1	A bill to be entitled
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 term "free speech in connection
7	with public issues"; conforming provisions to changes
8	made by the act; providing an effective date.
9	
10	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
11	
12	Section 1. Section 768.295, Florida Statutes, is amended
13	to 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
17	Participation in Government Act."
18	(1) (2) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the
19	right <u>in Florida</u> <del>of Florida's citizens</del> to exercise <u>the right of</u>
20	free speech in connection with public issues and the their
21	rights 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. <del>The Legislature recognizes that</del>
26	"Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation" or "SLAPP"
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27 suits, as they are typically called, have increased over the last 30 years and are mostly filed by private industry and 28 29 individuals. However, It is the public policy of this state that 30 a person or governmental entity government entities not engage in Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPP) suits 31 32 because such actions are inconsistent with the right of persons 33 individuals to exercise their constitutional right of free speech in connection with public issues participate in the 34 35 state's institutions of government. Therefore, the Legislature 36 finds and declares that prohibiting such lawsuits as herein 37 described by governmental entities will preserve this 38 fundamental state policy, preserve the constitutional rights of 39 persons in Florida citizens, and ensure assure the continuation 40 of representative government in this state. It is the intent of the Legislature that such lawsuits be expeditiously disposed of 41 42 by the courts. 43 (2) (3) As used in this section, the term:

44 (a) "Free speech in connection with public issues" means 45 any written or oral statement that is protected under applicable law and is made before a governmental entity in connection with 46 an issue under consideration or review by a governmental entity, 47 48 or is made in or in connection with a play, movie, television 49 program, radio broadcast, audiovisual work, book, magazine 50 article, musical work, news report, or other similar work. "Governmental entity" or "government entity" means the 51 (b) 52 state, including the executive, legislative, and the judicial

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53 branches of government and the independent establishments of the 54 state, counties, municipalities, corporations primarily acting 55 as instrumentalities of the state, counties, or municipalities, 56 districts, authorities, boards, commissions, or any agencies 57 thereof.

58 (3) (4) A person or No governmental entity in this state 59 may not shall file or cause to be filed, through its employees or agents, any lawsuit, cause of action, claim, cross-claim, or 60 61 counterclaim against another a person or entity without merit 62 and primarily solely because such person or entity has exercised 63 the constitutional right of free speech in connection with a 64 public issue, or right to peacefully assemble, the right to 65 instruct representatives of government, or and the right to 66 petition for redress of grievances before the various 67 governmental entities of this state, as protected by the First 68 Amendment to the United States Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of 69 the State Constitution.

(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 72 expeditious resolution of a claim that the suit is in violation 73 of this section. A person or entity may move petition the court 74 for an order dismissing the action or granting final judgment in 75 favor of that person or entity. The person or entity petitioner may file a motion for summary judgment, together with 76 77 supplemental affidavits, seeking a determination that the 78 claimant's or governmental entity's lawsuit has been brought in

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79 violation of this section. The claimant or governmental entity shall thereafter file a its response and any supplemental 80 81 affidavits. As soon as practicable, the court shall set a 82 hearing on the petitioner's motion, which shall be held at the 83 earliest possible time after the filing of the claimant's or 84 governmental entity's response. The court may award, subject to 85 the limitations in s. 768.28, the party sued by a governmental entity actual damages arising from a the governmental entity's 86 violation of this section act. The court shall award the 87 88 prevailing party reasonable attorney attorney's fees and costs 89 incurred in connection with a claim that an action was filed in 90 violation of this section.

(5) (6) In any case filed by a governmental entity which is 91 92 found by a court to be in violation of this section, the 93 governmental entity shall report such finding and provide a copy 94 of the court's order to the Attorney General no later than 30 days after such order is final. The Attorney General shall 95 96 report any violation of this section by a governmental entity to 97 the Cabinet, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A copy of such report shall be 98 99 provided to the affected governmental entity.

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

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