1	Larry J. Crown (No. 013133) Elan S. Mizrahi (No. 017388)		
2	TITUS BRUECKNER SPITLER & SHELTS PLC		
3	8355 East Hartford Drive, Suite 200 Scottsdale, Arizona 85255		
3	Telephone: 480-483-9600		
4	Facsimile: 480-483-3215		
5	Emails: lcrown@tbsslaw.com elan@tbsslaw.com Attorneys for Defendants		
6	Automeys for Defendants		
7	Jon M. Paladini (No. 015230) PIERCE COLEMAN PLLC		
8	7730 E. Greenway Road, Ste. 105 Scottsdale, Arizona 85260		
o	Attorney for Town of Payson		
9			
10	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA		
11	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF GILA		
12	TRANSPARENT PAYSON, a political committee registered pursuant to Arizona	Case No. S0400CV202300118	
13	Revised Statutes Section 16-905, JEFFREY AAL, individually as a citizen of the Town		
14	of Payson, and in his capacity as Chairman of Transparent Payson; KIMBERLY ANN	VERIFIED ANSWER AND VERIFIED COUNTERCLAI	
15	NICHOLS, individually,	VERIFIED COUNTERCLAI	
16	Plaintiffs, v.		
17		(Assigned to the Honorable Mic	
18	TOWN OF PAYSON, ARIZONA, a public entity, and TRACIE BAILEY, in her official capacity as Payson Town Clerk,	Latham)	
19			
20	Defendants.		
21	TOWN OF PAYSON, an Arizona municipal corporation,		
22	Defendant/Counterclaimant,		
23	V.		
24	TRANSPARENT PAYSON, a political committee registered pursuant to Arizona		
25	Revised Statutes Section 16-905, JEFFREY AAL, in his capacity as		
26	Chairman of Transparent Payson, KIMBERLY ANN NICHOLS, individually,		
27	Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants.		
28			

VERIFIED ANSWER AND VERIFIED COUNTERCLAIM

(Assigned to the Honorable Michael Latham)

Scottsdale, AZ 85255 180-483-9600 1

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Defendants Town of Payson, Arizona ("Payson") and Tracie Bailey ("Ms. Bailey" collectively "Payson"), by and through counsel undersigned, hereby answer the corresponding paragraphs of Plaintiffs' Complaint as follows:

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

- 1. Payson has insufficient information to either admit or deny the allegations contained in paragraph 1, therefore denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.
- 2. Payson has insufficient information to either admit or deny the allegations contained in paragraph 2, therefore denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.
- 3. Payson has insufficient information to either admit or deny the allegations contained in paragraph 3, therefore denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.
- 4. Answering paragraph 4, Payson admits it is a municipal corporation but denies the remaining allegations contained in paragraph 4.
 - 5. Answering paragraph 5, Payson admits this Court has jurisdiction.
 - 6. Payson admits the allegations contained in paragraph 6.
 - 7. Answering paragraph 7, Payson admits venue is proper in this Court.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 8. Paragraph 8 is a statement of law to which no response is required.
- 9. Paragraph 9 is a statement of law to which no response is required.
- 10. Paragraph 10 is a statement of law to which no response is required.
- Payson has insufficient information to either admit or deny the allegations 11. contained in paragraph 11, therefore denies the same and demands strict proof thereof.
 - 12. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 12.
 - 13. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 13.
- 14. Payson admits only that the March 2021 Payson Council Meeting Agenda included an item to consider a Resolution that would have repealed Payson Town Code Section 157.01 and Payson Town Code Section 35.04. Payson denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 14.

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15. Answering paragraph 15, Payson admits only that Transparent Payson's			
counsel sent the Payson Town Council a letter and denies the remaining allegations			
contained in paragraph 15.			
16. Answering paragraph 16, Payson admits only that on April 12, 2023, the			
Council adopted an ordinance that repealed Town Code Chapter 157 and Town Code Section			

17. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 17.

35.04. Payson denies the remaining allegations contained in paragraph 16.

- 18. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 18.
- 19. Paragraph 19 is a statement of law to which no response is required.
- 20. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 20.
- 21. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 21.

COUNT ONE – INJUNCTIVE, MANDAMUS AND DECLARATORY RELIEF:

The Town Council's Actions Purporting to Repeal the Propositions is Ultra Vires, Void and of no Effect

- 22. Payson incorporates all of its allegations in this Answer as if fully set forth herein.
 - 23. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 23.
 - 24. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 24.
 - 25. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 25.
 - 26. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 26.

COUNT TWO (MISNAMED COUNT I)

INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF:

The Town Council's Actions Purporting to Repeal the Propositions is *Ultra Vires*, Void and of no Effect

- 27. Payson incorporates all of its allegations in this Answer as if fully set forth herein.
 - 28. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 28.
 - 29. Payson denies the allegations contained in paragraph 29.

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GENERAL DENIAL

Payson denies any allegation not specifically admitted.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Payson hereby demands a jury trial.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

Affirmatively, and so that the same are not waived until discovery is complete, Payson alleges their defenses as follows:

- A. There is no authority under Arizona statutes or constitutional provisions that allows a general law/non-charter town such as Payson to refer to the voters the power to approve or reject any lease, license, or easement with a term of three or more years.
- В. There is no authority under Arizona statutes or constitutional provisions that allow a general law/non-charter town such as Payson to refer to the voters the power to approve or reject any revenue bond for financing or debt that has a combination and/or double-barrel feature to be treated as a general obligation bond, and any contract/lease debt incurred by the town with an original amount of \$1 million or greater.
- C. There was an insufficient number of votes cast in the 2018 election required for approval of Initiatives 401 and 402.
- D. Entering into long-term leases, license agreements, and easement agreements and contract/lease debt incurred by Payson with an original amount of \$1 million or greater are administrative activities to be performed by the Town of Payson, through its Town Council and authorized administrative officers.
- E. Ordinance No. 953 legally and properly repealed Payson Town Code Section 35.04.
- F. Ordinance 954 legally and properly repealed Payson Town Code Section 157.01.
 - G. Plaintiff did not timely collect and return signatures, and this action is not ripe.
- H. Plaintiffs do not have standing to challenge Ordinance 953 and Ordinance 954. An entity named Transparent Payson filed the Initiative for Propositions 401 and 402 to be

1	on the ballot in 2018. That entity was terminated effective January 15, 2019. This Plainting	
2	was organized on April 8, 2021. Thus, this Plaintiff does not have standing to bring this	
3	action.	
4	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 6th day of July, 2023.	
5	TITUS BRUECKNER SPITLER & SHELTS PLC	
6		
7	By: <u>/s/[arry J. Crown</u> Larry J. Crown	
8		
9	Thiermeys for 2 ejenaemis	
10 11	ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed electronically via AZTurboCourt on this <u>6th</u> day of July, 2023 with:	
12	The Clerk of the Court Gila County Superior Court	
13 14	COPY of the foregoing delivered electronically this <u>6th</u> day of July, 2023 to:	
15	The Honorable Michael Latham Apache County Superior Court Judge	
16 17	COPY of the foregoing emailed on this <u>6th</u> day of July, 2023 to:	
18	Timothy A. La Sota, Esq. TIMOTHY A. LA SOTA, PLC	
19 20	2198 East Camelback Road, Suite 303 Phoenix, AZ 85016 tim@timlasota.com	
21	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
22		
23	/s/ K arin A . Meister	
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TITUS BRUECKNER SPITLER & SHELTS PLC

8355 East Hartford Drive – Suite 200

DECLARATION OF TRACIE BAILEY

I, TRACIE BAILEY, pursuant to Rule 80(c)(1), Ariz.R.Civ.P., declare the following:

- I am the Town of Payson Town Clerk and make this Declaration based upon my personal knowledge of the facts asserted herein.
- 2. I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of Arizona that the foregoing Verified Answer is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
- This Declaration is executed by me on this 6th day of July, 2023 in Gila 3. County, Arizona.

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VERIFIED COUNTERCLAIM

Defendant/Counterclaimant Town of Payson, (the "Town") by and through undersigned counsel, hereby initiates this action seeking a declaratory judgment.

INTRODUCTION

- 1. The Town brings this action for a declaratory judgment to determine that Propositions 401 and 402, now codified in Payson Town Code as Sections 157.01 and 35.04 respectively, are wholly without authority and outside the delegated powers of the Payson Town Council, ultra vires of the Town Council's authority, unenforceable, invalid, null and void, and of no legal force or effect, such that the Payson Town Council is not permitted or obligated to comply with such Sections.
- 2. This Counterclaim is brought pursuant to A.R.S.§ 12-1831 et seq. and Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 7 and Rule 13(a) and (c) (Compulsory Counterclaim) as this Counterclaim arises out of the occurrence that is the subject matter of the Plaintiffs' claim; and does not require adding another party over whom the court cannot acquire jurisdiction.
- 3. In the alternative, this Counterclaim is brought as a permissive counterclaim pursuant to Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 7 and Rule (b) and (c).

PARTIES

- 4. The Town of Payson is an Arizona municipal corporation.
- 5. Based on information and belief, Counter-Defendant Transparent Payson is the successor political committee ("TransPayson 2") to its predecessor political committee Transparent Payson ("TransPayson 1"), which was the proponent political committee for Propositions 401 and 402.
- 6. Based on information and belief, Counter-Defendant Jeffrey Aal is the current chairman of TransPayson 2 and was the chairman of TransPayson 1.
- 7. Counter-Defendants initiated Special Action No. S0400CV202300118 against the Town on May 8, 2023.

JURISDICTION

This Court has personal jurisdiction over the parties. 8.

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9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-1831, *et seq.*, and the Arizona Constitution.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Propositions 401 and 402

- 10. At the August 28, 2019 election, Town voters approved Proposition 401, now codified as Town Code § 157.01.
- 11. Proposition 401 purported to require the Town Council to refer to the voters any lease, license or easement with a term of three or more years.
 - 12. Payson Town Code §157.01 states as follows:

§ 157.01 RIGHT TO CONTROL PUBLIC LAND.

- (A) Any lease of the town's real property, originating or renewal, excluding inter-governmental agreements, excluding utility and communication providers, excluding Airport Commission agreements, excluding Water Department agreements, that has a stated or extended term of three years or more shall be subject to a vote of the qualified electors to enact.
- (B) For the purposes of this chapter, lease(s) with a utility and communication provider(s) are excluded.
- (C) The term *LEASE* shall include all forms of lease, license and easement.
- (D) For the purpose of this chapter the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.
- **LEASE**. A contract where the town agrees to give a tenant the exclusive right to inhabit or occupy real property.
- **LICENSE**. A contract in which the town lets an individual or an entity use real property for a specific purpose.
- **EASEMENT**. A contract in which the town lets an individual or an entity use real property for a specific purpose or prevents the use of the real property.
- UTILITY AND COMMUNICATION PROVIDERS. Includes any organization which provides services to the general public, although it may be privately owned. Public utilities include electric, gas, telephone, water, sewer, waste management, broadcast systems and television cable systems.
- 13. At the August 28, 2019 election, Town voters approved Proposition 402, now codified as Town Code § 35.04.

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§ 35.04 PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KNOW DEBT OBLIGATION

- (A) Any revenue bond for financing or debt that has a combination and or double barrel feature in the indenture agreement, or elsewhere in the bond terms, shall be treated as a general obligation bond, requiring a vote of the qualified electors to enact or fund.
- (B) For any contract/lease debt incurred by the town with an original amount of \$1,000,000 or greater requiring a direct vote to enact/fund.
- (C) For the purpose of this section, FINANCING or DEBT shall be defined as any debt, bond, note, loan, interfund loan, fund transfer or other debt service obligation used to finance the development or expansion of a capital facility or lease of a facility.

General Law Cities and Towns Have Only That Authority Granted by Constitution and State Statute

- 16. Non-charter municipalities possess no greater powers than those delegated to them by the Constitution and general laws of the state. These powers may be delegated expressly or by necessary implication but that "the powers so delegated are to be strictly construed." *City of Scottsdale v. Superior Court*, 103 Ariz. 204, 205 (1968).
- 17. Absent a specific provision authorizing it, a city or town council does not have the power to refer any ordinance to the electorate.
- 18. Because the city or town council does not have authority to voluntarily submit an ordinance to a vote of the people, neither do the people by initiative have the right to submit such ordinance to a vote of the people because their powers are no greater than those of the city or town council.
- 19. The council may not voluntarily submit a measure to the people in the absence of a referendum petition, except where referral is required or specifically allowed by statute.
- 20. The Payson Town Council does not have the authority to refer the leases purportedly required by Town Code § 157.01 to the voters because cities and towns of this

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state are municipal corporations created by the state and possessory of no greater powers than those delegated to them by the constitution and the general laws of the state.

- 21. The Payson Town Council does not have the authority to refer the financing mechanisms, debt or purchases purportedly required by Town Code § 35.04 to the voters.
- 22. Neither the Arizona Constitution nor any law authorizes the Payson Town Council to refer matters set forth in Sections 157.01 or 35.04 to the electors because the voluntary submission of these items by the Town Council to a special vote of the people, in the absence of a referendum petition is wholly without authority and outside the delegated powers of the city council.
- 23. Voter approved Proposition 401, codified as Town Code § 157.01 is wholly without authority and outside the delegated powers of the Payson Town Council, ultra vires of the Town Council's authority, invalid, null and void, and of no legal force or effect.
- 24. Voter approved Proposition 402, codified as Town Code § 35.04 is wholly without authority and outside the delegated powers of the Payson Town Council, ultra vires of the Town Council's authority, invalid, null and void, and of no legal force or effect.

Only Legislative Acts May Be Referred to the Voters

- 25. Municipal corporations act in several capacities: legislative, executive, administrative, and quasi-judicial.
- 26. Voters may challenge only legislative actions via referendum because permitting referenda on executive and administrative actions would hamper the efficient administration of local governments.
- 27. The test to determine whether a particular act is legislative, and thus referable, or administrative, and not referable, is that a legislative act deals with subjects of a permanent and general character, while administrative actions deal with subjects of a temporary or special character. Wennerstrom v. City of Mesa, 169 Ariz. 485, 488-489 (1991).
- 28. Local government action that is "legislative"—establishes policy, enacts a law or permanent rule of government, or declares a public purpose and provides the ways and means of its accomplishment—is subject to referendum.

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29. The subject matter of Proposition 401, codified as Town Code § 157.01, leases, licenses and easements, are not acts that establish policy, enact a law or permanent rule of government, or declare a public purpose and provides the ways and means of its accomplishment.

- 30. The Payson Town Council has no legal authority to refer the matters that are the subject of Proposition 401 to voters, and the voters by extension cannot compel the Council to do so by initiative because their authority is no greater than that of the Council.
- 31. Proposition 401 codified as Town Code § 157.01 is of no legal force or effect and does not constrain the Council.
- 32. The subject matter of Proposition 402, approvals of non-general obligation bond measures and expenditures over \$1 million, are previously established through an annual budgeting process (i.e., establishing a policy) thus are not themselves acts that establish policy, enact a law or permanent rule of government, or declare a public purpose and provides the ways and means of its accomplishment.
- 33. The Payson Town Council has no legal authority to refer the matters that are the subject of Proposition 402 to voters, and the voters by extension cannot compel the Council to do so by initiative because their authority is no greater than that of the Council.
- 34. Proposition 402 codified as Town Code § 157.01 is of no legal force or effect and does not constrain the Council.

WHEREFORE, Defendant Counter-Plaintiff Town of Payson respectfully requests that this Court:

A. Grant declaratory judgment in favor of Defendant Counter-Plaintiff Town of Payson and against Plaintiffs Counter-Defendants to determine Proposition 401, codified as Town Code § 157.01, is wholly without authority and outside the delegated powers of the Payson Town Council, ultra vires of the Town Council's authority, unenforceable, invalid, null and void, and of no legal force or effect, such that the Payson Town Council is not permitted or obligated to comply with such Sections;

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В.	Grant declaratory judgment in favor of Defendant Counter-Plaintiff Town of
Payson and a	against Plaintiffs Counter-Defendants to determine Proposition 402, codified as
Town Code	§ 35.04, is wholly without authority and outside the delegated powers of the
Payson Tow	n Council, ultra vires of the Town Council's authority, unenforceable, invalid
null and voi	d, and of no legal force or effect, such that the Payson Town Council is not
permitted or	obligated to comply with such Sections; and

C. That this Court grant such other and further relief as this Court deems appropriate, including an equitable and just award of costs to the Town.

DATED this 6^{th} day of July 2023.

PIERCE COLEMAN PLLC

By Is/ Jon M. Paladini

Jon M. Paladini 7730 E. Greenway Road, Ste. 105 Scottsdale, Arizona 85260 Attorneys for the Town of Payson, Arizona

TITUS BRUECKNER SPITLER & SHELTS PLC

8355 East Hartford Drive – Suite 200

DECLARATION OF TRACIE BAILEY

I, TRACIE BAILEY, pursuant to Rule 80(c)(1), Ariz.R.Civ.P., declare the following:

- I am the Town of Payson Town Clerk and make this Declaration based upon my personal knowledge of the facts asserted herein.
- 5. I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of Arizona that the foregoing Verified Counterclaim is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
- 6. This Declaration is executed by me on this 6th day of July, 2023 in Gila County, Arizona.