

**THE CITY OF OKLAHOMA CITY  
OFFICE OF  
THE MUNICIPAL COUNSELOR**

Council Agenda  
Item No. IX. BG  
5/6/2025

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Kenneth Jordan  
Municipal Counselor

Resolution authorizing the Municipal Counselor to waive service of process and to confess judgment without admission of liability in the amount of \$4,740.46 and all the costs of the action in the Oklahoma County District Court in the claim filed by Juan Lara. Ward 4.

Claimant's address:  
4813 South Fairmount Avenue  
Oklahoma City, OK 73129

This office acknowledges receipt of a claim from the above-referenced claimant, in which the claimant alleges that on December 7, 2024, the claimant's vehicle was damaged when it collided with a City vehicle driven by a City of Oklahoma City Water Utilities employee near the intersection of North Blackwelder Avenue and NW 49th Street. Claimant alleges damages to the rear lamps and bumper of his vehicle in the amount of \$4,740.46. This amount is supported by documentation.

Section 153(A) of the Governmental Tort Claims Act provides:

A. The state or a political subdivision shall be liable for loss resulting from its torts or the torts of its employees acting within the scope of their employment subject to the limitations and exceptions specified in this act and only where the state or political subdivision, if a private person or entity, would be liable for money damages under the laws of this state. The state or a political subdivision shall not be liable under the provisions of this act for any act or omission of an employee acting outside the scope of his employment.

51 O.S. 2018 Supp. §153(A).

According to the Oklahoma Supreme Court, a prima facie case of negligence is established by showing the following: "(1) a duty owed by the defendant to protect the plaintiff from injury, (2) a failure to properly exercise or perform that duty and (3) the plaintiff's injuries are proximately caused by the defendant's failure to exercise his duty of care." *McKellips v. Saint Francis Hospital, Inc.*, 741 P.2d 467, 470 (Okla. 1987) (citations omitted).

Proximate cause has two components - legal causation and cause in fact. *Id.* Cause in fact

is determined by the "but for" test: "The defendant's conduct is a cause of the event if the event would not have occurred but for that conduct." *Id.* (citations omitted). "Proximate cause" is also a synonym for "legal cause." BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, 804 (6th Ed. 1990). To clarify this issue, the Oklahoma Supreme Court has further defined proximate cause: "The proximate cause of an event must be that which in a natural and continuous sequence, unbroken by an independent cause, produces the event and without which the event would not have occurred." *Gaines v. Providence Apartments*, 750 P.2d 125, 126-27 (Okla. 1987) (citations omitted).

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma has further stated that the driver of a motor vehicle must always use that degree of care which is reasonable and prudent under the circumstances. *Agee v. Gant*, 412 P.2d 155 (Okla. 1966).

This office is in receipt of information from the Oklahoma City Police Department regarding this incident. While Claimant stopped waiting to exit a parking lot, the City vehicle collided into the rear end of claimant's vehicle. This information indicates that the City driver was at fault for the collision. This information further indicates no improper action by claimant.

Based on the above information and applicable Oklahoma law, it is the opinion of this office that this claim should be approved, and that the Municipal Counselor should be authorized to Confess Judgment without admission of liability in the amount of \$4,740.46, and all costs of the action in the District Court. If Council agrees, a Resolution to that effect has been prepared.

LSJ