

1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2 1st Session of the 60th Legislature (2025)

3 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
FOR
4 SENATE BILL 747

By: Reinhardt

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7 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

8 An Act relating to the Oklahoma Discovery Code;
9 amending 12 O.S. 2021, Sections 3226 and 3226.1,
10 which relate to general discovery provisions and
11 abusive discovery; removing certain affidavit
12 requirement for persons receiving certain notice or
13 subpoena; establishing grounds for good cause to
14 issue protective order to prevent deposition of
certain officers; requiring certain motion; requiring
court to issue certain order; providing exceptions;
authorizing limitation of scope of deposition of
certain officers; authorizing vacating or modifying
order under certain circumstances; and providing an
effective date.

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17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

18 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 12 O.S. 2021, Section 3226, is
19 amended to read as follows:

20 Section 3226. A. DISCOVERY METHODS; INITIAL DISCLOSURES.

21 1. DISCOVERY METHODS. Parties may obtain discovery regarding
22 any matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense by one
23 or more of the following methods: Depositions upon oral examination
24 or written questions; written interrogatories; production of

1 documents or things or permission to enter upon land or other
2 property, for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental
3 examinations; requests for admission; authorizations for release of
4 records; and otherwise by court order upon showing of good cause.
5 Except as provided in this section or unless the court orders
6 otherwise under this section, the frequency of use of these methods
7 is not limited.

8 2. INITIAL DISCLOSURES.

9 a. Except in categories of proceedings specified in
10 subparagraph b of this paragraph, or to the extent
11 otherwise stipulated or directed by order, a party,
12 without awaiting a discovery request, shall provide to
13 other parties a computation of any category of damages
14 claimed by the disclosing party, making available for
15 inspection and copying the documents or other
16 evidentiary material, not privileged or protected from
17 disclosure, on which such computation is based,
18 including materials bearing on the nature and extent
19 of injuries suffered. Subject to subsection B of this
20 section, in any action in which physical or mental
21 injury is claimed, the party making the claim shall
22 provide to the other parties a release or
23 authorization allowing the parties to obtain relevant
24 medical records and bills, and, when relevant, a

1 release or authorization for employment and scholastic
2 records.

3 b. The following categories of proceedings are exempt
4 from initial disclosure under subparagraph a of this
5 paragraph:

- 6 (1) an action for review of an administrative record,
7 (2) a petition for habeas corpus or other proceeding
8 to challenge a criminal conviction or sentence,
9 (3) an action brought without counsel by a person in
10 custody of the United States, a state, or a state
11 subdivision,
12 (4) an action to enforce or quash an administrative
13 summons or subpoena,
14 (5) an action by the United States to recover benefit
15 payments,
16 (6) an action by the United States to collect on a
17 student loan guaranteed by the United States,
18 (7) a proceeding ancillary to proceedings in other
19 courts, and
20 (8) an action to enforce an arbitration award.

21 c. Disclosures required under this paragraph shall be
22 made at or within sixty (60) days after service unless
23 a different time is set by stipulation or court order,
24 or unless a party objects that initial disclosures are

1 not appropriate in the circumstances of the action and
2 states the objection in a motion filed with the court.
3 In ruling on the objection, the court shall determine
4 what disclosures, if any, are to be made and set the
5 time for disclosure. A party shall make its initial
6 disclosures based on the information then readily
7 available to it and is not excused from making its
8 disclosures because it has not fully completed its
9 investigation of the case or because it challenges the
10 sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because
11 another party has not made its disclosures.

12 B. DISCOVERY SCOPE AND LIMITS. Unless otherwise limited by
13 order of the court in accordance with the Oklahoma Discovery Code,
14 the scope of discovery is as follows:

15 1. IN GENERAL.

16 a. Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not
17 privileged, which is relevant to any party's claim or
18 defense, reasonably calculated to lead to the
19 discovery of admissible evidence and proportional to
20 the needs of the case, considering the importance of
21 the issues at stake in the action, the amount in
22 controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant
23 information, the parties' resources, the importance of
24 the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the

1 burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs
2 its likely benefit. Information within this scope of
3 discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be
4 discoverable.

5 b. A party shall produce upon request pursuant to Section
6 3234 of this title, any insurance agreement under
7 which any person carrying on an insurance business may
8 be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment which
9 may be entered in the action or to indemnify or
10 reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment.
11 Information concerning the insurance agreement is not
12 by reason of disclosure admissible in evidence at
13 trial. For purposes of this section, an application
14 for insurance shall not be treated as a part of an
15 insurance agreement.

16 2. LIMITATIONS ON FREQUENCY AND EXTENT.

17 a. By order, the court may alter the limits on the length
18 of depositions under Section 3230 of this title, on
19 the number of interrogatories under Section 3233 of
20 this title, on the number of requests to produce under
21 Section 3234 of this title, or on the number of
22 requests for admission under Section 3236 of this
23 title.

- 1 b. A party is not required to provide discovery of
2 electronically stored information from sources that
3 the party identifies as not reasonably accessible
4 because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel
5 discovery or for a protective order, the party from
6 whom discovery is sought must show that the
7 information is not reasonably accessible because of
8 undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the
9 court may order discovery from such sources if the
10 requesting party shows good cause, considering the
11 limitations of subparagraph c of this paragraph. The
12 court may specify conditions for the discovery.
- 13 c. On motion or on its own, the court shall limit the
14 frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed if
15 it determines that:
- 16 (1) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative
17 or duplicative, or can be obtained from some
18 other source that is more convenient, less
19 burdensome, or less expensive,
- 20 (2) the party seeking discovery has had ample
21 opportunity to obtain the information by
22 discovery in the action, or

(3) the proposed discovery is outside the scope permitted by subparagraph a of paragraph 1 of this subsection.

d. If an officer, director or managing agent of a corporation or a government official is served with notice of a deposition or subpoena regarding a matter about which he or she has no knowledge, he or she may submit at a reasonable time prior to the date of the deposition an affidavit to the noticing party so stating and identifying a person within the corporation or government entity who has knowledge of the subject matter involved in the pending action. Notwithstanding such affidavit, the noticing party may proceed with the deposition, subject to the noticed witness's right to seek a protective order.

3. TRIAL PREPARATION: MATERIALS.

- a. Unless as provided by paragraph 4 of this subsection, a party may not discover documents and tangible things that are prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or its representative, including the other party's attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer or agent. Subject to paragraph 4 of this subsection, such materials may be discovered if:

- (1) they are otherwise discoverable under paragraph 1 of this subsection, and
 - (2) the party shows that it has substantial need for the materials to prepare its case and cannot, without undue hardship, obtain their substantial equivalent by other means.

b. If the court orders discovery of such materials, the court shall protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions or legal theories of a party's attorney or other representative concerning the litigation.

c. A party or other person may, upon request and without the required showing, obtain the person's own previous statement about the action or its subject matter. If the request is refused, the person may move for a court order, and the provisions of paragraph 4 of subsection A of Section 3237 of this title apply to the award of expenses. A previous statement is either:

- (1) a written statement that the person has signed or otherwise adopted or approved, or
 - (2) a contemporaneous stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which recites

substantially verbatim the person's oral statement.

4. TRIAL PREPARATION: EXPERTS.

- a. Discovery of facts known and opinions held by experts, otherwise discoverable under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this subsection and acquired or developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial, may be obtained only as follows:

(1) a party may, through interrogatories, require any other party to identify each person whom that other party expects to call as an expert witness at trial and give the address at which that expert witness may be located,

(2) after disclosure of the names and addresses of the expert witnesses, the other party expects to call as witnesses, the party, who has requested disclosure, may depose any such expert witnesses subject to scope of this section. Prior to taking the deposition the party must give notice as required in subsections A and C of Section 3230 of this title, and

(3) in addition to taking the depositions of expert witnesses the party may, through interrogatories, require the party who expects to call the expert

witnesses to state the subject matter on which each expert witness is expected to testify; the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion; the qualifications of each expert witness, including a list of all publications authored by the expert witness within the preceding ten (10) years; the compensation to be paid to the expert witness for the testimony and preparation for the testimony; and a listing of any other cases in which the expert witness has testified as an expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four (4) years. An interrogatory seeking the information specified above shall be treated as a single interrogatory for purposes of the limitation on the number of interrogatories in Section 3233 of this title.

b. The protection provided by paragraph 3 of this subsection extends to communications between the party's attorney and any expert witness retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case or whose duties as the party's employee regularly

1 involve giving expert testimony, except to the extent
2 that the communications:

- 3 (1) relate to compensation for the expert's study or
4 testimony,
5 (2) identify facts or data that the party's attorney
6 provided and that the expert considered in
7 forming the opinions to be expressed, or
8 (3) identify assumptions that the party's attorney
9 provided and that the expert relied upon in
10 forming the opinions to be expressed.

11 c. A party may not, by interrogatories or deposition,
12 discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who
13 has been retained or specially employed by another
14 party in anticipation of litigation or to prepare for
15 trial and who is not expected to be called as a
16 witness at trial, except as provided in Section 3235
17 of this title or upon a showing of exceptional
18 circumstances under which it is impracticable for the
19 party to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject
20 by other means.

21 d. Unless manifest injustice would result:

- 22 (1) the court shall require that the party seeking
23 discovery pay the expert a reasonable fee for
24 time spent in responding to discovery under

division (2) of subparagraph a of this paragraph
and subparagraph c of this paragraph, and
the court shall require that the party seeking
discovery with respect to discovery obtained
under subparagraph c of this paragraph, pay the
other party a fair portion of the fees and
expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party
in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.

5. CLAIMS OF PRIVILEGE OR PROTECTION OF TRIAL PREPARATION

MATERIALS.

- a. When a party withholds information otherwise discoverable under the Oklahoma Discovery Code by claiming that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial preparation material, the party shall make the claim expressly and shall describe the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced or disclosed in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable other parties to assess the applicability of the privilege or protection.

b. If information produced in discovery is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the

1 claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a
2 party shall promptly return, sequester, or destroy the
3 specified information and any copies the party has;
4 shall not use or disclose the information until the
5 claim is resolved; shall take reasonable steps to
6 retrieve the information if the party has disclosed it
7 before being notified; and may promptly present the
8 information to the court under seal for a
9 determination of the claim. The producing party shall
10 preserve the information until the claim is resolved.
11 This mechanism is procedural only and does not alter
12 the standards governing whether the information is
13 privileged or subject to protection as trial
14 preparation material or whether such privilege or
15 protection has been waived.

16 C. PROTECTIVE ORDERS.

17 1. Upon motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery
18 is sought, accompanied by a certification that the movant has in
19 good faith conferred or attempted to confer, either in person or by
20 telephone, with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the
21 dispute without court action, and for good cause shown, the court in
22 which the action is pending or on matters relating to a deposition,
23 the district court in the county where the deposition is to be taken
24 may enter any order which justice requires to protect a party or

1 person from annoyance, harassment, embarrassment, oppression or
2 undue delay, burden or expense, including one or more of the
3 following:

- 4 a. that the discovery not be had,
- 5 b. that the discovery may be had only on specified terms
and conditions, including a designation of the time,
place or the allocation of expenses,
- 6 c. that the discovery may be had only by a method of
discovery other than that selected by the party
seeking discovery,
- 7 d. that certain matters not be inquired into, or that the
scope of the disclosure or discovery be limited to
certain matters,
- 8 e. that discovery be conducted with no one present except
persons designated by the court,
- 9 f. that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by
order of the court,
- 10 g. that a trade secret or other confidential research,
development or commercial information not be disclosed
or be disclosed only in a designated way, and
- 11 h. that the parties simultaneously file specified
documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes
to be opened as directed by the court.

1 2. If the motion for a protective order is denied in whole or
2 in part, the court may, on such terms and conditions as are just,
3 order that any party or person provide or permit discovery. The
4 provisions of paragraph 4 of subsection A of Section 3237 of this
5 title apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the
6 motion. Any protective order of the court which has the effect of
7 removing any material obtained by discovery from the public record
8 shall contain the following:

- 9 a. a statement that the court has determined it is
10 necessary in the interests of justice to remove the
11 material from the public record,
- 12 b. specific identification of the material which is to be
13 removed or withdrawn from the public record, or which
14 is to be filed but not placed in the public record,
15 and
- 16 c. a requirement that any party obtaining a protective
17 order place the protected material in a sealed manila
18 envelope clearly marked with the caption and case
19 number and is clearly marked with the word
20 "CONFIDENTIAL", and stating the date the order was
21 entered and the name of the judge entering the order.
22 This requirement may also be satisfied by requiring
23 the party to file the documents pursuant to the
24 procedure for electronically filing sealed or

1 confidential documents approved for electronic filing
2 in the courts of this state.

3 3. No protective order entered after the filing and
4 microfilming of documents of any kind shall be construed to require
5 the microfilm record of such filing to be amended in any fashion.

6 4. The party or counsel which has received the protective order
7 shall be responsible for promptly presenting the order to
8 appropriate court clerk personnel for appropriate action.

9 5. All documents produced or testimony given under a protective
10 order shall be retained in the office of counsel until required by
11 the court to be filed in the case.

12 6. Counsel for the respective parties shall be responsible for
13 informing witnesses, as necessary, of the contents of the protective
14 order.

15 7. When a case is filed in which a party intends to seek a
16 protective order removing material from the public record, the
17 plaintiff(s) and defendant(s) shall be initially designated on the
18 petition under pseudonym such as "John or Jane Doe", or "Roe", and
19 the petition shall clearly indicate that the party designations are
20 fictitious. The party seeking confidentiality or other order
21 removing the case, in whole or in part, from the public record,
22 shall immediately present application to the court, seeking
23 instructions for the conduct of the case, including confidentiality
24 of the records.

1 D. SEQUENCE AND TIMING OF DISCOVERY. Unless the parties
2 stipulate or the court orders otherwise for the convenience of
3 parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice, methods of
4 discovery may be used in any sequence. The fact that a party is
5 conducting discovery, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall not
6 operate to delay discovery by any other party.

7 E. SUPPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSES. A party who has responded to
8 a request for discovery with a response that was complete when it
9 was made is under no duty to supplement the response to include
10 information thereafter acquired, except as follows:

11 1. A party is under a duty seasonably to supplement the
12 response with respect to any question directly addressed to:
13 a. the identity and location of persons having knowledge
14 of discoverable matters, and
15 b. the identity of each person expected to be called as
16 an expert witness at trial, the subject matter on
17 which the person is expected to testify, and the
18 substance of the testimony of the person;

19 2. A party is under a duty seasonably to amend a prior response
20 to an interrogatory, request for production, or request for
21 admission if the party obtains information upon the basis of which:
22 a. (1) the party knows that the response was incorrect
23 in some material respect when made, or

(2) the party knows that the response, which was correct when made, is no longer true in some material respect, and

b. the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing; and

3. A duty to supplement responses may be imposed by order of the court, agreement of the parties, or at any time prior to trial through new requests for supplementation of prior responses.

F. DISCOVERY CONFERENCE. At any time after commencement of an action, the court may direct the attorneys for the parties to appear for a conference on the subject of discovery. The court shall do so upon motion by the attorney for any party if the motion includes:

1. A statement of the issues as they then appear;
2. A proposed plan and schedule of discovery;
3. Any limitations proposed to be placed on discovery;
4. Any other proposed orders with respect to discovery; and
5. A statement showing that the attorney making the motion has made a reasonable effort to reach agreement with opposing attorneys on the matters set forth in the motion.

Each party and his attorney are under a duty to participate in good faith in the framing of a discovery plan if a plan is proposed by the attorney for any party. Notice of the motion shall be served on all parties. Objections or additions to matters set forth in the

1 motion shall be served not later than ten (10) days after service of
2 the motion.

3 Following the discovery conference, the court shall enter an
4 order tentatively identifying the issues for discovery purposes,
5 establishing a plan and schedule for discovery, setting limitations
6 on discovery, if any; and determining such other matters, including
7 the allocation of expenses, as are necessary for the proper
8 management of discovery in the action. In preparing the plan for
9 discovery the court shall protect the parties from excessive or
10 abusive use of discovery. An order shall be altered or amended
11 whenever justice so requires.

12 Subject to the right of a party who properly moves for a
13 discovery conference to prompt convening of the conference, the
14 court may combine the discovery conference with a pretrial
15 conference.

16 G. SIGNING OF DISCOVERY REQUESTS, RESPONSES AND OBJECTIONS.
17 Every request for discovery, response or objection thereto made by a
18 party represented by an attorney shall be signed by at least one of
19 the party's attorneys of record in the party's individual name whose
20 address shall be stated. A party who is not represented by an
21 attorney shall sign the request, response or objection and state the
22 party's address. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes
23 a certification that the party has read the request, response or
24 objection, and that it is:

1 1. To the best of the party's knowledge, information and belief
2 formed after a reasonable inquiry consistent with the Oklahoma
3 Discovery Code and warranted by existing law or a good faith
4 argument for the extension, modification or reversal of existing
5 law;

6 2. Interposed in good faith and not primarily to cause delay or
7 for any other improper purpose; and

8 3. Not unreasonable or unduly burdensome or expensive, given
9 the nature and complexity of the case, the discovery already had in
10 the case, the amount in controversy, and other values at stake in
11 the litigation. If a request, response or objection is not signed,
12 it shall be deemed ineffective.

13 If a certification is made in violation of the provisions of
14 this subsection, the court, upon motion or upon its own initiative,
15 shall impose upon the person who made the certification, the party
16 on whose behalf the request, response or objection is made, or both,
17 an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay to the
18 amount of the reasonable expenses occasioned thereby, including a
19 reasonable attorney fee.

20 SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 12 O.S. 2021, Section 3226.1, is
21 amended to read as follows:

22 Section 3226.1. A. ABUSIVE DISCOVERY. In addition to the
23 protective orders that a court may issue pursuant to paragraph 1 of
24 subsection C of Section 3226 of Title 12 of the Oklahoma Statutes, a

1 protective order may be issued by the court authorizing or denying
2 discovery in the court in which the action is pending. A protective
3 order may also be authorized on matters relating to a deposition.
4 The order may be issued upon a motion by a party or the person from
5 whom discovery is sought. The motion shall be accompanied by a
6 certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or
7 attempted to confer, either in person or by telephone, with other
8 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court
9 action. Upon receipt by the court of the motion and certification,
10 the court may enter the protective order authorizing or denying the
11 discovery upon a finding that justice requires a party or person be
12 protected from annoyance, harassment, embarrassment, oppression or
13 undue delay, burden, or expense.

14 B. DEPOSITION OF HIGH-RANKING OFFICER. Good cause for a
15 protective order exists under subsection A of this section to
16 prevent the deposition of an officer of an organization if the party
17 or the person seeking the protective order demonstrates that the
18 person sought to be deposed:

19 1. Is a current or former high-ranking officer of a government
20 entity or any other public or private organization that is large and
21 complex;

22 2. Has unique and extensive scheduling demands or
23 responsibilities; and

1 3. Lacks unique personal knowledge of the issues being
2 litigated.

3 The party or person seeking the protective order shall file a
4 motion, accompanied by an affidavit or declaration of the officer,
5 establishing such requirements and identifying a person within the
6 organization who has knowledge of the subject matter involved in the
7 pending action.

8 If the party or person meets the burden, the court shall issue
9 an order preventing the deposition unless the party seeking the
10 deposition demonstrates that it has exhausted other reasonable means
11 of discovery, that such discovery is inadequate, and that the
12 officer has unique and personal knowledge of discoverable
13 information.

14 To the extent that the party or the person seeking a protective
15 order shows that an officer lacks unique personal knowledge of some,
16 but fewer than all, matters relevant to the subject matter involved
17 in the pending action, the court may limit the scope of the
18 deposition accordingly rather than prohibiting altogether the
19 deposition of the officer. The court may vacate or modify the order
20 if, after additional discovery, the party seeking the deposition can
21 meet its burden under this section.

22 C. AWARD OF EXPENSES OF MOTION. If the motion is granted, the
23 court may, after opportunity for hearing, require the party or
24 person whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or

1 attorney advising such conduct or both of them to pay to the moving
2 party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order,
3 including attorney fees, unless the court finds that the opposition
4 to the motion was substantially justified or that other
5 circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

6 If the motion is denied, the court may, after opportunity for
7 hearing, require the moving party or the attorney advising the
8 motion or both of them to pay to the party or deponent who opposed
9 the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion,
10 including attorney fees, unless the court finds that the making of
11 the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances
12 make an award of expenses unjust.

13 If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court
14 may apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the
15 motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.

16 SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2025.
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