TOWN OF HOWEY-IN-THE-HILLS

CLOSED ATTORNEY-CLIENT MEETING

RE: McGill vs. Town of Howey-In-The-Hills

Case No.: 5:21-cv-00480-CEH-PRL

JULY 29, 2024

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

MAYOR MARTHA MacFARLANE
MARIE GALLELLI
GEORGE LEHNING
DAVID MILES
RENEE LANNAMAN

STAFF:

SEAN O'KEEFE, TOWN MANAGER THOMAS WILKES, TOWN ATTORNEY

ALSO PRESENT:

DOUGLAS T. NOAH, OUTSIDE LEGAL COUNSEL

TIME:

COMMENCED AT 2:02 P.M.

CONCLUDED AT 3:25 P.M.

PLACE:

TOWN HALL

101 NORTH PALM AVENUE

HOWEY-IN-THE-HILLS, FLORIDA

STENOGRAPHICALLY

REPORTED BY: SHAWNA R. STIMSON, FPR, RPR-C

COURT REPORTER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 MAYOR MacFARLANE: I'm going to call this Town 3 Council meeting to order. This is July 29th, 2024, the shade meeting. So I wanted to acknowledge a 4 5 quorum, so I'm going to ask Sean to do the roll 6 call for me if you would. 7 MR. O'KEEFE: Sure. Mayor Martha MacFarlane. 8 MAYOR MacFARLANE: (Nods head.) 9 MR. O'KEEFE: Mayor Pro Tem Gallelli. 10 MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Here. 11 MR. O'KEEFE: Councilor Lannaman. 12 COUNCILOR LANNAMAN: Here. 13 MR. O'KEEFE: Councilor Miles. 14 COUNCILOR MILES: Here. 15 MR. O'KEEFE: Councilor Lehning. 16 COUNCILOR LEHNING: Here. 17 MR. O'KEEFE: Attorney Tom Wilkes. 18 MR. WILKES: Here. 19 MAYOR MacFARLANE: And you are? 20 MR. O'KEEFE: And I am Sean O'Keefe, town 21 manager. 22 MAYOR MacFARLANE: Thank you. So this is the 23 closed attorney-client session, and I'd like to say 24 that it is commencing now. So, Sean, if you could 25 lock that door for us.

MR. O'KEEFE: Yes.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: So the estimated length of this attorney-client session is approximately an hour. And the attendees are: Me, Mayor MacFarlane, Councilor -- or actually it's Mayor Pro Tem Marie Gallelli, Councilor George Lehning, Councilor David Miles, Councilor Renee Lannaman, Town Manager Sean O'Keefe, Town Attorney Tom Wilkes, Attorney Douglas T. Noah, and our court reporter, Shawna Stimson.

Everybody else is now asked to depart the council chambers. And we are going to officially commence this closed session.

This is the attorney-client discussion of McGill versus the Town of Howey-In-The-Hills, et al. Case No. 5:21-cv-00480-CEH-PRL, US District Court, Middle District of Florida.

Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: Mayor, if I could just -- so that there's no misunderstanding on the part of the council, we have a court reporter. The court reporter is going to record everything that's said. And at no point are we allowed to go off the record and say things that we don't want recorded. That's not allowed. So as long as we're in closed

session, the court reporter is going to be recording everything.

At the end of the litigation, the transcript is available to be read by anybody who wants to read it, so it's not like this is a meeting that will be forever lost as far as what we say in the meeting. Just wanted everybody to understand that.

Yes, sir.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Question. Is any of this available to the McGill side prior to the --

MR. NOAH: No, that's why we're in the closed session is to keep the opponents from hearing what we're saying.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Only after the trial is it available?

MR. NOAH: Only after the litigation is completed. Yes, sir.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Thank you.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Or talking to towns peoples, what transpired today in this meeting, that's also not to be done?

MR. WILKES: Yeah, there is -- I mean, the litigation police are not going to come and throw you in jail if you say what happens today, but the point is is that we're all here representing the

Town. We're all -- have a fiduciary duty towards the Town and its citizens. And the Town is a party in this lawsuit, so it's important for the Town -- the representatives of the Town, meaning the folks around this table, to be able to talk confidentiality with their lawyer, who is Mr. Noah. And he needs the opportunity to talk to us without Mr. McGill and his lawyer hearing about it, so that's why we're here.

So the point is, is it's perhaps not illegal to tell people what happened in the meeting, but we're all expected not to.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Thank you.

MR. NOAH: The only thing I would add to that is if you think about this just like talking to your lawyer, if you were being sued individually, if you talk about it, you run the risk that what is said in here loses its privilege. And that's the whole purpose of having executive council meetings like this. Okay?

So as I've been introduced, my name is Doug
Noah. And for those who know me, Mr. Wilkes, Mayor
MacFarlane and Mr. O'Keefe, they'll back me up on
this, that once I start talking, I could just suck
all the oxygen right out of the room because I tend

not to -- I tend to go over my welcome sometimes.

So I think before I start all that, it would help to know where we're going with this. So let me give you the goal to have in the back of your minds, and then I can just start with the verbal salad.

So what we're trying to achieve here -- is the case that I'm representing the Town on is in a posture to where we need to decide if we are going to litigate the claim or if we have any desire to try to resolve the claim short of litigation. And I'm looking for all of your input to let us know what you would like to do with that.

So with that, you need to kind of know what is going -- what the background of everything is so you can make an intelligent decision toward that aim. And so I have an outline of an agenda. The outline of the agenda is -- there's some introduction that I'd like to offer you, not in a perfunctory sense, but to tell you what you can expect out of me versus what you expect out of Tom and so forth. And I'm on a first name basis if that's okay with everybody.

Then I'd like for you to know a little bit about the facts of the case and then where the case

is currently postured. And then after that I can give you some impressions of the case, my evaluation, where I think things are likely to go depending on what we do. And then it's up to you all to deliberate and tell me -- give me my direction on what you think we should do.

We don't take a vote here today. This is not -- you have to take a vote in public, in a public meeting, but I think both Tom and I would like your consensus as to where you think this case should go.

So that is the informal agenda. I will tell you that I work for you, not the other way around. So if somebody wants to follow a different agenda or if you have questions right off the top of your head that you want answered, I'll do my best to do that. But other than that, I can go ahead and start the agenda. Thoughts?

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Please begin.

MR. NOAH: Okay. So by way of introduction, you all may want to know who you're talking to and why I'm here instead of Tom having this particular conversation with you. The reason is is the Town of Howey-In-The-Hills is a member of something called the Florida Municipal Insurance Trust. As a

member of that trust, you have certain privileges, and one of those are that there's an aspect of it that works like insurance. And when the Town gets sued, then the insurance company will put on a legal defense and typically cover the exposure of that lawsuit, will typically cover the attorney's fees of that lawsuit, with the exception of a deductible. We say a reservation but some -- you would know it is a deductible, that if the Town has a \$25,000 deductible and there is an exposure, the League would pay the exposure, but then you would have to reimburse the League the 25,000. And I don't know if you do or not because I really don't get into those kind of disputes. Okay?

So when the League puts on a defense, this aspect of the Florida Municipal Insurance Trust, this aspect of their operations is conducted by something called the Florida League of Cities.

They are the ones who monitor claims. They hire the lawyer for you. They look over my shoulder -- just like Tom does on your behalf, they look over my shoulder on behalf of their members to make sure that I'm doing what I'm supposed to be doing. So they are the ones who are putting on the defense.

And that's why you're talking to me today, because

that is a legal defense that you have as a service that the League provides to all of you.

Because the League pays me, sometimes there is a question in people's mind. Who do I represent?

Do I represent the League? Do I represent the Town? Who in the world do I represent? And I wanted to dispel that I represent the Town. The Town as a whole as it makes decisions in this room, that's who my client is. Okay? My duties and responsibilities run to all of you in the same way that Tom's does. I have a duty to you to be competent and to keep your confidences and to give you my best impressions on what I think the Town should do or how it's postured in this particular case.

The difference between Tom and I is that I represent you in this one narrow aspect. Tom represents you on everything. So I don't get to second guess Tom on anything he tells you, but Tom gets to second guess me on this case because he represents you just like I do. So may sound unfair but that's the profession that we've chosen here.

So I represent you just like Tom does. And Tom and I have been working closely. We share -- we routinely share ideas. We routinely share

thoughts on defenses. And especially in the recent posture of this case, Tom has helped me think through a number of different issues for the benefit of all of you. And we take all of those recommendations to heart and we follow up on them. When I say "we," I've got a small team that I work with of other lawyers and stuff.

So that's why you are talking to me today.

That's who I am. I'm trying to reassure you that I do have your best interest at heart. Okay? So with that, those are the introductions. And if nobody has any questions about that, then I'll go into the basic facts of this case.

The basic facts are very easy to iterate.

There was a council member once upon a time, and his name was McGill. He was elected to represent the Town as a council member, and he represented the Town from the time that he was elected until a recall vote, and then by popular vote he was removed from office at that time. So we're talking about a relevant time span of however many months or couple years that that occurred.

He has made several allegations. The allegations that he made is that the Town violated his first amendment right to expression. And the

Town did that in four ways: It prevented him from putting certain topics on agendas to be discussed during Town Council meetings; it prevented him from engaging in discussion during Town Council meetings; when the minutes of the Town Council meetings were approved, he was denied the opportunity to attach additional written comments to those minutes; and he requested special — special meetings for the Town Council. And he was sometimes granted permission to have a special meeting and he was sometimes denied. That's the factual allegations. That's the fact pattern that brings us here. It's pretty simple and straight forward.

So with that, when he filed his lawsuit, he filed it against the Town generally and then two individual members, the Town mayors, Mayor MacFarlane and the prior mayor.

After we -- after we exchanged discovery -- and all discovery is is that they tell us facts and give us documents that they think are relevant. We give them -- we tell them facts and we give them documents that we think are relevant to this dispute. And after we do that, we have an opportunity -- when I say "we," I mean your lawyers

on your behalf. We have an opportunity to go to the Court and to say that this is as good as his case gets, and we don't think that there is a viable theory to go forward to a jury. We think the Court should throw this out as a matter of law at this juncture.

That's been done. The Court came back with its decision, which I'm going to explain in just a few minutes. But the upshot of it is, it granted our motion in part and it denied our motion in part. So the individuals are now out of this lawsuit. The mayors are no longer in in their individual capacity. Now it is only the Town that is defending the lawsuit.

What are they defending? Well, what

Mr. McGill presented was that his expression had
been restricted in those four ways that I told you
about: Not getting his topics on the agenda; not
being able to express himself; not being able to
attach documents to the minutes; and not being
granted special meetings.

What our take was was a practical take when we made this argument to the Court. What we argued was that he got to say everything that he ever wanted to say in a Town meeting. And since he had

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that opportunity, there was no other restriction of speech that is relevant. Whether or not he had his topics on the agenda doesn't matter, because he got to talk about it during the meeting anyway. Whether he got to attach documents to the minutes, didn't matter. Whether he got special meetings, didn't matter.

It turns out that that practical way of arguing the case was shortsighted in this respect. The Court had a more nuanced approach, and what it did is it analyzed each four of those allegations and looked at them as separate restrictions on speech. And what it determined is it agreed with the Town that he was given full opportunity to say whatever he wanted to say during a meeting. spent a lot of time going through all of your minutes during the time that he was an elected official. We pointed out to the Court in what we call pinpoint citations that, Judge, listen to this part of the tape or recording and you're going to hear this is where he talked about this, this is where he talked about that. And we went through all of that in painstaking detail and the Court agreed with you. So you won on that one.

Then the Court said that since you won on that

one, it also doesn't have -- you also win on attaching documents to the minutes. That doesn't matter because he said everything during the meeting that he had to say.

What the Court did say is that putting the topic on the agenda is a different type of expression. And getting a special meeting is a different type of expression. And there what the Court said was that not all of his topics were put on an agenda and not all of his topics were given a special meeting, and, as a result, that creates a disputed issue of fact that the Court cannot resolve. Whenever you hear that phrase, "disputed issue of fact," what that means is this is not a legal determination anymore. This is something that must go to a jury.

So the posture that we are currently in, what is going to the jury are two issues: One, did the Town restrict or retaliate against Mr. McGill by not putting his topics on an agenda? And, secondly, did they do -- did the Town do the same thing by not giving him special -- a special meeting? That's what's going in front of the jury.

Now, I can evaluate that claim, but I want to give everybody an opportunity to -- I just want to

pause here. If anybody has questions about the posture that we're currently in or what the Court said or the facts of the case, anybody curious more than what I've -- I'm giving you the 15,000-foot view, but I understand you may have more specific questions.

COUNCILOR MILES: Is this the same judge that ruled on the case? I was the chair, president, whatever you want to call it, of the committee that put together the petition to --

MR. NOAH: For the recall?

COUNCILOR MILES: For the recall.

MR. WILKES: No. I can answer it. They're not the same judge. You have Judge Honeywell and --

MAYOR MacFARLANE: It's right there.

MR. WILKES: I've forgotten who the recall judge was.

COUNCILOR MILES: I was looking for this. I didn't realize I had put it out.

But I was the chair of a committee of about five people. He sued us separately, and we prevailed in that lawsuit. He had it removed from state court and moved into federal court. He had us redo the petition. I'm not a lawyer so I didn't

quite get it good enough for the federal judge to approve it. But ultimately we prevailed in that. We did the petition drive twice in two -- two petition drives, and he was removed from office in August of '19?

MAYOR MacFARLANE: 2020.

COUNCILOR MILES: 2020. It took a long time just to follow the statute to do that.

Does the fact that that was dismissed have any bearing on this case? And he was taken out of office -- I think it was roughly 75 percent of the electorate voted for him to be pulled. I mean, it was a super landslide at that point in time. Does that case have any bearing on this case?

MR. NOAH: First of all, thank you for your question. And the answer is, it had some bearing on the case. So the first part was I mentioned that Mr. McGill stated that the Town restricted his ability to speak or to express himself. He also alleged that the Town retaliated against him because he exercised his speech.

One of the allegations of retaliation was exactly this, that the Town initiated this petition to do the recall as a result -- and he has his own explanation for this and his own spin. But like

you say, the Court has already resolved this issue. And so what the ultimate case was, you're exactly right, you prevailed on the recall. The recall was completely legal and valid. And the Court said that that recall process was not part of retaliation. You all have won that issue in this particular case as well. So that issue is now gone. That is not going to a jury.

There were some other things too. Like I said, I was giving you the 15,000-foot view before. But there are certain behaviors or retaliatory acts that he was attributing to the mayors and to different — all of that stuff is gone except for the things that I've now told you about. All that's gone. Meaning that the jury doesn't have to hear it because the Court has ruled on it.

COUNCILOR MILES: And they won't even hear about it?

MR. NOAH: They won't even hear about it.

Another one of those things. He alleged that the Mayor intentionally blocked -- would not call on him during Zoom meetings when you all were in COVID and you were conducting meetings via video conference. He said that he was intentionally muted out. He was intentionally not called upon,

all these kinds of things. All of that has been removed from this case as well.

Anything else before I go to just a little bit of evaluation?

All right. So in order for you all to know what is a good decision here as far as should we consider some sort of settlement, should we explore that with him, should we go right to the merits and have this case resolved by trial? You want to know two things, I think. One is exposure and one is risk. So here's what I mean by those two terms. Exposure just means if you go to trial, what happens at that point? What is the worst thing that the Town is going to see?

Well, in this case, Mr. McGill has filed this suit under something called 42 U.S.C. Subsection 1983. It's the mechanism of 1983. It's a statute that what it does is for constitutional violations, it creates — it's like a tort. It's like any wrong that you've ever seen. If somebody runs into you in your car and they're negligent, just in the same way you can sue them for things like my medical bills, my pain and suffering, subsection 1983 gives litigants the same right to file for those type of damages for a constitutional claim.

So any actual damages that he has would be an exposure. That could be something that the Town or the League on the Town's behalf would have to pay one day.

In this case Mr. McGill cannot put any particular number up on a board about what his actual damages are. But he also gets non-economic damages. He can tell the jury that if they find that there was a violation, that he is entitled to some sum of money, and that number is almost whatever a jury is going to say is reasonable to compensate him for not being able to have his items on the agenda, not to have his special meetings.

So that is one piece of knowledge that you want to have. What is that number worth? Usually when there is not a hard number for the jury to double, usually that's what I think of like in an employment case, somebody has lost wages, two years of lost wages, call it \$100,000, the jury it's not uncommon for them just to double that. And so you're looking at a \$200,000 exposure.

When somebody can't put any number up on the board, your guess is as good as mine. But, you know, some juries think that \$10,000 sounds like a lot of money. They will give him \$10,000. Some

juries will give him a dollar, nominal damages. That's all you get for prevailing. Some might think it's an egregious harm and give him \$50,000. Anybody's guess in this room is as good as mine, except I can tell you that my experience, for what it's worth, if there is not a sum of money, \$10,000 sounds like a lot of money to a jury.

So -- and the thing is, that's going to be covered by the League. I don't give insurance opinions in here. Just understand what I'm saying. This is just based on my experience dealing with the League for 35 years. I've never seen them not cover compensatory damages when they put on defense to a client. Maybe it's happened but it hasn't been my experience.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Can I ask you a question about that?

MR. NOAH: Of course, yes.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: If they can't put a -- he can't put a dollar value, does the jury hear that, which makes them, like, why can't they put a dollar value to what he's asking for? Is it just being a -- a noodge.

MR. NOAH: Again, what the jury may do, the jury -- let me answer it this way first. A large

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part of it depends on how bad they think the violation is, start with that. And the second part is how well can the attorney lawyers make an argument to turn some sort of violation into a monetary damage.

So here's what I would say to that. If the jury finds that there was in fact a violation of his expression, and what would happen is the lawyer would give some form of argument. I haven't thought through the nuances of what this might be, but in the case of a car accident, this person wakes up every morning -- from now for the rest of her life she's going to wake up every morning stiff when she comes out of bed. What is that stiffness Just give her \$10 a day for the stiffness. Now you multiple that by 365 days a year and stretch that number out through her expected lifetime. That would be a way to articulate a non-economic damage to where it makes sense to a jury and a jury could put a number value on it.

And, you know, you have lawyers who make those arguments all the time, and they can be quite compelling. And so you get a huge number. You get a million dollars. Other advocates just don't articulate and can't put it in as good a way, and

so the jury doesn't know what number, and so maybe \$10,000 sounds like a lot of money. That's about the best I can do to answer it.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Okay, thank you.

MR. NOAH: That's how they do it. It's almost like circumstantial. Anything else about exposure before I go to risk?

Risk. Risk only means what is the probability that there will be an exposure? So what I'm just trying to say in blunt language is, are you going to lose this case or are you going to prevail on this case? Well, what I think is there is a chance that -- well, let me give you my honest opinion first, and then I'm going to talk about chances.

My honest opinion is that I'm still kind of stubbornly hanging on to this idea of no harm, no foul. I don't think that the jury is going to get very excited about this case. It's not a table pounder, some of my colleagues say, because you don't — if somebody is not restricted from talking, then it's hard to understand what the difference makes if you didn't put it on an agenda.

And, Tom, if you're disagreeing with me on any of it, please feel free -- you won't embarrass me if you contradict me on this. A lot of this is

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judgment. A lot of this we're talking about our own individual judgment, our own individual experience. But I don't see this case as a table pounder. If somebody gets to say whatever they want, whether it went onto the agenda or whether they could say it in the form of a special meeting, to me that's the difference without -- that's a distinction without a difference. I just don't get what the big deal is.

Now, it's possible, though, that they get a jury instruction from the judge where the judge says something like, I have already found this. And since I've already found that these are two different types of expression, if you think that he has been restricted in expressing himself in this way, then you can rule in his favor. Let's assume that. And that issue goes — that issue will go to a jury.

This -- Mr. McGill, in my impression -- again, you all know him better and you may have deeper feelings than I have. I think he makes a very good first impression. I think he is a good looking guy. I think he's articulate. I think he expresses himself largely pretty well.

What I also think -- and those who were in

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his -- Tom was in there with me. Those who were in his deposition with me I think agree with this. It doesn't take very long for him to be expressing himself before you start to see what the Town was dealing with. And I think that that comes through to a jury.

What I also think -- and I think Mayor MacFarlane and I were alone in her deposition, but the presentation -- and I'm not saying this because I work for her. I work for all of you. But I'm evaluating the case. Her presentation is very So when she says I am happy to consider artful. anything he wants to put on an agenda as long as we haven't already exhausted that issue, as long as it is truly something for a town council to consider and not at this time -- this is before we had the Town manager. Mr. O'Keefe wasn't here. Then we had a strong mayor form of government, and there was certain HR issues, personnel issues that were solely within her bailiwick. It didn't go to the Town commission. And so -- or the Town Council.

So if -- as long as it was relevant to Town business, as long as it hadn't been exhausted, it just wasn't being repeated for the purpose of being repeated, as long as it wasn't goes to slander

somebody for a decision that has already been made and resolved, I'm happy to listen to whatever he wants to put on the agenda. I just want to have some background for why I'm putting it on the agenda because Town -- now I'm in Tom's world -- but Town Council meetings are when you all conduct business. The public is invited. They have a right to be there. And under a state statute -- not the first amendment but under a state statute, they have a right to be heard on certain things, but you can control content. And so as long as it is relevant to what the Town's business is, I'm happy to put those issues on the agenda. Same goes for special meetings.

So I think that there is always room that I am wrong. So please, everybody understand, there is no controlling all the variables. I am not the jury. I am not everything that they are going to hear in terms of evidence. They may disagree with me because they have a different world view than I have. But my feeling is, it is a case that I am happy to go -- me and my team -- but we are happy to go and litigate this case, and we think putting McGill -- this is largely how it comes down -- McGill against MacFarlane, we think MacFarlane wins

90 percent of the time. Okay? There's a 10 percent of the time out there that we just can't control. Right?

So what I think is we're looking at low exposure, I think what we're looking at is fairly low chance of incurring the exposure. Okay?

That's the good news.

Now, this is the part where I manage expectations. I can be wrong on everything. All right? And if I'm wrong on everything, I still don't see the exposure being that high. I don't know what your deductible is. This is something that you want to look into. If you have a \$25,000 deductible, obviously you don't want to go to a trial that you have a chance of having that deductible -- of spending your money that way rather than on Town services and other things. Okay? So that is something that you want to consider.

You want to consider what does it look like one day, the day after trial, after a jury disagrees with me and says I think the Town violated his first amendment rights. Okay? I don't know if that will make the papers. Sometimes it does make the papers. Is that a concern to you?

So those are all the -- those are the factors that weigh into maybe that you don't want this case to go to trial.

Now, with that, the other thing I want you to know is that I have talked to the Florida League. Just because I represent you, doesn't mean that I don't talk to them. They are the ones who are making decisions about money. How much money are they going to put on this case? And in a cost of defense, what that means is they make a very easy evaluation. What they say is what does it cost to get us to trial. And when you are talking about two lawyers and their staff all preparing for trial, it's easy to run up \$50,000 between now and trial next year. I was supposed to look at that for you all. I think I got answer here when trial is. Do you happen to know?

MAYOR MacFARLANE: I think it's April 25th or something like that.

MR. NOAH: Okay. So between now and April, okay, it is easy for a lawfirm to run up \$50,000 when they're preparing for trial and you got two lawyers that are doing it. So for them, if they could put \$50,000 on this case tomorrow, they would probably do it if that would settle the case. But

I can tell you that the insured is not Allstate and it is not State Farm. They don't just make a money decision. You all are members of the Florida

Municipal Insurance Trust. They want you -- they want to make sure that when they make a decision, you all are happy with the decision that they make. And they are not going to settle -- the first thing that they're going to say to me when I say do you want to settle this case or not, they're going to say what does the Town want? You all are the Town.

And so that's what I think Tom and I are looking for today is hearing what I've said to you today and with -- and Tom, again, it doesn't hurt my feelings if you disagree. Judgment is judgment. So your experience is different than mine. But what would the Town -- what is the Town's preference? Can we get a consensus with what we want to tell the League about what the Town would like to do with this case?

COUNCILOR MILES: He doesn't get a dime.

MR. NOAH: Huh?

COUNCILOR MILES: He doesn't get a dime.

MR. NOAH: Doesn't get a dime.

COUNCILOR LANNAMAN: I have a question before I -- we go to trial, and assuming whatever -- let's

1 pretend we go to trial in April and he loses. 2 can then appeal again and drag this on further, 3 right? Yes, ma'am. Yes, absolutely. 4 MR. NOAH: MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: When does something 5 like this end? 6 7 So it's going to end in one of two MR. NOAH: That appeal that you're talking about, he 8 has that as a matter of right. So we're -- if he 9 appeals -- I'm going to talk about it in a minute. 10 If he appeals, then you're looking at at least 11 another year to 18 months. It's the 11th Circuit. 12 It might be a little bit -- but I'm thinking a year 13 14 to 18 months. Okay? And then when that court decides, now he has 15 something called a writ of certiorari which would 16 17 go to the United States Supreme Court. That is not a right. That is a -- they choose the cases that 18 19 they want. And they typically choose maybe 7 percent or 10 percent. I don't even know what 20 21 percentage. 22 If that many. MR. WILKES: 23 MR. NOAH: If that many. It's a very small

percentage of cases that they actually accept. So

usually once the 11th Circuit rules, it has ruled

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and that's the end of the case.

Let's talk about the chances of appeal, first of all. I do not know -- in the same way that they don't know my communications or Tom's communications on this case with you all, they don't know anything about that, okay? I don't know anything about the communications he's had with his lawyer. So what I'm about to tell you is a complete guess. All right? What I'm guessing is she is not excited about this case. She being the lawyer, sorry, Mr. McGill's lawyer, I think is probably not excited about this case. I think she originally took it -- there were a number of things going on. McGill and --

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Alimenti.

MR. NOAH: Alimenti, thank you. McGill and Alimenti filed together. They had several other grievants that seem to be witnesses that would join in on that bandwagon. And Alimenti went away. That's why we never met Alimenti. It just went away at the court stage before it went to trial. And then that case goes away. A lot of the people — they do have their advocates. There are some witnesses that have been deposed in the case that are advocates. We feel like we have separated

their testimony from anything that's relevant.

I think that she is -- everybody can read this one day. I don't mean to say this in a rude way. I think that she's kind of over a barrel, so to speak, because I think that it's hard for her to withdraw, and I also think that she's not being paid.

So I tell you that to tell you this. What are the chances of appeal to the 11th Circuit? If the Town prevails, you could lose. If the Town prevails, it is quite possible that they will have a very frank discussion where the lawyer says I have fronted all of this for you, I've taken a loss on it, but I'm not going to appeal for you. If you want that, then pay me my \$40,000 or whatever an appeal costs, and I'll take your case then. And if he doesn't come up with the money, it's quite possible she could withdraw at that point. It's hard to withdraw now, but I think she could withdraw at that point.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: When a case goes on this far, it's always in the same circuit court because of where we're located? Does it stay within --

MR. NOAH: It's district court, but yes.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: I'm sorry, district court. Do you get a different judge as this progresses, I assume?

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Yeah, when you go to the 11th Circuit, that's a panel of three judges, and they sit in Atlanta. This is federal court. So it's a little bit different than the state system. So you are quite correct that the trial court in the state system is the circuit court. And the federal courts do it backward. You're in a district court, then it goes to circuit court. Circuit court is Alabama, Georgia and Florida. That's where they hear cases from.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Just to answer the other question, no, I would not like him to get any money, either.

MR. NOAH: Okay.

COUNCILOR MILES: The question I have, when I open a dictionary and look at the word "narcissist," I see a picture of McGill there. In your estimation, will a jury do the same thing?

MR. NOAH: Rather than bite at the narcissistic question, I'm going to change the format of the question just a little bit and say I think that the case comes down to McGill saying I

wasn't heard, to Mayor MacFarlane saying I'm happy to put him on the -- this is all I'm looking for, to get him on the -- to get his topic on the agenda or to get him a special meeting, this is what I'm looking for. I think she -- I think the credibility test between him and MacFarlane -- Mayor MacFarlane, comes out Mayor MacFarlane 99 percent of the time.

COUNCILOR MILES: Do they -- it took me about nine minutes of watching McGill -- at that time I was in the audience. I wasn't here during any of that process with McGill. But it took me about nine minutes to figure out it was five pounds in a two pound sack. Will the jury figure that out in nine minutes?

MR. NOAH: I tend to think that the jury will understand some of the difficulties that the Town had with McGill. I think he -- what we saw in his deposition, just as an example, this is what I think the jury will see. I think that they will see a hard question posed to McGill and McGill sidestep it and not answer it face on. I think that they will see him answer the question that he wants to answer that has not been asked.

I think he tends to rational -- when you ask

him a question, he tends to rationalize to some extent on almost every -- every question that's hard for him to answer.

Why is that important to me? It's important because at closing argument it's very easy to cast him in a certain light, and that light is, here's a person who is not completely comfortable with the bare facts. Because you know that because he won't answer the facts when he's asked the facts or he will go a different direction or he'll give a big rationalization or he's very defensive. He's uncomfortable with the facts because he knows where the facts lead, and the facts lead to a verdict for the Town.

So it's that kind of credibility assessment, and I do think it's within a jury's ability to see that. As I say that, Councilman, let me just point out this one thing. Think about the last time that you went to vote, okay? And look at the three people that are in line of front of you to vote. Look at the three people behind you that are going to vote. That's your jury. Okay? There's no other way to -- you can't get somebody who is particularly sensitive to Town issues. You can't get anybody who is specifically intuitive with

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human nature. You get that type of jury pool, and that's who your going to have for your jury, if that makes sense. So that's who you're putting your confidence in. MAYOR MacFARLANE: Go ahead, George. COUNCILOR LEHNING: Yeah, a few questions. The experience I've had with juries are expensive, unfair, and slow. So I've had facts on my side numerous times and lost because you're exactly right, you don't know what you're going to get. Couple of questions. How much of this is going to be Mayor MacFarlane and David Nebel, the prior mayor? Does the prior mayor figure in any of this? (Shakes head.) MAYOR MacFARLANE: COUNCILOR LEHNING: None? MR. NOAH: He comes in in a few -- did you want me to answer? MAYOR MacFARLANE: Yes, please. MR. NOAH: I'm sorry. He comes in in a few

MR. NOAH: I'm sorry. He comes in in a few issues. So -- and the Court cited to them. That's why I will tell you about the Court seemed to think that these were disputed issues of fact, and so I tend to think that a jury could hear this.

Nebel made a statement, something to the

effect of I'm not going to listen to you because I don't have -- it's not exactly that, but it's something along those lines. I'm not going to listen to you because we don't have to listen to you. I'm not going to -- I'm going to postpone your special meeting and not grant you special meeting because I can, things like that that shows a lot of discretion.

You don't like discretion like that in a first amendment case. Because when you have that much power in one person's hands, it suggests that they are no longer only controlling content, they could be controlling viewpoint as well. And the Court also found that he was critical of the Town, and so that is the motivator for the Town is to restrict expression based on viewpoint.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: But will he be -- I'm sorry, George, when I shook my head, I don't think that Mayor Nebel would be able to attend and participate as well.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: He had -- I mean, David was very outspoken when it came to McGill and that's what I worry about.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Yes, I'm just talking about in trial.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: If any of that is in writing, I agree with you, he probably couldn't testify.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Everything is on tape.

MR. NOAH: Yeah, it's recorded.

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MAYOR MacFARLANE: So we've got everything he ever said, yeah, about -- during the meetings or the special session.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Okay, that's a worry that I have. And I assume that this not being a bench trial, it's a jury trial, and therefore the jury will -- if they do prevail, any damages would be theirs, not the judge's decision.

MR. NOAH: Damages would be the jury's decision.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Right. The judge would not add anything into that.

MR. NOAH: That's correct. Oh, one thing, I'm sorry, Council Member. The judge is the one who determines attorney's -- under this statute, it has an attorney fee award for the prevailing party. So if he wins, not only will the League or the Town, however the deductible comes out, not only will they be on the hook for the compensation, but all of the attorney's fees to get there. And theirs, I

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assume, is something similar to ours. 1 2 COUNCILOR LEHNING: Okay. COUNCILOR MILES: If we prevail, do we get 3 attorney's fees? 4 MR. NOAH: I'm just going to tell you frankly, 5 usually there's a double standard on that. And the 6 reason is, for these kinds of claims, the court 7 wants people to feel free to -- they don't want a 8 chilling effect. And so the consensus has been if 9 they give the defendant who prevails attorney's 10 fees, it could chill future litigants from bringing 11 these kinds of claims. So usually there's a double 12 standard. The Plaintiff will likely get his 13 attorney's fees if he prevails. The Town very well 14 may not get theirs if they prevail. 15 George, were you done? 16 MAYOR MacFARLANE: COUNCILOR LEHNING: No, not yet. I assume 17 that this attorney that McGill has is the same one 18 he's had all along on all these cases? 19 MR. NOAH: 20 Yes. COUNCILOR LEHNING: Thank you. The insurance 21 limit, what is our deductible --22 The deductible is --MR. O'KEEFE: 23 COUNCILOR LEHNING: -- and what's the cap? 24 MAYOR MacFARLANE: We don't -- there isn't a 25

1 cap as far -- I mean, the FMIT is kind of making the decision as they go during the -- where we were 2 3 negotiating back and forth? MR. NOAH: Mediation. 4 MAYOR MacFARLANE: Mediation. Thank you very 5 They were there and saying how much they 6 would be willing to settle for at that time, and 7 McGill basically balked and walked. But I don't 8 know what our deductible is. I haven't heard that 9 we have one. 10 COUNCILOR LEHNING: What I'm trying to 11 discover is what is our exposure. 12 MAYOR MacFARLANE: 13 Yep. 14 COUNCILOR LEHNING: Just the deductible? 15 There is no cap? 16 MAYOR MacFARLANE: Well, we --COUNCILOR MILES: Our insurance rates will go 17 18 up. 19 COUNCILOR LEHNING: Well, I know that. MAYOR MacFARLANE: My understanding --20 COUNCILOR LEHNING: I'm talking about out of 21 pocket. 22 MAYOR MacFARLANE: My understanding is that 23 there may be a cap, but there isn't one set 24 officially in our contract with FMIT. As far as a 25

deductible, we have to check on that. I don't know 1 2 the answer. COUNCILOR LEHNING: So that's another lawsuit 3 waiting to happen. 4 MAYOR MacFARLANE: Yeah, right there. Yeah. 5 COUNCILOR LEHNING: Have you had any other 6 cases similar to this go to jury? To me, this -- I 7 mean, it looks very innocuous but --8 MR. NOAH: Every first amendment case that I 9 have had has ended up with summary judgment. 10 MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: With what? 11 MR. NOAH: Summary judgment. I'm sorry, 12 summary judgment is where the Court has thrown it 13 out. And just to give you an idea, there was a 14 case it was with a utility but it was a public 15 entity, and had a meeting just like this. 16 told them that they had a serious overbreadth 17 problem, that I thought that they were going to 18 lose on that issue and it would go to trial, and 19 they got summary judgment in that case. 20 So this is the first time where I've seen it 21 teed up to go. But they don't usually settle 22 either. I haven't seen them settle, usually it's a 23 24 summary judgment issue. COUNCILOR LEHNING: One of the reasons -- wait

a minute, I'm not through yet. The two issues, are 1 they bifurcated or are they judgment on -- one 2 judgment for both issues? 3 MR. NOAH: Both issues are going to be tried 4 at the same time in front of the same jury. 5 are not bifurcated. 6 COUNCILOR LEHNING: So we could prevail on one 7 and lose on the other? 8 9 MR. NOAH: Conceivably. COUNCILOR LEHNING: Or prevail on both or lose 10 both? 11 MR. NOAH: Conceivably. 12 MAYOR MacFARLANE: Would there be separate 13 judgments for each? 14 COUNCILOR LEHNING: That's what he's saying, 15 16 yeah. MAYOR MacFARLANE: No, I meant as far as the 17 18 monetary potential confrontation. I don't think so, Mayor. Here's MR. NOAH: 19 the way I think it will be. I think that there 20 21 will be what they call an interrogatory verdict form. And so it will say after the jury has read 22 all of the instructions on the first amendment, 23 then they will be given a form that they have to 24 fill out when they go back to their room and 25

deliberate. And I think that what the form is going to be is do you find that the Town of Howey-In-The-Hills restricted Mr. McGill's first amendment rights with respect to not putting his topics on an agenda, yes or no? And then it will say the same thing with respect to special meetings, yes or no.

And then each time it will -- sorry, I didn't do this very well. Did they restrict his expression from putting -- from putting the issue on the agenda, yes or no? Let's say that they say no. It will say if you said no, go to this question. If you said yes, go to this question. Okay?

And so first, was his free speech restricted in this way, was his free speech restricted in this way? If you answered yes to either questions one or two, what are the damages? And I think it's going to be that simple, is what the jury verdict form is going to look like.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: I'm sorry, George.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Two more questions. I assume we have not had any -- or you have not had any conversation with opposing attorney relative to settlement as of yet?

MR. NOAH: We have. And that's what Mayor
MacFarlane was referring to. We had a mediation
conference. I forgot what his last ask in the
mediation conference was, but it was way high. It
was before summary judgment and it was way high.

My thinking on mediation is twofold. One, I told him at mediation, you are going to lose at summary judgment. He has not taken a complete loss on summary judgment. He still has some issues to go to a trial on. I think that that puts wind in people's sails. I don't think he'll be all that reasonable.

The second think that I think about mediation, though, is I do think his lawyer understands that the -- what can the exposure on this case really be, how much does he get out of that? Now, whether she has any control over him is another issue. I don't think she probably does.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: One last -- well, usually the ones I've been associated with they settle on the courthouse steps when they figure out they're in trouble, and it's usually the last minute.

Could we put in any of his past legal lawsuits, whatever, that he's got over the years? He's sued people for 20 years.

1 MR. NOAH: Well, you know what it is with respect to you can't introduce that for character 2 You can't introduce that for habit 3 evidence. evidence unless it is directed to demonstrate that 4 he did some particular thing that is an element of 5 the case. Not just that he's litigious. You can't 6 introduce it for that ground. Sometimes you can 7 introduce evidence like that on other grounds, but 8 I don't see that coming in in this particular case. 9 COUNCILOR LEHNING: Because he sued the police 10 11 force in New Jersey. COUNCILOR MILES: And the township and 12 13 everybody. COUNCILOR LEHNING: I don't know if those 14 15 grounds are anything like what we had. They're not. We looked into those. 16 MR. NOAH: We asked him about those during deposition. 17 COUNCILOR LEHNING: That's all I have. 18 MR. NOAH: If I may, Ms. Mayor, the one 19 comment. I do -- this is in -- everybody should 20 21 hear this in terms of managing expectations. have had the same experience, took a case where two 22 trials that I was sure that the decision to 23 terminate was not based on gender. I don't think 2.4 that -- I think the jury just picked and chose who 25

they liked and who they didn't. And that was an \$800,000 cost by the time you do their lost wages and their front pay and attorney's fees.

So I do agree with you. I think the juries are somewhat unpredictable. And I think that managing that risk, I think that that's one of the reasons why we're all here to discuss it so everybody goes in with eyes wide open and knows what can happen.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Are you okay?

Okay. So he is still around, so he's still conversing and having exchanges with citizens in Venezia. And so I am -- I'm concerned if we settle and they feel like they can come back to us to try to contract from the Town or do any other litigation. And I'm concerned if we don't settle because of the way he can influence people. He's just -- he's an influencer, right? He will sit down and plead his case and not let anybody provide any fact for what he's saying.

And so as with the trying to put things on agenda, you ask over and over again where is the backup, where is the information that supports this, because we can't just go around allowing accusations and criticism of individual citizens or

whoever. And you'll remember that he had a list of individual citizens that were not associated with the Town but lived in the Town. And he just took them to task because they didn't agree with what he was saying or they tried to defend some of the things that were out there.

And so I have those, you know, it's push-me/pull-you, double-edged sword, however -- what acronym you want to use for this. I am very concerned about going to trial with him just because of his actor capability and his ability to sidestep and not really answer questions and really tell what actually happened. And maybe his perspective is so different from everybody else's that he believes in what he's saying.

My other thing is that he and his wife, who was going through cancer treatment at that time, really used that. And their move out in the middle of the night because of feeling threatened and all of that sort of thing, I'm concerned that that sort of testimony or information going to a jury is going to really influence how much an award may be. You know, We felt threatened and we couldn't live in our house and we had to move and we had to incur all of those and I couldn't work and she couldn't

work and all of that, that adds up very quickly as you were saying.

And so I am very concerned -- well, just because I'll have to go, right, and I don't really want to go. But I don't want him to have a dime either because we fought the fight, and I feel like we did it right. We really were ethical and managed our actions well to be able to deal with that sort of thing.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Can I add just because of -- let's pretend we, quote, settle, if we settle. Back to my earlier question, just because you settle, is it ever over anyway?

MR. NOAH: Well, if you settle, this is the benefit of settlement. First of all, if the case is messy at all, you do avoid all of that messiness and you don't have the chance for a bad verdict.

And settlement is finality, final.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: But to follow up on Mayor's comment, he could continue his thing with Venezia and just fire something else. I guess he could do that either way.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: You could get sued anytime.

MR. NOAH: You can't -- as far as I know, you

can't prevent somebody from talking and expressing 1 whatever their hostility is. 2 3 COUNCILOR LEHNING: How many jury members are there on these cases? 4 MR. NOAH: This will have six. And assuming 5 that the case is going to try over four days or 6 something like that, the Court would probably pick 7 two alternatives. 8 COUNCILOR LEHNING: Majority wins? 9 MR. NOAH: In this -- that is a great 10 I can't remember. I think it's --11 question. COUNCILOR LEHNING: 3-3 and the judge decides? 12 MR. WILKES: Has to be unanimous. 13 MR. NOAH: I should know this but for some 14 reason I'm drawing a blank. I thought it was 15 unanimous. It's unanimous. 16 COUNCILOR LEHNING: Yeah, that's what scares 17 18 me. All he needs is one. COUNCILOR LANNAMAN: I have a question. 19 I'm so used to going to the mic. 20 MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Is it off? 21 It is. COUNCILOR LANNAMAN: It is. 22 that during mediation he balked and walked. 23 was -- is it possible to ask what the offer was in 24 mediation that he balked and walked? Do we know 25

that amount?

MR. NOAH: It's a great question. And I can get that number to you, but I've just forgotten. For some reason I thought that his demand might have been 160 or something like that.

MR. WILKES: I remember you telling me that he started at like \$350,000.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: He did. 160 my understanding was where we thought he was going to start, but when they actually started it was over \$300,000 and then, you know --

MR. WILKES: And you guys offered him 5,000 or something like that?

MR. NOAH: Yeah. Well, with a message probably. It was something like, we'll get serious when you get serious type of deal.

COUNCILOR LANNAMAN: Yeah. My thought is that if he's got this large number in his mind, that's where he's probably stuck at, when you think about the personality. And I don't feel that there should be a settlement because the personality, settling is not probably settling at all and may open the door for all the frivolous lawsuits. I'm just thinking about questions, the personality and what we're dealing with in this individual.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: What would -- let's say we 1 are talking about settling. I know we're not, but 2 let's say. What would an appropriate --3 COUNCILOR LANNAMAN: What would that look 4 like? 5 MAYOR MacFARLANE: -- offer be? What would 6 FMIT think was -- because, again, the grocery line, 7 Three people in front of you, three people 8 behind you, those are your jury. 9 MR. NOAH: Well, from the League's 10 perspective -- first of all, there's a cost of 11 defense, which they are going to have to put 12 forward. So as a minimum, they would be looking at 13 that number. I said \$50,000. Call it that. Call 14 it something around that neighborhood. 15 Then -- so that is an -- a relatively easy 16 decision for them to make because they bring 17 finality to this and it all goes away. They don't 18 have to worry about what's going to happen in front 19

As far as the actual exposure if they go forward and face a trial, in addition to that number that they're going to have, put whatever value you put on it, \$10,000 or \$20,000, whatever that number might be, it's tail wag the dog because

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of a jury.

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they have the attorney's fees. So the attorney's fees that he has incurred that they're going to have to pay is going to be well beyond probably what the exposure is.

So, you know, a large part of it is going back and forth with the League and the adjuster that you met, Levee (phonetic), he is your representative on this particular case. And he'll come to some sort of decision that will be somewhere -- he'd love to get it done for 50. I agree with what you all have said, that the personality involved, 50 probably will not do that. How much above 50 would he be willing to do? It just kind of depends on what the concern is with how much fees they have in it probably more than anything else. And the cost to get the --

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Just one more.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Don't you think his attorney is on contingency basis?

MR. NOAH: I think she is. That's what I'm saying. But I think --

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Yeah, so she has no -- we'll she's got, yeah, her --

MAYOR MacFARLANE: She's got luck.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: But she's not going to

want to spend money preparing for this. She's going to want to negotiate at the last minute to try and pull something out of it or put him on the stand. That's all they have.

MR. NOAH: Our feeling is it's not the lawyer we have to convince.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Oh, yeah, yeah.

MR. NOAH: I agree. Everybody who is familiar with it, at least in my firm, agree with you. They think that the lawyer is not enthusiastic about presenting this case to a jury.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Does it really weaken -let's say we do decide to make an offer or FMIT
moves forward with an offer. And it's not accepted
and we have to go to trial anyway, how much does
that weaken our stance at all?

MR. NOAH: Zero. The only thing it does is give him talking authority out in the community I guess. I'm not trying to talk anybody out of mediation, but you can imagine a scenario where I call her up and say, you know, we would like to give mediation another try. She tells that to him, as she would have to, and then he says I got the Town over a barrel.

I mean, he could go out there and chitchat

about anything he wants to. So that's the -- that would be the only downside that I can see to the Town. That's not my individual concern. My individual concern was -- that's more Tom's world with dealing with -- you know, with working with all of you all. But with me it doesn't change the merits of the case one bit. Nobody will every hear about this.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Will the jury ever hear that we tried to mediate?

MR. NOAH: (Shakes head.)

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Okay, thank you.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: Well, everything's on his side right now. He has zero dollars invested in this. So why should he negotiate now? I would never go to him with an offer, never.

MR. WILKES: What he's doing, he's trying to figure out, I either get nothing or I get something, and what's the something I can get without risking getting nothing by going to a jury?

Doug, can I ask a question? In these federal civil rights cases like this one, is there the ability to make an offer of judgment? That doesn't work in the civil lawsuit, does it?

MR. NOAH: They have an offer of judgment

statute, but it's nothing like the State's. So in federal court -- it's Rule 68. And what it allows you to do is make an offer. But if you prevail on your offer -- if you prevail and do better at trial than what your offer was, all it entitles you to are costs, which are kind of silly because you get your costs anyway. So it really is a statute without any teeth. It's not a statute, it's a procedural rule. And it just doesn't have much teeth in this case, Tom. It's not like our State statute.

MR. WILKES: Just to put some input into it, I don't disagree with anything that Doug has been talking about, but I think that from the standpoint of going to trial or not, hear what he's saying about if you go to -- there's always the uncertainty of what a jury's going to do, but it's not entirely uncertain. You have a chance that you might -- you have a better chance that you will get a jury that will pay attention than you do if you're going to get a wild card jury that's just going to be out in the wasteland someplace.

But if you've got the more likely jury that's going to pay attention, what Doug is saying is that as between the two main witnesses, which will be

Matt McGill and Mayor MacFarlane, Mayor MacFarlane is a better witness. And McGill is going to be evasive. And on cross-examination Doug and his team will keep trying to pin him down. And what Doug is telling you is that during the course of the questioning of McGill, we've all seen McGill. He's got a slick answer for everything and every question that they ask him, which is a question he doesn't want to answer, he's going to have a slick answer for it. And they're going to try to say well, you're not answering the question. And the jury is going to hear all that.

And then when Mayor MacFarlane gets on the stand, she's going to hit every question dead on. She's going to come across as very credible because she is credible and we know that. But as between the two, and you've seen the depositions of Matt McGill versus Mayor MacFarlane, you see there's night and day between credible and incredible. And I think -- I like the Town's chances, unless the League particularly wants to settle this. That's an issue. But if the League wants to go to trial, I like the Town's chances on just those two witnesses because I think the trial is probably going to boil down to just those two witnesses and

which one does the jury believe and which one do they not believe.

MR. NOAH: Along those same lines, in response to some of the questions that you raised,

Councilman, I think that the way I see his case being presented, I see her putting him on the stand, letting him say whatever he's going to say and sit down. She'll have some brief opening, she'll have some brief closing, but that's going to be her case. I don't see them calling a lot of witnesses.

When you see the Complaint, it's almost overwhelming because it goes on for pages and pages and lists, you know, tens of people in there and you think, how am I ever going to get my arms around this. But I tend to think it's what Tom says. I think she puts him on. I think that we'll -- I think we'll have a well-structured case in -- not I think. Mayor, we will have an excellent structured case. Nobody is going to go in to trial unprepared. I can promise everybody is going to be very comfortable going in to trial, if we decide to do that.

And if I could just say one more thing. When it comes to the finality of settlement, I don't

know if this is -- of any concern to anyone in this room, but I do want you to know what the release language says that will be a public record. There will be a clause in there that says something along the lines of the Town admits no fault in connection -- or the Town admits no liability or wrongdoing or anything like this. It is engaging in this settlement agreement for one reason and one reason only, and that is to participate with this insurance carrier who has wanted to settle this case.

It's not quite that blunt but it says something -- it really -- it doesn't -- it's not just a we have done nothing wrong, it's not just a nonadmission clause. It's telling the public that the reason why we're doing this is we're working in cooperation with our insurance carrier. Insurance carrier, it's really a pool arrangement but it's the League. And so it is a possibility that the Town could approve the League to explore informally just through lawyers talking rather than a formal mediation.

There's any number of possibilities. You all could direct Mayor MacFarlane and Mr. Wilkes to engage in another settlement negotiation just to

see where it goes, give them authority and to make the best deal possible.

You can say we don't want any of the above. We want the message to go back to the League that our preference is that they not pay any money on the case. The League just wants to hear from you what your preferences are. I think under your policies — I don't get involved in coverage disputes because I represent you, not the League. So I don't get in the middle between you and the League. That would be a conflict for me.

But I think under the policy, just from the experience of doing it, is that the League probably reserves the right to settle claims and settle them for an amount that they think is reasonable, regardless of what the Town says. But they don't want to do that is what I'm telling you. I know just in my conversations with them, I know what motivates them. They don't want to settle a case that you're going to be angry about.

And so if that's the message, they need to hear that message. But if the message is more laid back than that, then something along the lines of League, you're in this business, you do it all the time, you do what you think is best and we'll rely

on this language that says we settled because you wanted to settle.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Somebody brought up witnesses, talking about witnesses. So what if he brings some witnesses from Venezia to defend his stand or Mr. Alimenti for that matter. Does the Town bring witnesses on the other side or does that just get murky?

MR. NOAH: All those -- I'm sorry not to give you a direct answer. You deserve a direct answer to that. When we get closer to April, if you want to have another meeting like that, I can promise you I'll have that answer. But I tend to think it could be -- it's possible that it's both, that it could be murky and we just want to rely on cross examination. My real feeling, though, is if he is saying that -- I'm trying to think of what witnesses are relevant to this claim. When he says I wanted this topic on the agenda and that's his claim, what witness could come and have anything that's relevant to that particular point?

MAYOR MacFARLANE: Darian. Darian, the Town clerk.

MR. NOAH: Okay. All right. I grant you that. So what are we looking at, two witnesses

1 then from his perspective. MAYOR MacFARLANE: So may I? 2 MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Oh, yeah, go ahead. 3 MAYOR MacFARLANE: So you talked about his 4 5 ability to sidestep or to -- so he also has a propensity to throw things out that are not true. 6 And so once somebody hears something like that that 7 is not true, it's very hard to disprove it. 8 we've spent a lot of money and a lot of time with 9 an ethics committee and a lot of things just 10 confirming that what he said was not true. 11 So I'm just wondering, how do you deal about 12 that? I know we're not trying this right now or 13 not preparing for trial, but that does occur as 14 well. Not only does he not answer questions, he 15 16 will just blatantly lie. MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: And if the lawyer 17 doesn't know to say objection -- you know, because 18 19 you may not know it's not true. Well --MR. NOAH: 20 COUNCILOR LEHNING: You have other witnesses 21 testify that it's not true. 22 MR. NOAH: This may sound counterintuitive to 23 you, but you can't object to somebody lying. 24

mean, there are rules of evidence that tells us

what we can object to and what we can't.

I'll give you the easy perspective first. We have his deposition. And this may sound counterintuitive to everybody in this room as well, but what -- I hate to say it like this, but what I live for is when somebody says something different at trial than what they said in their deposition. We invite that when they do that. That's one way.

There is a whole impeachment litany that we're all taught in law school, and it just makes the — if they say something that is inaccurate compared to what they said in their deposition, it just makes them look like an absolute liar. That's one thing. Again, if it's a contest between the mayor and him, we win every single time. There will be no such ability for them to do the same kind of impeachment.

Now with the other kinds of impeachment, the way that I can see it go, for one, we'll have the mayor saying what she did put on the agendas and why that was permitted and distinguish that from what was not on the agenda and why it was not permitted. And not even so much that it wasn't permitted. It is — we can put this on the agenda when you can give me the backup for why this is

appropriate for the agenda. It's more along those lines.

So we put her on to attest to those things.

And I also see -- you know, these pinpoint cites that we have to the record, if he says something like, oh, you know, I wanted to talk about Chief So and So and about what a criminal that guy was, and he wants to say something like that, we have the recordings where we can push a button and have the jury listen. We can do this during cross-examination. No sooner does he get done saying that than we can pick up all of the different places in the Town commission meetings where he said exactly what he didn't get to put on the agenda. So who cares, he got a chance to say it anyway.

So I mean, I appreciate the concern. I mean, you're absolutely right. There may be new things that come out of his mouth. We try to object to those because, I mean, for one, the lie has to be relevant to some issue that we're actually litigating, if it's not, now we do have a grounds for objection, okay?

And it's very hard to unring the bell, Mayor. You can ask the Court for help. You can ask the

Court to give the jury instruction, please disregard what he says, it has nothing to do with this case. There's different mechanisms to try to help with that. But at the end of the day, you got somebody's who's going to get up there and say whatever they're going to say, it is hard to control. It's hard for anybody to constantly fact check like that. That will be difficult.

MAYOR MacFARLANE: My final concern is Mayor Nebel and his comments during that. So that's a concern. He was very forthright in his opinions and he didn't mince words.

MR. NOAH: And we have to acknowledge that the jury won't like some of those statements that were made and -- yeah. Regardless of what the merits are, there are statements that we all have to acknowledge. There were statements made that a jury very well may not like that elected officials make. So we live with that.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: I think my recommendation would be back to the Florida Municipal Insurance Trust would be -- personally, I recommend no settlement discussions and we would review this again in another -- we got, what, nine months until April? Unless there's something that's going to

happen in the next four months that we need to do 1 decide now. 2 MAYOR MacFARLANE: Preparation, cost for 3 preparation. Isn't that what we're looking at? 4 MR. NOAH: Yeah, we'll be preparing this whole 5 6 time, as you know. MAYOR MacFARLANE: I think that would be 7 8 the --COUNCILOR LEHNING: My recommendation would be 9 that no settlement discussions at this time. 10 them bring it to us if they want to have a 11 settlement discussion, but -- and review it again 12 in four months. 13 MR. NOAH: Talking about preparation, I mean, 14 we don't wait until the eve of trial to start 15 preparing so, you know, a lot of this sort of 16 17 thing -- you all have raised good questions today that I need to go back and look at and see how 18 we're going to deal with and so forth. 19 What say you? COUNCILOR LANNAMAN: 20 MAYOR MacFARLANE: Box his ears. 21 MR. WILKES: Well, I'm one of your lawyers and 22 I think if I was sitting in the Town 23 Council seat, I'd say just as long as the League 24 doesn't object, let's go to trial and beat him. 25

COUNCILOR LANNAMAN: I agree. That's what I'm thinking. Not anything against you, Noah. It's just that I'm in agreement with going to trial, not giving an offer. I think that this trial will possibly be a wear down, and maybe we can close it out by April 2025.

Sorry, Madam Mayor, I know you don't want to do it all over again, but you're credible and, you

MAYOR MacFARLANE: No, we have to deal with what's appropriate for the Town and what the Town needs, and I don't want them to have or us to have to go through this over and over and over again. So I will defer to the wisdom of the Council. I think that's what.

MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: Yeah, trial.

MR. NOAH: I got it. And as we're preparing, if the facts change or anything like that, we'll just reconvene a meeting or if they --

COUNCILOR MILES: I said it all in one sentence. Not one dime. As a matter of fact, let me say not one copper penny to him.

COUNCILOR LEHNING: You'll accept a check, though, right? We'll accept their money, though.

COUNCILOR MILES: We'll accept their money.

know --

He caused, in my estimation -- and I've worked for 1 2 government --MAYOR MacFARLANE: Should we close the session 3 before we go --4 COUNCILOR MILES: -- caused a tremendous harm 5 to this Town when he was in, and he's nothing 6 better than a common thief. 7 MAYOR PRO TEM GALLELLI: We're going to close 8 9 the meeting. MAYOR MacFARLANE: Do we have any other 10 11 comments? COUNCILOR MILES: He is. 12 MAYOR MacFARLANE: I know, but we're going 13 to --14 COUNCILOR MILES: I know. I want to make sure 15 you get that on the record. 16 MR. WILKES: Yeah, let's make sure everybody 17 has said what they want to say, because I don't 18 want to close the session and have the discussion 19 continue. We need to stop the discussion about the 20 case once we close the session. 21 MAYOR MacFARLANE: Anybody else? Okay. So 22 I'm going to terminate this closed session. 23 sounds very final, doesn't it, like I should gavel 24 25 it.

1	MR. WILKES: The time is 3:24. Open the
2	
	public meeting?
3	MAYOR MacFARLANE: Yeah, open the public
4	meeting. Do you want to unlock the back door for
5	us, Sean?
6	MR. O'KEEFE: Sure.
7	(The meeting concluded at 3:25 p.m.)
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1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 3 STATE OF FLORIDA 4 COUNTY OF VOLUSIA) 5 I, Shawna R. Stimson, RPR, FPR-C, certify that I 6 was authorized to and did stenographically report the 7 foregoing meeting and that the transcript is a true and 8 9 complete record of my stenographic notes. I further certify that I am not a relative, 10 employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties, 11 nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' 12 attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I 13 financially interested in the action. 14 Dated this 8th day August of 2024. 15 16 17 18 SHAWNA R. COURT REPORTER 19 20 21 22 23 24 25