

7.48.110 << 7.48.120 >> 7.48.130

PDF **RCW 7.48.120**

Nuisance defined.

Nuisance consists in unlawfully doing an act, or omitting to perform a duty, which act or omission either annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others, offends decency, or unlawfully interferes with, obstructs or tends to obstruct, or render dangerous for passage, any lake or navigable river, bay, stream, canal or basin, or any public park, square, street or highway; or in any way renders other persons insecure in life, or in the use of property.

[Code 1881 § 1235; 1875 p 79 § 1; RRS § 9914.]

NOTES:

Crimes

malicious mischief: Chapter 9.61 RCW.
nuisances: Chapter 9.66 RCW.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 12 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

RCW 7.48.130 Public nuisance defined. A public nuisance is one which affects equally the rights of an entire community or neighborhood, although the extent of the damage may be unequal. [Code 1881 s 1236; 1875 p 79 s 2; RRS s 9912.]

Crimes, nuisances: Chapter 9.66 RCW.

RCW 7.48.150 Private nuisance defined. Every nuisance not included in the definition of RCW 7.48.130 is private. [Code 1881 s 1237; 1875 p 79 s 3; RRS s 9915.]
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RCW 7.48.020 Who may sue—Judgment for damages—Warrant for abatement—Injunction. Such action may be brought by any person whose property is, or whose patrons or employees are, injuriously affected or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance. If judgment be given for the plaintiff in such action, he or she may, in addition to the execution to enforce the same, on motion, have an order allowing a warrant to issue to the sheriff to abate and to deter or prevent the resumption of such nuisance. Such motion shall be allowed, of course, unless it appear on the hearing that the nuisance has ceased, or that such remedy is inadequate to abate or prevent the continuance of the nuisance, in which latter case the plaintiff may have the defendant enjoined. [1994 c 45 s 5; 1891 c 50 s 1; Code 1881 s 606; 1877 p 126 s 611; 1869 p 144 s 560; 1854 p 207 s 406; RRS s 944.]

Findings—Declaration—Severability—1994 c 45: See notes following RCW 7.48.140.
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