



Municipal and Personal Liability

Dear Reader:

The following document was created from the MTAS website ([mtas.tennessee.edu](http://www.mtas.tennessee.edu)). This website is maintained daily by MTAS staff and seeks to represent the most current information regarding issues relative to Tennessee municipal government.

We hope this information will be useful to you; reference to it will assist you with many of the questions that will arise in your tenure with municipal government. However, the *Tennessee Code Annotated* and other relevant laws or regulations should always be consulted before any action is taken based upon the contents of this document.

Please feel free to contact us if you have questions or comments regarding this information or any other MTAS website material.

Sincerely,

The University of Tennessee
Municipal Technical Advisory Service
1610 University Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37921-6741
865-974-0411 phone
865-974-0423 fax
www.mtas.tennessee.edu

Table of Contents

Municipal and Personal Liability	3
Municipal Employee and Boards Immunity/Liability.....	3
Grounds for a Suit Against a Municipality	4

Municipal and Personal Liability

Reference Number: MTAS-1151

The Tennessee Governmental Tort Liability Act (TGTLA) passed in 1973 (T.C.A. Title 29, Chapter 20) stripped municipalities and counties of their sovereign immunity in several areas. That act, as amended several times, provides that municipalities can be sued for injuries caused by their employees only in a limited number of areas and immunizes municipal employees or limits their liability for injuries they cause in certain cases.

Municipal Employee and Boards Immunity/Liability

Reference Number: MTAS-1152

Employees

If the injury in question is one for which the municipality is liable under the TGTLA, the employee who caused the injury is totally relieved of liability (unless the employee is a “health care practitioner” sued for malpractice). Generally, the municipality is liable under the TGTLA for injuries arising from:

- Negligent operation of a motor vehicle;
- Defective, unsafe or dangerous streets, etc.;
- Dangerous or defective public building or other structure; and
- Employee negligence where the negligence does not involve discretion.

If the injury in question is one for which the municipality is immune from suit under the TGTLA, the employee who caused the injury may be personally liable for it, but only to the limits of liability provided for in the act. However, the liability limits do not apply if the employee's actions were willful, malicious, criminal, performed for personal gain or constituted medical malpractice by a health care practitioner.

Employee Indemnification

Municipalities can insure or indemnify their employees for claims for which the employee is liable but for which the municipality is immune. However, indemnification generally cannot exceed the tort liability limits.

Boards and Commissions

The provisions immunizing boards, commissions and committees are broad. T.C.A. § 29-20-201(b) (2), declares that

All members of boards, commissions, agencies, authorities, and other governing bodies of any governmental entity, created by public or private act, whether compensated or not, shall be immune from suit arising from the conduct of the affairs of such board, commission, agency, authority, or other governing body. Such immunity from suit shall be removed when such conduct amounts to willful, wanton, or gross negligence.

Tort Liability Limits

Chapter 424 of Public Acts of 2001 increased the limits for municipalities for actions arising on or after July 1, 2002, and July 1, 2007. The limits and the effective dates are as follows:

T.C.A. § 29-20-403.

Injury	Limit	Limit	Limit
Date Cause of Action Arose	July 1, 1987 – June 30, 2002	July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2007	On or after July 1, 2007
One Person	\$130,000	\$250,000	\$300,000
Multiple Persons	\$350,000	\$600,000	\$700,000
Property Damage	\$50,000	\$85,000	\$100,000

Grounds for a Suit Against a Municipality

Reference Number: MTAS-1154

Injuries Caused by Its Employees

- The negligent operation of motor vehicles or other equipment by municipal employees in the scope of their employment. T.C.A. § 29-20-202.
- Defective, unsafe or dangerous streets, alleys, sidewalks, or highways, including traffic control devices (provided the municipality has notice of the unsafe or dangerous condition). T.C.A. § 29-20-203.
- Dangerous or defective public buildings and structures of various kinds (provided the municipality has notice of the danger or defect). T.C.A. § 29-20-204.
- Failure to create safeguards and procedures for ensuring that confidential information regarding citizens is securely protected on all laptop computers and other removable storage devices used by a municipality. A citizen of this state must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the citizen was a victim of identity theft due to a failure to provide safeguards and procedures regarding that citizen's confidential information. T.C.A. § 47-18-2901.
- The negligent acts or omissions of their employees. Exceptions to this include injuries arising from what the employee did or did not do in the following areas. (In other words, municipalities, counties and other local governmental entities would still be immune from suit for these acts of their employees.)
 - Discretionary functions, whether or not the discretion is abused. What is a discretionary function? In *Bowers v. City of Chattanooga*, 826 S.W.2d 427 (Tenn. 1992), the Tennessee Supreme Court adopted the "planning-operational" test for determining what constitutes a discretionary function. Under that test, said the court:
 - Decisions that rise to the level of planning or policy-making are considered discretionary acts which do not give rise to tort liability, while decisions that are merely operational are not considered discretionary acts and, therefore, do not give rise to immunity.
 - The planning-operational test focuses on the type of decision rather than on the decision maker. It is not always clear which decisions of municipal employees are planning functions and which are operations decisions.
 - False imprisonment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, intentional trespass, abuse of process, libel, slander, deceit, interference with contract rights, infliction of mental anguish, invasion of privacy, or civil rights.
 - Issuance, denial, suspension or revocation of, or by the failure or refusal to issue, deny, suspend or revoke, any permit, license, certificate, approval, order, or similar authorization.
 - Failure to make an inspection, or by reason of making an inadequate or negligent inspection of any property.
 - Institution or prosecution of any judicial or administrative proceeding, even if malicious or without probable cause.
 - Misrepresentation by an employee whether or not such is negligent or intentional.
 - Riots, unlawful assemblies, public demonstrations, mob violence, and civil disturbances.
 - Assessment, levy, or collection of taxes.
 - Failure of computer software occurring before January 1, 2005, which is caused directly or indirectly by Y2K-type computer problems. T.C.A. § 29-20-205.

DISCLAIMER: The letters and publications written by the MTAS consultants were written based upon the law at the time and/or a specific sets of facts. The laws referenced in the letters and publications may have changed and/or the technical advice provided may not be applicable to your city or circumstances. Always consult with your city attorney or an MTAS consultant before taking any action based on information contained in this website.

Source URL (retrieved on 07/09/2020 - 5:02am): <http://www.mtas.tennessee.edu/reference/municipal-and-personal-liability>



Municipal Technical Advisory Service
INSTITUTE *for* PUBLIC SERVICE