By Senator Steube

23-00772-18 2018560

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public meetings and records; amending s. 286.011, F.S.; expanding an exemption from public meetings requirements to allow specified entities to meet in private with an attorney to discuss imminent litigation if certain conditions are met; requiring the entity's attorney to identify the name of the potential claimant or litigant at a public meeting; requiring the transcript of a private meeting concerning imminent litigation to be made public upon the occurrence of a certain circumstance; specifying when litigation is considered imminent; providing for future legislative review and repeal of the exemption; providing a statement of public necessity; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (8) of section 286.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

286.011 Public meetings and records; public inspection; criminal and civil penalties.—

(8) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), any board or commission of any state agency or authority or any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision, and the chief administrative or executive officer of the governmental entity, is exempt from this section and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution for the limited purpose of meeting may meet in private with the entity's

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attorney to discuss <u>imminent or</u> pending litigation to which the entity is <u>or may in the foreseeable future be</u> <del>presently</del> a party before a court or administrative agency, provided that the following conditions are met:

1.(a) The entity's attorney shall advise the entity at a public meeting that he or she desires advice concerning the imminent or pending litigation. For imminent litigation, the entity's attorney shall identify the name of the potential claimant or litigant.

 $\underline{2.(b)}$  The subject matter of the meeting  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall be confined to settlement negotiations or strategy sessions related to litigation expenditures.

3.(c) The entire session shall be recorded by a certified court reporter. The reporter shall record the times of commencement and termination of the session, all discussion and proceedings, the names of all persons present at any time, and the names of all persons speaking. No portion of the session may shall be off the record. The court reporter's notes must shall be fully transcribed and filed with the entity's clerk within a reasonable time after the meeting.

4.(d) The entity shall give reasonable public notice of the time and date of the attorney-client session and the names of persons who will be attending the session. The session <u>must</u> shall commence at an open meeting at which the persons chairing the meeting shall announce the commencement and estimated length of the attorney-client session and the names of the persons attending. At the conclusion of the attorney-client session, the meeting <u>must shall</u> be reopened, and the person chairing the meeting shall announce the termination of the session.

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5.(e) The transcript <u>must</u> shall be made part of the public record upon conclusion of the litigation. <u>If imminent litigation</u> does not commence, the transcript must be made part of the public record within a reasonable time after the matter underlying the imminent litigation is resolved or upon the expiration of the statute of limitations applicable to the matter underlying the imminent litigation, whichever occurs first.

- (b) Litigation is considered imminent when the entity has received notice of a claim or demand by a party threatening litigation before a court or administrative agency.
- (c) This subsection is subject to the Open Government
  Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand
  repealed on October 2, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from
  repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to expand the exemption from public meetings requirements currently applicable to meetings at which any board or commission of any state agency or authority, or any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision, and the chief administrative or executive officer of the governmental entity meet in private with the entity's attorneys to discuss pending litigation to which the entity is presently a party before a court or administrative agency to include such meetings related to certain imminent litigation. Expanding this exemption is necessary to allow a governmental entity to privately prepare for threatened litigation by obtaining legal advice, exploring and developing relevant facts, and considering an early settlement or discussing other possible

23-00772-18 2018560 88 resolutions in order to make better-informed decisions. The 89 Legislature also finds that expanding this public meetings 90 exemption will help ensure that governmental entities receive 91 fair treatment during the judicial and administrative processes. 92 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.