CS for SB 1312, 1st Engrossed

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2	An act relating to strategic lawsuits against public
3	participation; amending s. 768.295, F.S.; removing a
4	short title; providing that legislative intent
5	includes the protection of specified forms of free
6	speech; defining the phrase "free speech in connection
7	with public issues"; conforming provisions to changes
8	made by the act; providing an effective date.
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10	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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12	Section 1. Section 768.295, Florida Statutes, is amended to
13	read:
14	768.295 Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation
15	(SLAPP) suits by governmental entities prohibited
16	(1) This section may be cited as the "Citizen Participation
17	in Government Act."
18	(2) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the
19	right <u>in Florida</u> of Florida's citizens to exercise <u>the</u> their
20	rights of free speech in connection with public issues, and the
21	<u>rights</u> to peacefully assemble, instruct their representatives,
22	and petition for redress of grievances before the various
23	governmental entities of this state as protected by the First
24	Amendment to the United States Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of
25	the State Constitution. The Legislature recognizes that
26	"Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation" or "SLAPP"
27	suits, as they are typically called, have increased over the
28	last 30 years and are mostly filed by private industry and
29	individuals. However, It is the public policy of this state that

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20151312er 30 a person or governmental entity government entities not engage in SLAPP suits because such actions are inconsistent with the 31 32 right of persons individuals to exercise such constitutional 33 rights of free speech in connection with public issues participate in the state's institutions of government. 34 35 Therefore, the Legislature finds and declares that prohibiting 36 such lawsuits as herein described by governmental entities will 37 preserve this fundamental state policy, preserve the constitutional rights of persons in Florida citizens, and assure 38 39 the continuation of representative government in this state. It is the intent of the Legislature that such lawsuits be 40 41 expeditiously disposed of by the courts. 42 (2) (3) As used in this section, the phrase or term:

(a) "Free speech in connection with public issues" means any written or oral statement that is protected under applicable law and is made before a governmental entity in connection with an issue under consideration or review by a governmental entity, or is made in or in connection with a play, movie, television program, radio broadcast, audiovisual work, book, magazine article, musical work, news report, or other similar work.

50 (b) "Governmental entity" or "government entity" means the 51 state, including the executive, legislative, and the judicial 52 branches of government and the independent establishments of the 53 state, counties, municipalities, corporations primarily acting 54 as instrumentalities of the state, counties, or municipalities, 55 districts, authorities, boards, commissions, or any agencies 56 thereof.

57 <u>(3) (4)</u> <u>A person or</u> No governmental entity in this state <u>may</u> 58 <u>not shall</u> file or cause to be filed, through its employees or

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59 agents, any lawsuit, cause of action, claim, cross-claim, or 60 counterclaim against another a person or entity without merit 61 and primarily solely because such person or entity has exercised 62 the constitutional right of free speech in connection with a public issue, or right to peacefully assemble, the right to 63 64 instruct representatives of government, or and the right to 65 petition for redress of grievances before the various 66 governmental entities of this state, as protected by the First 67 Amendment to the United States Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of the State Constitution. 68

69 (4) (5) A person or entity sued by a governmental entity or 70 another person in violation of this section has a right to an 71 expeditious resolution of a claim that the suit is in violation 72 of this section. A person or entity may move petition the court for an order dismissing the action or granting final judgment in 73 74 favor of that person or entity. The person or entity petitioner 75 may file a motion for summary judgment, together with 76 supplemental affidavits, seeking a determination that the 77 claimant's or governmental entity's lawsuit has been brought in 78 violation of this section. The claimant or governmental entity 79 shall thereafter file a its response and any supplemental affidavits. As soon as practicable, the court shall set a 80 hearing on the petitioner's motion, which shall be held at the 81 82 earliest possible time after the filing of the claimant's or 83 governmental entity's response. The court may award, subject to the limitations in s. 768.28, the party sued by a governmental 84 85 entity actual damages arising from a the governmental entity's 86 violation of this section act. The court shall award the 87 prevailing party reasonable attorney attorney's fees and costs

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20151312er 88 incurred in connection with a claim that an action was filed in 89 violation of this section. 90 (5) (6) In any case filed by a governmental entity which is 91 found by a court to be in violation of this section, the 92 governmental entity shall report such finding and provide a copy of the court's order to the Attorney General no later than 30 93 days after such order is final. The Attorney General shall 94 report any violation of this section by a governmental entity to 95 96 the Cabinet, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the 97 House of Representatives. A copy of such report shall be provided to the affected governmental entity. 98

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Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.