## HB2650 POLPCS1 Erick Harris-AQH 2/13/2025 2:35:59 pm

## COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
State of Oklahoma

SPEAKER:								
CHAIR:								
I move to amend	НВ2650							
Page	Section		Lin		Of th	ne pri	inted B	ill
					the	Engro	ssed B	ill
By deleting the thereof the foll		entire measu	re, a	nd by i	nsert	ing i	in lieu	
AMEND TITLE TO CONF	ORM TO AMENDMENTS							
Adopted:			ndment	submitted	d by:	Erick	Harris	

Reading Clerk

1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA						
2	1st Session of the 60th Legislature (2025)						
3	PROPOSED POLICY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR						
_	HOUSE BILL 2650 By: Harris						
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7	PROPOSED POLICY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE						
8	An Act relating to civil procedure; amending 12 O.S. 2021, Section 3226.1, which relates to abusive						
9 L0	discovery; providing for protective orders to prevent depositions of high-ranking officers; requiring certain proof; authorizing court to issue protective order to prevent deposition; authorizing court to modify or vacate order; and providing an effective date.						
L1							
L2							
L3							
L 4							
L5	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:						
L 6	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 12 O.S. 2021, Section 3226.1, is						
L7	amended to read as follows:						
L8	Section 3226.1. A. ABUSIVE DISCOVERY. In addition to the						
L 9	protective orders that a court may issue pursuant to paragraph 1 of						
20	subsection C of Section 3226 of <del>Title 12 of the Oklahoma Statutes</del>						
21	this title, a protective order may be issued by the court						
22	authorizing or denying discovery in the court in which the action is						
23	pending. A protective order may also be authorized on matters						
24	relating to a deposition. The order may be issued upon a motion by						

a party or the person from whom discovery is sought. The motion shall be accompanied by a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer, either in person or by telephone, with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. Upon receipt by the court of the motion and certification, the court may enter the protective order authorizing or denying the discovery upon a finding that justice requires a party or person be protected from annoyance, harassment, embarrassment, oppression or undue delay, burden, or expense.

- B. DEPOSITION OF HIGH-RANKING OFFICER. 1. The court shall find good cause to issue a protective order to prevent the deposition of an officer of an organization if the party or person seeking the protective order demonstrates that the officer sought to be deposed:
  - is a current or former high-ranking officer of a government entity or any other organization, public or private, that is large and complex,
  - b. has unique and extensive scheduling demands or responsibilities, and
  - c. lacks unique, personal knowledge of the issues being litigated.

The party or person seeking the protective order shall file a motion, accompanied by an affidavit or declaration of the officer, establishing these requirements and identifying a person within the

organization who has knowledge of the subject matter involved in the pending act.

- 2. If the party or person demonstrates the requirements in paragraph 1 of subsection B of this section, the court shall issue a protective order to prevent the deposition of that officer unless the opposing party seeking the deposition demonstrates that:
  - <u>a.</u> it has exhausted all other reasonable means of discovery,
  - b. such discovery is inadequate, and
  - c. the officer has unique, personal knowledge of discoverable information.
- 3. To the extent that the party or person seeking the protective order shows that the officer lacks unique, personal knowledge of some, but not all, matters relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action, the court may limit the scope of the deposition accordingly.
- 4. The court may vacate or modify the protective order if, after additional discovery, the party seeking the deposition can meet its burden under this subsection.
- C. AWARD OF EXPENSES OF MOTION. If the motion is granted, the court may, after opportunity for hearing, require the party or person whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct or both of them to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order,

including attorney fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

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

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

SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2025.

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