

26 | presumptively false for purposes of a defamation
 27 | action; providing requirements if a defendant in a
 28 | defamation action refuses to identify an anonymous
 29 | source; creating s. 770.13, F.S.; providing that a
 30 | public figure does not need to show actual malice to
 31 | prevail in a defamation action in certain
 32 | circumstances; creating s. 770.15, F.S.; providing
 33 | that a person who gives publicity to a matter
 34 | concerning a natural person that places that person
 35 | before the public in a false light may be liable for
 36 | damages in certain circumstances; amending s. 720.304,
 37 | F.S.; revising a provision on award of attorney fees
 38 | in certain actions by property owners; amending s.
 39 | 768.295, F.S.; revising a provision on award of
 40 | attorney fees in strategic lawsuits against public
 41 | participation; providing for severability; providing
 42 | an effective date.

43 |
 44 | Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

45 |
 46 | Section 1. Subsection (9) is added to section 90.5015,
 47 | Florida Statutes, to read:

48 | 90.5015 Journalist's privilege.—

49 | (9) This section does not apply to defamation claims
 50 | brought under chapter 770 when the defendant is a professional

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51 journalist or media entity.

52 Section 2. Section 770.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to
53 read:

54 770.05 Limitation of choice of venue.—

55 (1) As used in this chapter, the term "defamation or
56 privacy tort" refers to libel, slander, false light, invasion of
57 privacy, or any other tort founded upon any single publication,
58 exhibition, or utterance, such as any one edition of a
59 newspaper, book, or magazine, any one presentation to an
60 audience, any one broadcast over radio or television, any one
61 exhibition of a motion picture, or any one publication,
62 exhibition, or utterance on the Internet. Editing any form of
63 media so that it attributes something false or leads a
64 reasonable viewer to believe something false about a plaintiff
65 may give rise to a defamation claim or privacy tort.

66 (2) A ~~No~~ person may not ~~shall~~ have more than one choice of
67 venue for damages for any defamation or privacy tort ~~libel or~~
68 ~~slander, invasion of privacy, or any other tort founded upon any~~
69 ~~single publication, exhibition, or utterance, such as any one~~
70 ~~edition of a newspaper, book, or magazine, any one presentation~~
71 ~~to an audience, any one broadcast over radio or television, or~~
72 ~~any one exhibition of a motion picture.~~ Recovery in any action
73 shall include all damages for any such tort suffered by the
74 plaintiff in all jurisdictions.

75 (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter,

76 | or any other statute providing for venue, when:

77 | (a) Damages for defamation are based on material published
 78 | through the radio or television, venue is proper in any county
 79 | where the material was accessed.

80 | (b) Damages for defamation are based on material published
 81 | through the Internet, venue is proper in any county in the
 82 | state.

83 | Section 3. Section 770.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to
 84 | read:

85 | 770.08 Limitation on venue ~~recovery of damages.~~ Except as
 86 | provided in s. 770.05(3)(a), a No person may not shall have more
 87 | than one choice of venue for any defamation or privacy tort
 88 | ~~damages for libel~~ founded upon a single publication or
 89 | exhibition or utterance, as described in s. 770.05.~~7~~ and Upon
 90 | his or her election in any one of his or her choices of venue,
 91 | then the person shall be bound to recover there all damages
 92 | allowed him or her.

93 | Section 4. Section 770.09, Florida Statutes, is created to
 94 | read:

95 | 770.09 Application of costs and attorney fees in
 96 | defamation cases. ~~The fee-shifting provisions of s. 768.79 do~~
 97 | not apply to defamation or privacy tort claims. Notwithstanding
 98 | any other provision of law, a prevailing plaintiff on a
 99 | defamation or privacy tort claim is entitled to an award of
 100 | reasonable costs and attorney fees.

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101 Section 5. Section 770.105, Florida Statutes, is created
102 to read:

103 770.105 Limitations on judicial determination of a public
104 figure.—A person may not be considered a public figure for
105 purposes of establishing a defamation or privacy tort claim if
106 his or her fame or notoriety arises solely from one or more of
107 the following:

108 (1) Defending him or herself publicly against accusations.

109 (2) Granting an interview on a specific topic.

110 (3) Public employment other than elected office or
111 appointment by an elected official.

112 (4) A video, image, or statement uploaded on the Internet
113 that has reached a broad audience.

114 Section 6. Section 770.11, Florida Statutes, is created to
115 read:

116 770.11 Clarifying defamation standards.—

117 (1) A fact finder shall infer actual malice for purposes
118 of a defamation action when:

119 (a) The defamatory allegation is fabricated by the
120 defendant, is the product of his or her imagination, or is based
121 wholly on an unverified anonymous report;

122 (b) An allegation is so inherently implausible that only a
123 reckless person would have put it into circulation; or

124 (c) There are obvious reasons to doubt the veracity of the
125 defamatory allegation or the accuracy of an informant's reports.

126 There are obvious reasons to doubt the veracity of a report
 127 when:

128 1. There is sufficient contrary evidence that was known to
 129 or should have been known to the defendant after a reasonable
 130 investigation; or

131 2. The report is inherently improbable or implausible on
 132 its face; or

133 (d) The defendant willfully failed to validate,
 134 corroborate, or otherwise verify the defamatory allegation.

135 (2) An allegation that the plaintiff has discriminated
 136 against another person or group because of their race, sex,
 137 sexual orientation, or gender identity constitutes defamation
 138 per se.

139 (a) A defendant cannot prove the truth of an allegation of
 140 discrimination with respect to sexual orientation or gender
 141 identity by citing a plaintiff's constitutionally protected
 142 religious expression or beliefs.

143 (b) A defendant cannot prove the truth of an allegation of
 144 discrimination with respect to sexual orientation or gender
 145 identity by citing a plaintiff's scientific beliefs.

146 (c) A prevailing plaintiff for allegations under this
 147 subsection is, in addition to all other damages, entitled to
 148 statutory damages of at least \$35,000.

149 Section 7. Section 770.12, Florida Statutes, is created to
 150 read:

151 770.12 Presumption regarding anonymous sources.—

152 (1) A statement by an anonymous source is presumptively
 153 false for purposes of a defamation action.

154 (2) In a case where a defendant in a defamation action
 155 refuses to identify the source of a defamatory statement, the
 156 plaintiff need only prove that the defendant acted negligently
 157 in making the defamatory statement.

158 Section 8. Section 770.13, Florida Statutes, is created to
 159 read:

160 770.13 Actual malice for public figures in defamation
 161 cases.—A public figure does not need to show actual malice to
 162 prevail in a defamation cause of action when the allegation does
 163 not relate to the reason for his or her public status.

164 Section 9. Section 770.15, Florida Statutes, is created to
 165 read:

166 770.15 Invasion of privacy; place person before public in
 167 false light.—

168 (1) Any person who gives publicity to a matter concerning
 169 a natural person that places that person before the public in a
 170 false light is subject to liability if:

171 (a) The false light in which the person was placed would
 172 be highly offensive to a reasonable person; and

173 (b) The defendant had knowledge of or acted in reckless
 174 disregard as to the false implications of the publicized matter.

175 (2) This section incorporates the standards set forth
 176 under chapter 770 for defamation causes of action to whatever
 177 extent necessary.

178 (3) Editing any form of media so that it attributes
 179 something false or leads a reasonable viewer to believe
 180 something false about a plaintiff may give rise to a defamation
 181 claim for false light.

182 Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section
 183 720.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

184 720.304 Right of owners to peaceably assemble; display of
 185 flag; SLAPP suits prohibited.-

186 (4) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the
 187 right of parcel owners to exercise their rights to instruct
 188 their representatives and petition for redress of grievances
 189 before the various governmental entities of this state as
 190 protected by the First Amendment to the United States
 191 Constitution and s. 5, Art. I of the State Constitution. The
 192 Legislature recognizes that "Strategic Lawsuits Against Public
 193 Participation" or "SLAPP" suits, as they are typically called,
 194 have occurred when members are sued by individuals, business
 195 entities, or governmental entities arising out of a parcel
 196 owner's appearance and presentation before a governmental entity
 197 on matters related to the homeowners' association. However, it
 198 is the public policy of this state that government entities,
 199 business organizations, and individuals not engage in SLAPP

200 suits because such actions are inconsistent with the right of
201 parcel owners to participate in the state's institutions of
202 government. Therefore, the Legislature finds and declares that
203 prohibiting such lawsuits by governmental entities, business
204 entities, and individuals against parcel owners who address
205 matters concerning their homeowners' association will preserve
206 this fundamental state policy, preserve the constitutional
207 rights of parcel owners, and assure the continuation of
208 representative government in this state. It is the intent of the
209 Legislature that such lawsuits be expeditiously disposed of by
210 the courts.

211 (c) A parcel owner sued by a governmental entity, business
212 organization, or individual in violation of this section has a
213 right to an expeditious resolution of a claim that the suit is
214 in violation of this section. A parcel owner may petition the
215 court for an order dismissing the action or granting final
216 judgment in favor of that parcel owner. The petitioner may file
217 a motion for summary judgment, together with supplemental
218 affidavits, seeking a determination that the governmental
219 entity's, business organization's, or individual's lawsuit has
220 been brought in violation of this section. The governmental
221 entity, business organization, or individual shall thereafter
222 file its response and any supplemental affidavits. As soon as
223 practicable, the court shall set a hearing on the petitioner's
224 motion, which shall be held at the earliest possible time after

225 the filing of the governmental entity's, business organization's
 226 or individual's response. The court may award the parcel owner
 227 sued by the governmental entity, business organization, or
 228 individual actual damages arising from the governmental
 229 entity's, individual's, or business organization's violation of
 230 this section. A court may treble the damages awarded to a
 231 prevailing parcel owner and shall state the basis for the treble
 232 damages award in its judgment. The court shall award the
 233 nonmoving ~~prevailing~~ party reasonable attorney ~~attorney's~~ fees
 234 and costs incurred in connection with a claim that an action was
 235 filed in violation of this section if the nonmoving party
 236 prevails on a motion filed under this section.

237 Section 11. Subsection (4) of section 768.295, Florida
 238 Statutes, is amended to read:

239 768.295 Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation
 240 (SLAPP) prohibited.—

241 (4) A person or entity sued by a governmental entity or
 242 another person in violation of this section has a right to an
 243 expeditious resolution of a claim that the suit is in violation
 244 of this section. A person or entity may move the court for an
 245 order dismissing the action or granting final judgment in favor
 246 of that person or entity. The person or entity may file a motion
 247 for summary judgment, together with supplemental affidavits,
 248 seeking a determination that the claimant's or governmental
 249 entity's lawsuit has been brought in violation of this section.

250 The claimant or governmental entity shall thereafter file a
251 response and any supplemental affidavits. As soon as
252 practicable, the court shall set a hearing on the motion, which
253 shall be held at the earliest possible time after the filing of
254 the claimant's or governmental entity's response. The court may
255 award, subject to the limitations in s. 768.28, the party sued
256 by a governmental entity actual damages arising from a
257 governmental entity's violation of this section. The court shall
258 award the nonmoving ~~prevailing~~ party reasonable attorney fees
259 and costs incurred in connection with a claim that an action was
260 filed in violation of this section if the nonmoving party
261 prevails on a motion filed under this section.

262 Section 12. If any provision of this act or the
263 application thereof to any person or circumstance is held
264 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
265 applications of this act which can be given effect without the
266 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions
267 of this act are severable.

268 Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.