

Municipal and County Administration Reform

Individuals are directly responsible for an institution's conduct. The culture of unnecessary inefficiency among local government employees highlights the need for reform.



WEST WWII HANGAR



Understanding the Problem

The misuse of Absolute Immunity (A.R.S. §12-820.01), Qualified Immunity (A.R.S. §12-820.02), and the 180-Day Notice of Claim (A.R.S. §12-821.01) by municipal and county employees has led to intentional neglect, breaches of contract, and retaliation against citizens and organizations. This has resulted in budget imbalances, unjust fee increases, and violations of federal antitrust laws, eroding public trust in the competence and leadership of these administrators.



HOW IT AFFECTS CONSTITUENTS

Economic disadvantages undermine both individual liberty and commercial autonomy. Counsel are routinely deterred from litigating against municipal employees, who are defended by taxpayer-funded legal teams with effectively unlimited resources—often used to obscure fiduciary breaches.



WHY SAY YES

While most public servants act with integrity, several undermine that trust. This legislation ensures accountability for individuals whose misconduct results in harm to the public and to the institutions they serve.

Mechanisms of the Solution

No individual is exempt from the law. Indefinite retroactive legal accountability for municipal and county employees, in addition to removing the 180-day statute of limitations.

- Local government employees must personally cover legal expenses for actions taken in their official roles when sued for their conduct.
- Employees must reimburse:
 - Financial losses to the municipal or county budget,
 - Legal fees and penalties incurred from past cases, regardless of resolution
 - Salary wages from the incident to the litigation's end.



Spotlight on the City of Mesa Falcon Field Airport

