

HB 1003 -- Private Nuisance Actions

Sponsor: Hampton

Currently, if any party in an action for private nuisance where the amount in controversy exceeds \$1 million requests the court or jury to visit the property alleged to be affected by the nuisance, the court or jury is required to visit the property. This bill removes the dollar amount in controversy and requires a visit if any party makes a request.

The bill also specifies that the exclusive damages that may be awarded to a claimant for a private nuisance originating from property used for farming, agriculture, crop, or animal production purposes are:

- (1) For a permanent nuisance, compensatory damages measured by the reduction in the fair market value of the claimant's property caused by the nuisance, not to exceed the fair market value of the property; and
- (2) For a temporary nuisance, compensatory damages measured by the reduction in the fair rental value of the property which resulted from the nuisance.

If a successive claim for temporary nuisance related to a similar activity or use of the defendant's property is brought against the same defendant or the defendant's successor by the same claimant or the claimant's successor with ownership or possessory interest and the activity or use of property at issue is deemed a nuisance, the activity or use of property must be considered a permanent nuisance and the claimant must be limited to and bound by the remedies available for a permanent nuisance. The bill does not prohibit a person from recovering damages for:

- (1) Annoyance, discomfort, sickness, or emotional distress if the damages are awarded on the basis of a cause of action independent of a claim of nuisance; or
- (2) Crop destruction, crop damage, or a reduction of crop value resulting from contamination of the seed or grain supply.