<u>Objective:</u> To summarize the key findings and concerns raised in the provided sources regarding Stuart & Clover LLP's role in Oklahoma municipalities, particularly concerning the potential commodification of taxpayer-owned sports facilities.

I. Overview of Stuart & Clover LLP's Role and Expertise

Stuart & Clover LLP is a legal firm with "over a century of practice in Oklahoma" specializing in municipal law. Their core services include "drafting ordinances, annexation policies, TIF and public-trust formation, and handling open-records/open-meetings compliance." The firm currently represents several public entities, including "Shawnee, Choctaw, Seminole County subdivisions, and other public entities." Crucially, Stuart & Clover LLP gained "insider knowledge" by having "advised or observed counsel in Florida AG vs. USSSA whistleblower case, gaining insight into opaque revenue-reporting tactics." This knowledge is central to the concerns raised in the sources.

II. The "Commodification" Thesis: Strategic Silence and Omission

The central thesis of the provided sources is that Stuart & Clover LLP's deep expertise and insider knowledge of the Florida USSSA litigation, coupled with their municipal counsel role in Oklahoma, may have "influenced land-use practices in Oklahoma municipalities, potentially enabling the commodification of taxpayer-owned sports facilities through strategic silence and omission."

While the firm "has not represented USSSA directors or youth-sports operators in Oklahoma," their municipal counsel role is seen as critical. The sources suggest that the firm "could use whistleblower insights to warn municipalities of reporting and bidding obligations." However, by "remaining silent, the firm allows continued opaque fee flows without municipal pushback." This "strategic omission" is presented as a key mechanism enabling the commodification of public facilities.

III. Financial Stakes and Duration of Firm Influence

The sources highlight significant financial stakes associated with public facility usage in municipalities where Stuart & Clover LLP serves as counsel. The "Tournament Entry Fees & Years of Firm Engagement" table provides compelling figures:

Shawnee: \$1,039,160.29 in total entry-fee revenue during 2015–2025 of firm engagement. **Choctaw:** \$1,650,667.46 in total entry-fee revenue during 2019–2025 of firm engagement. **Seminole County Subdivisions:** \$154,923.40 in total entry-fee revenue during 2018–2025 of firm engagement.

This table "underscores the financial stakes associated with public-facility usage and the duration of firm influence in shaping relevant policies."

<u>Disclaimer:</u> This lecture reflects the author's independent research and scholarly analysis. It is not intended as legal advice. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, readers are encouraged to consult primary legal sources and qualified counsel before relying on any opinions expressed herein.

IV. Conflict of Interest and Professional Duties Concerns

The sources raise serious questions about Stuart & Clover LLP's professional duties and potential conflicts of interest under the Oklahoma Rules of Professional Conduct (ORPC):

Conflict of Interest (ORPC Rule 1.7): The "firm's omission of warnings about public-trust duties creates risk."

Duty to Improve Public Trust (ORPC Rule 1.13(g)): This rule "requires municipal counsel to act in the organization's interest—silence may breach."

Competence & Diligence (ORPC Rule 1.1): "Failure to identify known risks (revenue reporting, bidding rules) risks malpractice."

The sources contend that "silence on reporting obligations may be actionable omission under Rule 1.1."

V. Pros and Cons of Strategic Silence and Alternate Explanations

The sources present a nuanced view by acknowledging both the arguments supporting the idea of strategic silence and potential alternate explanations:

Insider Knowledge of USSSA Risks: The firm "had Florida whistleblower insights but did not advise Oklahoma clients." However, it's acknowledged that "Out-of-state litigation knowledge may not imply duty to advise on local matters."

Personal Access to Joe V.: A "Direct meeting confirmed the firm's awareness of illegal practices." Conversely, "Counsel hears many concerns; declining to act may reflect client confidentiality."

Municipal-Culture Expertise: "Long ties enabled facilitation of land runs benefiting private operators." An alternative is that "Enabling land-use transactions is standard municipal-law work."

Omission vs. Commission: "Silence on reporting obligations may be actionable omission under Rule 1.1." However, "Municipal staff bears ultimate responsibility for enforcement."

VI. Recommendations for Further Action

The sources propose several concrete recommendations to investigate these concerns further:

<u>Formalize Conversations:</u> "Document your meeting with Joe Vorndran; seek written confirmation of the firm's stance on transparency."

<u>Targeted Records Requests:</u> "Request all Stuart & Clover memoranda on youth-sports facility agreements, revenue flows, and bidding compliance from each municipality."

Ethics Opinion Inquiry: "Ask the Oklahoma Bar Association whether strategic silence about known municipal-law risks constitutes a professional-ethics violation."

<u>Public Whistleblower Collaboration:</u> "Leverage constituent status and research stature to engage media and local officials, shedding light on internal law-firm discussions."

VII. Conclusion

The briefing concludes that "Stuart & Clover's unique combination of municipal-law leadership and firsthand knowledge of youth-sports litigation positions them to curb the commodification of taxpayer facilities." However, "Their strategic silence, however, raises serious questions of professional responsibility and potential malpractice under Oklahoma's Rules of Professional Conduct."