



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

December 12, 2024

*Via Email*

The Honorable Jon Echols  
Oklahoma House of Representatives, District 90  
2300 N. Lincoln Boulevard, Room 442  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

**Re: Attorney General Opinion Request – Internal Tracking No. AGO24-51**

Dear Rep. Echols:

I am responding to your letter requesting an official Attorney General Opinion in which you ask, in effect, the following question:

**Does a county have sovereignty in selecting a county jail location on land owned by the county over the objection of a municipality, or does a municipality have the ability, through zoning, to stop the county from constructing a county jail on county-owned land?**

I am responding to your opinion request by letter of counsel due to the time-sensitive nature of this request rather than an official Attorney General Opinion. Thus, the views and analysis set forth in this letter are my own, and this correspondence is not an official Attorney General Opinion.

**I.  
Background**

Oklahoma law expressly requires every county to either “have a jail or access to a jail.” 57 O.S.2021, § 41. And the sheriff “[has] charge of the county jail of his county . . . .” *Id.* § 47. Every county also possesses the responsibility for upkeep of the jail and due care of inmates. *Id.* § 51. Even more, the county’s responsibility to adequately fund the operations of the county jail is one of constitutional import. 2024 OK AG 6, ¶ 20. Considering these clearly defined legal duties vested with the county, I turn to a summary of the most salient facts giving rise to the current dispute between Oklahoma County and Oklahoma City about the county jail.

The facts here are well known. For too long, disrepair, deterioration, and inmate deaths have plagued the Oklahoma County Jail. In response, Oklahoma County Commissioners (“Commissioners”) sent a ballot measure to Oklahoma County voters in 2022 to decide whether they would agree to the

issuance of \$260 million in bonds for the construction of a new county jail.<sup>1</sup> Voters approved the ballot question, with nearly sixty percent voting in favor of the measure. The county eventually purchased property inside the city limits of Oklahoma City, envisioning the site as the future location of the new county jail. Before the County acquired the land, the property's previous owner requested a special use permit on behalf of Oklahoma County.<sup>2</sup> The Oklahoma City Planning Commission recommended approval of the permit, but the City Council of Oklahoma City ("City" or "City Council") denied the permit.<sup>3</sup>

The Commissioners subsequently appealed the City Council's decision to the District Court of Oklahoma County on June 18, 2024, arguing that Oklahoma County is the superior sovereign. *See Oklahoma County Board of County Commissioners v. The City of Oklahoma City*, Case No. CV-2024-1659.<sup>4 5</sup> Following Oklahoma City's filing of a motion to dismiss, Chief Justice Kane ordered Tulsa County District Judge Doug Drummond to preside over the matter. As of the issuance of this letter of counsel, Judge Drummond denied Oklahoma City's motion to dismiss, and Oklahoma City filed its answer. Judge Drummond also issued an agreed scheduling order, setting important deadlines for the parties and a pretrial conference date on January 23, 2025, at 9:00 a.m. No further hearings have occurred.

The City's denial of the permit and the County's appeal to the district court prompted this request for an official Attorney General Opinion.

## II. Analysis

In his order denying Oklahoma City's motion to dismiss, Judge Drummond listed the *Rutgers* factors adopted by the Oklahoma Supreme Court in *Indep. Sch. Dist. No. 89 of Oklahoma Cnty. v. City of Oklahoma City*, 1986 OK 47, ¶ 12, 722 P.2d 1212, 1216 (applying *Rutgers, State University v. Piluso*, 60 N.J. 142, 286

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<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma County, Board of County Commissioners Meeting Minutes, Apr. 4, 2022, <https://oklahomacounty.legistar.com> (select "Board of County Commissioners; then search date April 4, 2022 and click on "Board of County Commissioners 9:00 AM 2nd Amended" hyperlink; and select "Minutes") (on file with the undersigned).

<sup>2</sup> Appl. for Special Permit, Case No. SP-00588, filed Mar. 14, 2024, <https://access.okc.gov> (select "Subdivision and Zoning under "more"; search "SP-00588" in the "Number" field and select "Special Permit" in the "Type" field; select "Attachments" under the dropdown list for Record SP-00588; and click on "SP-588 Denied.pdf") (on file with the undersigned).

<sup>3</sup> City of Oklahoma City, City Council Meeting Minutes, May 21, 2024, <https://okc.primegov.com/public/portal> (under "Archived Meetings" for the City Council, navigate to Date/Time "May 21, 2024 08:30 AM" and select "Minutes") (on file with the undersigned).

<sup>4</sup> Through the issuance of this letter of counsel, the office deviates from its normal policy of not furnishing an opinion on questions scheduled for a determination by any court of competent jurisdiction. STATEMENT OF POLICY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REGARDING ISSUING FORMAL OPINIONS, ¶ 9. The basis for this deviation concerns the exigent nature of this opinion request, specifically the impending expiration of federal funds dedicated to partially finance the construction of the new detention center.

<sup>5</sup> Pet. at 10; *see also* OSCN Case Details for *Oklahoma County Board of County Commissioners v. The City of Oklahoma City*, Case No. CV-2024-1659, <https://www.oscn.net/dockets/GetCaseInformation.aspx?db=oklahoma&number=CV-2024-1659>.

A.2d 697, 702-03 (1972)).<sup>6</sup> Accordingly, determining whether the county has immunity from Oklahoma City’s zoning regulations depends on the balancing of the following factors:

- (1) The nature and scope of the instrumentality seeking immunity,
- (2) The kind of function or land use involved,
- (3) The extent of the public interest to be served thereby,
- (4) The effect local land use regulation would have upon the enterprise concerned,  
and
- (5) The impact upon legitimate local interests.

*City of Oklahoma City*, ¶ 12, 722 P.2d at 1216 (citation omitted). *Rutgers* also observed:

One factor [may] be more influential than another or may be so significant as to completely overshadow all others. No one [factor] . . . is to be thought of as ritualistically required or controlling. And there will undoubtedly be cases . . . where the broader public interest is so important that immunity must be granted even though the local interests may be great . . . . [T]here is no precise formula or set of criteria which will determine every case mechanically and automatically.

*City of Oklahoma City*, ¶ 12, 722 P.2d at 1216 (citation omitted).

Significantly, the Oklahoma Supreme Court also endorsed *Rutgers*’s assertion that such immunity from municipal zoning regulations is not limitless. *City of Oklahoma City*, ¶ 13, 722 P.2d at 1216 (*Rutgers* citation omitted). When exercising such immunity, a political subdivision cannot “arbitrarily override all important legitimate local interests.” *City of Oklahoma City*, ¶ 13, 722 P.2d at 1216 (citation omitted). This balancing of the interests rule “must apply to the state and its instrumentalities [and] . . . to lesser governmental entities entitled to immunity.” *Id.* In response to the *City of Oklahoma City* case, a previous administration of this office withdrew two former Attorney General Opinions when concluding that the State itself was subject to the balancing of the interests test. 1998 OK AG 2, ¶ 11 (withdrawing 1983 OK AG 292 and 1973 OK AG 327). Put another way, the State could not assert sovereign superiority against the municipality. As a result, if the State does not get to claim sovereign superiority to end the argument, then neither does Oklahoma County.

On reviewing the Oklahoma Constitution and title 19 of the Oklahoma Statutes, I could not locate any authority where the Legislature expressly intended to immunize counties from municipal zoning ordinances or place them in a superior position to municipalities. Provided, Oklahoma City, a charter municipality, also possesses no counterargument that its charter gives the city broad zoning authority, effectively making zoning a matter of purely municipal concern. *See City of Moore v. Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Ry. Co.*, 699 F.2d 507 (10th Cir. 1983); *Dev. Industries, Inc. v. City of Norman*, 1966 OK 59, 412 P.2d 953. Instead, Oklahoma City must adhere its zoning decisions with article 43 of the Oklahoma Municipal Code like non-charter municipalities do.

Reviewing the *Rutgers* factors outlined above, Oklahoma County should enjoy immunity in this matter. First, Oklahoma County and Oklahoma City are merely one step apart. And Oklahoma County

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<sup>6</sup> In adopting the *Rutgers* factors, the Oklahoma Supreme Court rejected and overturned its precedent in *In re Suntime Inn Motel, Oklahoma City*, 1977 OK 62, 563 P.2d 125, which applied the superior sovereign test. *City of Oklahoma City*, ¶ 14, 722 P.2d at 1216.

encompasses most of Oklahoma City. But this factor is not determinative. Second, the function or land use involved will be forced detention. In this matter, the Oklahoma City Planning Department and Commission both recommended approval of the special use permit. Yet, the City Council voted to deny the permit. In essence, prior to denial, city personnel saw no reason to reject the application due to negative effects on public health, safety, and welfare. Third, the public interest will be greatly served by the construction of a new detention center. The new facility will be safer for inmates, jail employees, and visitors. Even more, taxpayer money will go further because the county won't be defending countless lawsuits and patching a dilapidated building well past needing deferred maintenance.

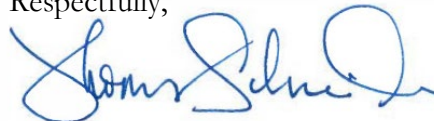
Fourth, the proposed property is currently zoned as heavy industry. This zoning has little bearing on the proposed use of the property for forced detention. Indeed, the proposed use will cause less of an environmental footprint. Further, to the extent that any issues still exist, Oklahoma County agreed to changes raised in the technical evaluation.<sup>7</sup> Also, Oklahoma County chose a location away from security-sensitive establishments like schools, daycares, and houses of worship. Fifth, any legitimate local interests have seemingly been handled by experts within Oklahoma City's Planning Department and Planning Commission; both recommended approval.<sup>8</sup>

Finally, Oklahoma County's new jail project serves "broader governmental interests" and, therefore, is so important that a court would likely grant immunity to the County's determination of the new county jail site despite substantial and even compelling local interests. Essentially, there will be concerns or objections raised—founded or unfounded—no matter where Oklahoma County chooses to build the new detention center. To allow concerns and objections to control the conversation would equate to an endless cycle of inaction between Oklahoma City and Oklahoma County. And no one wins, no progress is achieved.

This does not, however, give Oklahoma County carte blanche discretion to run roughshod in disregard of Oklahoma City's valid and pressing concerns about the proposed jail site. Instead, Oklahoma County ought to consult with Oklahoma City, listen and study local objections, problems, and find suggestions in order to minimize the conflict. 1998 OK AG 2, ¶ 9 (citation omitted). It tried to do so once with no avail.

Again, the views and analysis set forth in this letter are my own. Because this is a letter of counsel, it should not be construed as an official Attorney General Opinion and is, therefore, considered advisory only. Please contact me at (405) 522-4413 or [Thomas.Schneider@oag.ok.gov](mailto:Thomas.Schneider@oag.ok.gov) if you have any follow-up questions.

Respectfully,



THOMAS R. SCHNEIDER, LL.M.  
*Deputy General Counsel*

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<sup>7</sup> Appl. for Special Permit, *supra* note 2.

<sup>8</sup> Appl. for Special Permit, *supra* note 2.