willful and not in good faith, a tenant may recover from the landlord the actual damages sustained by the tenant and reasonable attorney fees.

[C79, 81, §562A.22]

562A.23 Wrongful failure to supply heat, water, hot water or essential services.

1. If contrary to the rental agreement or [section 562A.15](#) the landlord deliberately or negligently fails to supply running water, hot water, or heat, or essential services, the tenant may give written notice to the landlord specifying the breach and may:

a. Procure reasonable amounts of hot water, running water, heat and essential services during the period of the landlord's noncompliance and deduct their actual and reasonable cost from the rent;

b. Recover damages based upon the diminution in the fair rental value of the dwelling unit; or

c. Recover any rent already paid for the period of the landlord's noncompliance which shall be reimbursed on a pro rata basis.

2. If the tenant proceeds under [this section](#), the tenant may not proceed under [section 562A.21](#) as to that breach.

3. The rights under [this section](#) do not arise until the tenant has given notice to the landlord or if the condition was caused by the deliberate or negligent act or omission of the tenant, a member of the tenant's family, or other person on the premises with the consent of the tenant.

[C79, 81, §562A.23]

562A.24 Landlord's noncompliance as defense to action for possession or rent.

1. In an action for possession based upon nonpayment of the rent or in an action for rent where the tenant is in possession, the tenant may counterclaim for an amount which the tenant may recover under the rental agreement or [this chapter](#). In that event the court from time to time may order the tenant to pay into court all or part of the rent accrued and thereafter accruing, and shall determine the amount due to each party. The party to whom a net amount is owed shall be paid first from the money paid into court, and the balance by the other party. If rent does not remain due after application of [this section](#), judgment shall be entered for the tenant in the action for possession. If the defense or counterclaim by the tenant is without merit and is not raised in good faith the landlord may recover reasonable attorney fees.

2. In an action for rent where the tenant is not in possession, the tenant may counterclaim as provided in [subsection 1](#), but the tenant is not required to pay any rent into court.

[C79, 81, §562A.24]

Referred to in [§648.19](#)

562A.25 Fire or casualty damage.

1. If the dwelling unit or premises are damaged or destroyed by fire or casualty to an extent that enjoyment of the dwelling unit is substantially impaired, the tenant may:

a. Immediately vacate the premises and notify the landlord in writing within fourteen days of the tenant's intention to terminate the rental agreement, in which case the rental agreement terminates as of the date of vacating; or

b. If continued occupancy is lawful, vacate a part of the dwelling unit rendered unusable by the fire or casualty, in which case the tenant's liability for rent is reduced in proportion to the diminution in the fair rental value of the dwelling unit.

2. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and security recoverable under [section 562A.12](#). Accounting for rent in the event of termination or apportionment is to occur as of the date of the casualty.

[C79, 81, §562A.25]

562A.26 Tenant's remedies for landlord's unlawful ouster, exclusion, or diminution of service.

If the landlord unlawfully removes or excludes the tenant from the premises or willfully diminishes services to the tenant by interrupting or causing the interruption of electric, gas,

water, or other essential service to the tenant, the tenant may recover possession pursuant to [section 648.1, subsection 1](#), or terminate the rental agreement and, in either case, recover the actual damages sustained by the tenant, punitive damages not to exceed twice the monthly rental payment, and reasonable attorney fees. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and security.

[C79, 81, §562A.26]
[2013 Acts, ch 97, §6](#)

PART 2 LANDLORD REMEDIES

562A.27 Noncompliance with rental agreement — failure to pay rent — violation of federal regulation.

1. Except as provided in [this chapter](#), if there is a material noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement or a noncompliance with [section 562A.17](#) materially affecting health and safety, the landlord may deliver a written notice to the tenant specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than seven days after receipt of the notice if the breach is not remedied in seven days, and the rental agreement shall terminate as provided in the notice subject to the provisions of [this section](#). If the breach is remediable by repairs or the payment of damages or otherwise and the tenant adequately remedies the breach prior to the date specified in the notice, the rental agreement shall not terminate. If substantially the same act or omission which constituted a prior noncompliance of which notice was given recurs within six months, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement upon at least seven days' written notice specifying the breach and the date of termination of the rental agreement.

2. If rent is unpaid when due and the tenant fails to pay rent within three days after written notice by the landlord of nonpayment and the landlord's intention to terminate the rental agreement if the rent is not paid within that period of time, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement.

3. Except as provided in [this chapter](#), the landlord may recover damages and obtain injunctive relief for noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement or [section 562A.17](#) unless the tenant demonstrates affirmatively that the tenant has exercised due diligence and effort to remedy any noncompliance, and that the tenant's failure to remedy any noncompliance was due to circumstances beyond the tenant's control. If the tenant's noncompliance is willful, the landlord may recover reasonable attorney fees.

4. In any action by a landlord for possession based upon nonpayment of rent, proof by the tenant of the following shall be a defense to any action or claim for possession by the landlord, and the amounts expended by the claimant in correcting the deficiencies shall be deducted from the amount claimed by the landlord as unpaid rent:

a. That the landlord failed to comply either with the rental agreement or with [section 562A.15](#); and

b. That the tenant notified the landlord at least seven days prior to the due date of the tenant's rent payment of the tenant's intention to correct the condition constituting the breach referred to in paragraph "a" at the landlord's expense; and

c. That the reasonable cost of correcting the condition constituting the breach is equal to or less than one month's periodic rent; and

d. That the tenant in good faith caused the condition constituting the breach to be corrected prior to receipt of written notice of the landlord's intention to terminate the rental agreement for nonpayment of rent.

5. Notwithstanding any other provisions of [this chapter](#), a municipal housing agency established pursuant to [chapter 403A](#) may issue a thirty-day notice of lease termination for a violation of a rental agreement by the tenant when the violation is a violation of a federal regulation governing the tenant's eligibility for or continued participation in a public housing program. The municipal housing agency shall not be required to provide the tenant with a

right or opportunity to remedy the violation or to give any notice that the tenant has such a right or opportunity when the notice cites the federal regulation as authority.

[C79, 81, §562A.27]

95 Acts, ch 125, §6, 7; 2003 Acts, ch 154, §2

Referred to in §562A.27A, 562A.29A, 562A.32, 648.3

562A.27A Termination for creating a clear and present danger to others.

1. Notwithstanding [section 562A.27](#) or [648.3](#), if a tenant has created or maintained a threat constituting a clear and present danger to the health or safety of other tenants, the landlord, the landlord's employee or agent, or other persons on or within one thousand feet of the landlord's property, the landlord, after the service of a single three days' written notice of termination and notice to quit stating the specific activity causing the clear and present danger, and setting forth the language of [subsection 3](#) which includes certain exemption provisions available to the tenant, may file suit against the tenant for recovery of possession of the premises pursuant to [chapter 648](#), except as otherwise provided in [subsection 3](#). The petition shall state the incident or incidents giving rise to the notice of termination and notice to quit. The tenant shall be given the opportunity to contest the termination in the court proceedings by notice thereof at least three days prior to the hearing.

2. A clear and present danger to the health or safety of other tenants, the landlord, the landlord's employees or agents, or other persons on or within one thousand feet of the landlord's property includes, but is not limited to, any of the following activities of the tenant or of any person on the premises with the consent of the tenant:

a. Physical assault or the threat of physical assault.

b. Illegal use of a firearm or other weapon, the threat to use a firearm or other weapon illegally, or possession of an illegal firearm.

c. Possession of a controlled substance unless the controlled substance was obtained directly from or pursuant to a valid prescription or order by a licensed medical practitioner while acting in the course of the practitioner's professional practice. This paragraph applies to any other person on the premises with the consent of the tenant, but only if the tenant knew of the possession by the other person of a controlled substance.

3. a. [This section](#) shall not apply to a tenant if the activities causing the clear and present danger, as defined in [subsection 2](#), are conducted by a person on the premises other than the tenant and the tenant takes at least one of the following measures against the person conducting the activities:

(1) The tenant seeks a protective order, restraining order, order to vacate the homestead, or other similar relief pursuant to [chapter 235F](#), [236](#), [598](#), [664A](#), or [915](#), or any other applicable provision which would apply to the person conducting the activities causing the clear and present danger.

(2) The tenant reports the activities causing the clear and present danger to a law enforcement agency or the county attorney in an effort to initiate a criminal action against the person conducting the activities.

(3) The tenant writes a letter to the person conducting the activities causing the clear and present danger, telling the person not to return to the premises and that a return to the premises may result in a trespass or other action against the person, and the tenant sends a copy of the letter to a law enforcement agency whose jurisdiction includes the premises. If the tenant has previously written a letter to the person as provided in this subparagraph, without taking an action specified in subparagraph (1) or (2) or filing a trespass or other action, and the person to whom the letter was sent conducts further activities causing a clear and present danger, the tenant must take one of the actions specified in subparagraph (1) or (2) to be exempt from proceedings pursuant to [subsection 1](#).

b. However, in order to fall within the exemptions provided within [this subsection](#), the tenant must provide written proof to the landlord, prior to the commencement of a suit

against the tenant, that the tenant has taken one of the measures specified in paragraph “a”, subparagraphs (1) through (3).

92 Acts, ch 1211, §1; 95 Acts, ch 125, §8, 9; 98 Acts, ch 1090, §71, 84; 2004 Acts, ch 1016, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1101, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §178; 2014 Acts, ch 1107, §15

Referred to in §562A.29A

562A.27B Right to summon emergency assistance — waiver of rights.

1. a. A landlord shall not prohibit or limit a resident’s or tenant’s rights to summon law enforcement assistance or other emergency assistance by or on behalf of a victim of abuse, a victim of a crime, or an individual in an emergency.

b. A landlord shall not impose monetary or other penalties on a resident or tenant who exercises the resident’s or tenant’s right to summon law enforcement assistance or other emergency assistance.

c. Penalties prohibited by [this subsection](#) include all of the following:

(1) The actual or threatened assessment of penalties, fines, or fees.

(2) The actual or threatened eviction, or causing the actual or threatened eviction, from the premises.

d. Any waiver of the provisions of [this subsection](#) is contrary to public policy and is void, unenforceable, and of no force or effect.

e. [This subsection](#) shall not be construed to prohibit a landlord from recovering from a resident or tenant an amount equal to the costs incurred to repair property damage if the damage is caused by law enforcement or other emergency personnel summoned by the resident or tenant.

f. [This section](#) does not prohibit a landlord from terminating, evicting, or refusing to renew a tenancy or rental agreement when such action is premised upon grounds other than the resident’s or tenant’s exercise of the right to summon law enforcement assistance or other emergency assistance by or on behalf of a victim of abuse, a victim of a crime, or an individual in an emergency.

2. a. An ordinance, rule, or regulation of a city, county, or other governmental entity shall not authorize imposition of a penalty against a resident, owner, tenant, or landlord because the resident, owner, tenant, or landlord was a victim of abuse or crime.

b. An ordinance, rule, or regulation of a city, county, or other governmental entity shall not authorize imposition of a penalty against a resident, owner, tenant, or landlord because the resident, owner, tenant, or landlord sought law enforcement assistance or other emergency assistance for a victim of abuse, a victim of a crime, or an individual in an emergency, if either of the following is established:

(1) The resident, owner, tenant, or landlord seeking assistance had a reasonable belief that the emergency assistance was necessary to prevent the perpetration or escalation of the abuse, crime, or emergency.

(2) In the event of abuse, crime, or other emergency, the emergency assistance was actually needed.

c. Penalties prohibited by [this subsection](#) include all of the following:

(1) The actual or threatened assessment of penalties, fines, or fees.

(2) The actual or threatened eviction, or causing the actual or threatened eviction, from the premises.

(3) The actual or threatened revocation, suspension, or nonrenewal of a rental certificate, license, or permit.

d. [This subsection](#) does not prohibit a city, county, or other governmental entity from enforcing any ordinance, rule, or regulation premised upon grounds other than a request for law enforcement assistance or other emergency assistance by a resident, owner, tenant, or landlord, or the fact that the resident, owner, tenant, or landlord was a victim of crime or abuse.

e. [This subsection](#) does not prohibit a city, county, or other governmental entity from collecting penalties, fines, or fees for services provided which are necessitated by the cleanup of hazardous materials, the cleanup of vandalism, or a response to a false alarm call, which are incurred by the provision of emergency medical services, or which reflect other costs

incurred by the city, county, or other governmental entity unrelated to responding to a call for law enforcement assistance or other emergency assistance.

3. In addition to other remedies provided by law, if an owner or landlord violates the provisions of [this section](#), a resident or tenant is entitled to recover from the owner or landlord any of the following:

- a. A civil penalty in an amount equal to one month's rent.
- b. Actual damages.
- c. Reasonable attorney fees the tenant or resident incurs in seeking enforcement of [this section](#).
- d. Court costs.
- e. Injunctive relief.

4. In addition to other remedies provided by law, if a city, county, or other governmental entity violates the provisions of [this section](#), a resident, owner, tenant, or landlord is entitled to recover from the city, county, or other governmental entity any of the following:

- a. An order requiring the city, county, or other governmental entity to cease and desist the unlawful practice.
- b. Other equitable relief, including reinstatement of a rental certificate, license, or permit, as the court may deem appropriate.
- c. Actual damages.
- d. In a case brought by a resident or tenant, the reasonable attorney fees the resident or tenant incurs in seeking enforcement of [this section](#).
- e. Court costs.

5. For purposes of [this section](#), "resident" means a member of a tenant's family and any other person occupying the dwelling unit with the consent of the tenant.

[2016 Acts, ch 1120, §3](#)

Referred to in [§331.304, 364.3](#)

562A.28 Failure to maintain.

If there is noncompliance by the tenant with [section 562A.17](#), materially affecting health and safety, that can be remedied by repair or replacement of a damaged item or cleaning, and the tenant fails to comply as promptly as conditions require in case of emergency or within seven days after written notice by the landlord specifying the breach and requesting that the tenant remedy it within that period of time, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit and cause the work to be done in a competent manner and submit an itemized bill for the actual and reasonable cost or the fair and reasonable value of it as rent on the next date when periodic rent is due, or if the rental agreement has terminated, for immediate payment.

[C79, 81, §562A.28]

[85 Acts, ch 67, §50; 95 Acts, ch 125, §10](#)

Referred to in [§562A.19](#)

562A.29 Remedies for absence, nonuse and abandonment.

1. If the rental agreement requires the tenant to give notice to the landlord of an anticipated extended absence as provided in [section 562A.20](#), and the tenant willfully fails to do so, the landlord may recover actual damages from the tenant.

2. During an absence of the tenant in excess of fourteen days, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit at times reasonably necessary.

3. If the tenant abandons the dwelling unit, the landlord shall make reasonable efforts to rent it at a fair rental. If the landlord rents the dwelling unit for a term beginning prior to the expiration of the rental agreement, it is deemed to be terminated as of the date the new tenancy begins. The rental agreement is deemed to be terminated by the landlord as of the date the landlord has notice of the abandonment, if the landlord fails to use reasonable efforts to rent the dwelling unit at a fair rental or if the landlord accepts the abandonment as a surrender. If the tenancy is from month-to-month, or week-to-week, the term of the rental agreement for this purpose shall be deemed to be a month or a week, as the case may be.

[C79, 81, §562A.29]

Referred to in [§562A.19](#)

562A.29A Method of service of notice on tenant.

1. A written notice of termination required under [section 562A.27, subsection 1, 2, or 5](#), a notice of termination and notice to quit required under [section 562A.27A](#), a landlord's written notice of termination to the tenant required under [section 562A.34, subsection 1, 2, or 3](#), or a notice to quit required by [section 648.3](#), shall be served upon the tenant by one or more of the following methods:

a. Delivery evidenced by an acknowledgment of delivery that is signed and dated by a resident of the dwelling unit who is at least eighteen years of age. Delivery under this paragraph shall be deemed to provide notice to all tenants of the dwelling unit.

b. Personal service pursuant to [rule of civil procedure 1.305, Iowa court rules](#), for the personal service of original notice.

c. Posting on the primary entrance door of the dwelling unit and mailing by both regular mail and certified mail, as defined in [section 618.15](#), to the address of the dwelling unit or to the tenant's last known address, if different from the address of the dwelling unit. A notice posted according to this paragraph shall be posted within the applicable time period for serving notice and shall include the date the notice was posted.

2. Notice served by mail under [this section](#) is deemed completed four days after the notice is deposited in the mail and postmarked for delivery, whether or not the recipient signs a receipt for the notice.

[92 Acts, ch 1211, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1203, §3; 99 Acts, ch 155, §7, 14; 2010 Acts, ch 1017, §3, 11; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §63, 80; 2013 Acts, ch 97, §7](#)

Referred to in [§562A.8](#)

562A.30 Waiver of landlord's right to terminate.

1. Acceptance of performance by the tenant that varies from the terms of the rental agreement or rules subsequently adopted by the landlord constitutes a waiver of the landlord's right to terminate the rental agreement for that breach.

2. Nothing in [this section](#) shall prohibit a landlord from granting a waiver for a term of days, provided the landlord gives notice of the breach and temporary waiver to a tenant consistent with [section 562A.8](#) prior to a tenant acting or failing to act in reliance on the grant of a temporary waiver.

[C79, 81, §562A.30]

[2013 Acts, ch 97, §8](#)

562A.31 Landlord liens — distress for rent.

1. A lien on behalf of the landlord on the tenant's household goods is not enforceable unless perfected before January 1, 1979.

2. Distraint for rent is abolished.

[C79, 81, §562A.31]

562A.32 Remedy after termination.

If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord may have a claim for possession and for rent and a separate claim for actual damages for breach of the rental agreement and reasonable attorney fees as provided in [section 562A.27](#).

[C79, 81, §562A.32]

Referred to in [§648.19](#)

562A.33 Recovery of possession limited.

A landlord may not recover or take possession of the dwelling unit by action or otherwise, including willful diminution of services to the tenant by interrupting or causing the interruption of electric, gas, water or other essential service to the tenant, except in case of abandonment, surrender, or as permitted in [this chapter](#).

[C79, 81, §562A.33]

PART 3

PERIODIC TENANCY — HOLDOVER — ABUSE
OF ACCESS**562A.34 Periodic tenancy — holdover remedies.**

1. The landlord or the tenant may terminate a week-to-week tenancy by a written notice given to the other at least ten days prior to the termination date specified in the notice.

2. The landlord or the tenant may terminate a month-to-month tenancy by a written notice given to the other at least thirty days prior to the periodic rental date specified in the notice.

3. The landlord or the tenant may terminate a tenancy having a term longer than month-to-month by a written notice given to the other at least thirty days prior to the end of the first or subsequent term of the tenancy specified in the notice.

4. If the tenant remains in possession without the landlord's consent after expiration of the term of the rental agreement or its termination, the landlord may bring an action for possession and if the tenant's holdover is willful and not in good faith the landlord, in addition, may recover the actual damages sustained by the landlord and reasonable attorney fees. If the landlord consents to the tenant's continued occupancy, [section 562A.9, subsection 5](#) applies.

[C79, 81, §562A.34]

[2006 Acts, ch 1037, §1](#)

Referred to in [§562A.14, 562A.29A](#)

562A.35 Landlord and tenant remedies for abuse of access.

1. If the tenant refuses to allow lawful access, the landlord may obtain injunctive relief to compel access, or terminate the rental agreement. In either case, the landlord may recover actual damages and reasonable attorney fees.

2. If the landlord makes an unlawful entry or a lawful entry in an unreasonable manner or makes repeated demands for entry otherwise lawful but which have the effect of unreasonably harassing the tenant, the tenant may obtain injunctive relief to prevent the recurrence of the conduct, or terminate the rental agreement. In either case, the tenant may recover actual damages not less than an amount equal to one month's rent and reasonable attorney fees.

[C79, 81, §562A.35]

ARTICLE V

RETALIATORY ACTION

562A.36 Retaliatory conduct prohibited.

1. Except as provided in [this section](#), a landlord may not retaliate by increasing rent or decreasing services or by bringing or threatening to bring an action for possession after:

a. The tenant has complained to a governmental agency charged with responsibility for enforcement of a building or housing code of a violation applicable to the premises materially affecting health and safety;

b. The tenant has complained to the landlord of a violation under [section 562A.15](#); or

c. The tenant has organized or become a member of a tenants' union or similar organization.

2. If the landlord acts in violation of [subsection 1](#) of [this section](#), the tenant may recover from the landlord the actual damages sustained by the tenant and reasonable attorney fees, and has a defense in action against the landlord for possession. In an action by or against the tenant, evidence of a good-faith complaint within one year prior to the alleged act of retaliation creates a presumption that the landlord's conduct was in retaliation. The presumption does not arise if the tenant made the complaint after notice of a proposed rent increase or diminution of services. Evidence by the landlord that legitimate costs and charges of owning, maintaining or operating a dwelling unit have increased shall be a

defense against the presumption of retaliation when a rent increase is commensurate with the increase in costs and charges.

3. Notwithstanding [subsections 1 and 2](#) of [this section](#), a landlord may bring an action for possession if:

a. The violation of the applicable building or housing code was caused primarily by lack of reasonable care by the tenant or other person in the tenant's household or upon the premises with the tenant's consent;

b. The tenant is in default in rent; or

c. Compliance with the applicable building or housing code requires alteration, remodeling, or demolition which would effectively deprive the tenant of use of the dwelling unit. The maintenance of the action does not release the landlord from liability under [section 562A.21, subsection 2](#).

[C79, 81, §562A.36]

[2013 Acts, ch 97, §9](#)

ARTICLE VI
EFFECTIVE DATE

562A.37 Applicability.

[This chapter](#) shall apply to rental agreements entered into or extended or renewed after January 1, 1979.

[C79, 81, §562A.37]