

1 **SENATE FLOOR VERSION**

2 April 22, 2025

3 ENGROSSED HOUSE  
4 BILL NO. 2619

By: Harris and Lepak of the  
House

5 and

6 Howard of the Senate

7  
8  
9 An Act relating to discovery; creating the Foreign  
10 Litigation Funding Prevention Act; amending 12 O.S.  
11 2021, Section 3226, which relates to general  
12 provisions governing discovery; requiring production  
13 of commercial litigation funding agreement upon  
14 request; prohibiting admissibility of certain  
information as evidence; requiring certain  
certification with production of agreement; providing  
exception; defining terms; providing for  
noncodification; providing for codification; and  
providing an effective date.

15  
16  
17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

18 SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law not to be  
19 codified in the Oklahoma Statutes reads as follows:

20 This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Foreign  
21 Litigation Funding Prevention Act".

22 SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 12 O.S. 2021, Section 3226,  
23 is amended to read as follows:  
24

1       Section 3226.   A.   DISCOVERY METHODS; INITIAL

2   DISCLOSURES.

3       1.   DISCOVERY METHODS.   Parties may obtain discovery regarding  
4   any matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense by one  
5   or more of the following methods:   Depositions upon oral examination  
6   or written questions; written interrogatories; production of  
7   documents or things or permission to enter upon land or other  
8   property, for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental  
9   examinations; requests for admission; authorizations for release of  
10   records; and otherwise by court order upon showing of good cause.  
11   Except as provided in this section or unless the court orders  
12   otherwise under this section, the frequency of use of these methods  
13   is not limited.

14       2.   INITIAL DISCLOSURES.

15           a.   Except in categories of proceedings specified in  
16                subparagraph b of this paragraph, or to the extent  
17                otherwise stipulated or directed by order, a party,  
18                without awaiting a discovery request, shall provide to  
19                other parties a computation of any category of damages  
20                claimed by the disclosing party, making available for  
21                inspection and copying the documents or other  
22                evidentiary material, not privileged or protected from  
23                disclosure, on which such computation is based,  
24                including materials bearing on the nature and extent

1 of injuries suffered. Subject to subsection B of this  
2 section, in any action in which physical or mental  
3 injury is claimed, the party making the claim shall  
4 provide to the other parties a release or  
5 authorization allowing the parties to obtain relevant  
6 medical records and bills, and, when relevant, a  
7 release or authorization for employment and scholastic  
8 records.

9 b. The following categories of proceedings are exempt  
10 from initial disclosure under subparagraph a of this  
11 paragraph:

- 12 (1) an action for review of an administrative record,
- 13 (2) a petition for habeas corpus or other proceeding  
14 to challenge a criminal conviction or sentence,
- 15 (3) an action brought without counsel by a person in  
16 custody of the United States, a state, or a state  
17 subdivision,
- 18 (4) an action to enforce or quash an administrative  
19 summons or subpoena,
- 20 (5) an action by the United States to recover benefit  
21 payments,
- 22 (6) an action by the United States to collect on a  
23 student loan guaranteed by the United States,
- 24

1 (7) a proceeding ancillary to proceedings in other  
2 courts, and

3 (8) an action to enforce an arbitration award.

4 c. Disclosures required under this paragraph shall be  
5 made at or within sixty (60) days after service unless  
6 a different time is set by stipulation or court order,  
7 or unless a party objects that initial disclosures are  
8 not appropriate in the circumstances of the action and  
9 states the objection in a motion filed with the court.  
10 In ruling on the objection, the court shall determine  
11 what disclosures, if any, are to be made and set the  
12 time for disclosure. A party shall make its initial  
13 disclosures based on the information then readily  
14 available to it and is not excused from making its  
15 disclosures because it has not fully completed its  
16 investigation of the case or because it challenges the  
17 sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because  
18 another party has not made its disclosures.

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

22 1. IN GENERAL.

23 a. Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not  
24 privileged, which is relevant to any party's claim or

1 defense, reasonably calculated to lead to the  
2 discovery of admissible evidence and proportional to  
3 the needs of the case, considering the importance of  
4 the issues at stake in the action, the amount in  
5 controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant  
6 information, the parties' resources, the importance of  
7 the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the  
8 burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs  
9 its likely benefit. Information within this scope of  
10 discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be  
11 discoverable.

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

23 c. A party shall produce upon request, pursuant to  
24 Section 3234 of this title, any commercial litigation

1 funding agreement as defined in Section 3 of this act.  
2 Information related to the commercial litigation  
3 funding agreement is not, by reason of disclosure,  
4 admissible as evidence at trial. Production of a  
5 commercial litigation funding agreement shall include  
6 a certification, by sworn affidavit, by the producing  
7 party as to whether any funds encumbered by the terms  
8 of the agreement have been or will be sourced from a  
9 foreign state or agency or instrumentality of a  
10 foreign state as defined in 28 U.S.C., Section 1603 or  
11 22 U.S.C., Section 611, as amended. Certification  
12 that discloses that a foreign state or agency or  
13 instrumentality of a foreign state is such a source  
14 shall include the identity of the foreign state,  
15 agency, or instrumentality that is the source of the  
16 funds. Such certification shall be supplemented or  
17 corrected by the producing party within thirty (30)  
18 days in the event the certification becomes incomplete  
19 or inaccurate in a material aspect. A consumer  
20 litigation funding agreement as defined in Section 3-  
21 801 of Title 14A of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be  
22 exempt from the provisions of this subparagraph.

23 2. LIMITATIONS ON FREQUENCY AND EXTENT.  
24

1           a. By order, the court may alter the limits on the length  
2 of depositions under Section 3230 of this title, on  
3 the number of interrogatories under Section 3233 of  
4 this title, on the number of requests to produce under  
5 Section 3234 of this title, or on the number of  
6 requests for admission under Section 3236 of this  
7 title.

8           b. A party is not required to provide discovery of  
9 electronically stored information from sources that  
10 the party identifies as not reasonably accessible  
11 because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel  
12 discovery or for a protective order, the party from  
13 whom discovery is sought must show that the  
14 information is not reasonably accessible because of  
15 undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the  
16 court may order discovery from such sources if the  
17 requesting party shows good cause, considering the  
18 limitations of subparagraph c of this paragraph. The  
19 court may specify conditions for the discovery.

20           c. On motion or on its own, the court shall limit the  
21 frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed if  
22 it determines that:

- 23           (1) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative  
24 or duplicative, or can be obtained from some

1 other source that is more convenient, less  
2 burdensome, or less expensive,

3 (2) the party seeking discovery has had ample  
4 opportunity to obtain the information by  
5 discovery in the action, or

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

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

21 3. TRIAL PREPARATION: MATERIALS.

22 a. Unless as provided by paragraph 4 of this subsection,  
23 a party may not discover documents and tangible things  
24 that are prepared in anticipation of litigation or for



1 trial by or for another party or its representative,  
2 including the other party's attorney, consultant,  
3 surety, indemnitor, insurer or agent. Subject to  
4 paragraph 4 of this subsection, such materials may be  
5 discovered if:

6 (1) they are otherwise discoverable under paragraph 1  
7 of this subsection, and

8 (2) the party shows that it has substantial need for  
9 the materials to prepare its case and cannot,  
10 without undue hardship, obtain their substantial  
11 equivalent by other means.

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

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

- 1 (1) a written statement that the person has signed or  
2 otherwise adopted or approved, or  
3 (2) a contemporaneous stenographic, mechanical,  
4 electrical, or other recording, or a  
5 transcription thereof, which recites  
6 substantially verbatim the person's oral  
7 statement.

8 4. TRIAL PREPARATION: EXPERTS.

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

- 14 (1) a party may, through interrogatories, require any  
15 other party to identify each person whom that  
16 other party expects to call as an expert witness  
17 at trial and give the address at which that  
18 expert witness may be located,  
19 (2) after disclosure of the names and addresses of  
20 the expert witnesses, the other party expects to  
21 call as witnesses, the party, who has requested  
22 disclosure, may depose any such expert witnesses  
23 subject to scope of this section. Prior to  
24 taking the deposition the party must give notice

1 as required in subsections A and C of Section  
2 3230 of this title, and

3 (3) in addition to taking the depositions of expert  
4 witnesses the party may, through interrogatories,  
5 require the party who expects to call the expert  
6 witnesses to state the subject matter on which  
7 each expert witness is expected to testify; the  
8 substance of the facts and opinions to which the  
9 expert is expected to testify and a summary of  
10 the grounds for each opinion; the qualifications  
11 of each expert witness, including a list of all  
12 publications authored by the expert witness  
13 within the preceding ten (10) years; the  
14 compensation to be paid to the expert witness for  
15 the testimony and preparation for the testimony;  
16 and a listing of any other cases in which the  
17 expert witness has testified as an expert at  
18 trial or by deposition within the preceding four  
19 (4) years. An interrogatory seeking the  
20 information specified above shall be treated as a  
21 single interrogatory for purposes of the  
22 limitation on the number of interrogatories in  
23 Section 3233 of this title.  
24

- 1           b.    The protection provided by paragraph 3 of this  
2               subsection extends to communications between the  
3               party's attorney and any expert witness retained or  
4               specially employed to provide expert testimony in the  
5               case or whose duties as the party's employee regularly  
6               involve giving expert testimony, except to the extent  
7               that the communications:  
8               (1)   relate to compensation for the expert's study or  
9               testimony,  
10              (2)   identify facts or data that the party's attorney  
11               provided and that the expert considered in  
12               forming the opinions to be expressed, or  
13              (3)   identify assumptions that the party's attorney  
14               provided and that the expert relied upon in  
15               forming the opinions to be expressed.
- 16           c.    A party may not, by interrogatories or deposition,  
17               discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who  
18               has been retained or specially employed by another  
19               party in anticipation of litigation or to prepare for  
20               trial and who is not expected to be called as a  
21               witness at trial, except as provided in Section 3235  
22               of this title or upon a showing of exceptional  
23               circumstances under which it is impracticable for the  
24

1 party to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject  
2 by other means.

3 d. Unless manifest injustice would result:

4 (1) the court shall require that the party seeking  
5 discovery pay the expert a reasonable fee for  
6 time spent in responding to discovery under  
7 division (2) of subparagraph a of this paragraph  
8 and subparagraph c of this paragraph, and

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

15 5. CLAIMS OF PRIVILEGE OR PROTECTION OF TRIAL PREPARATION  
16 MATERIALS.

17 a. When a party withholds information otherwise  
18 discoverable under the Oklahoma Discovery Code by  
19 claiming that it is privileged or subject to  
20 protection as trial preparation material, the party  
21 shall make the claim expressly and shall describe the  
22 nature of the documents, communications, or things not  
23 produced or disclosed in a manner that, without  
24 revealing information itself privileged or protected,

1 will enable other parties to assess the applicability  
2 of the privilege or protection.

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

22 C. PROTECTIVE ORDERS.

23 1. Upon motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery  
24 is sought, accompanied by a certification that the movant has in

1 good faith conferred or attempted to confer, either in person or by  
2 telephone, with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the  
3 dispute without court action, and for good cause shown, the court in  
4 which the action is pending or on matters relating to a deposition,  
5 the district court in the county where the deposition is to be taken  
6 may enter any order which justice requires to protect a party or  
7 person from annoyance, harassment, embarrassment, oppression or  
8 undue delay, burden or expense, including one or more of the  
9 following:

- 10 a. that the discovery not be had,
- 11 b. that the discovery may be had only on specified terms  
12 and conditions, including a designation of the time,  
13 place or the allocation of expenses,
- 14 c. that the discovery may be had only by a method of  
15 discovery other than that selected by the party  
16 seeking discovery,
- 17 d. that certain matters not be inquired into, or that the  
18 scope of the disclosure or discovery be limited to  
19 certain matters,
- 20 e. that discovery be conducted with no one present except  
21 persons designated by the court,
- 22 f. that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by  
23 order of the court,

- 1           g.    that a trade secret or other confidential research,  
2                development or commercial information not be disclosed  
3                or be disclosed only in a designated way, and  
4           h.    that the parties simultaneously file specified  
5                documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes  
6                to be opened as directed by the court.

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

- 15           a.    a statement that the court has determined it is  
16                necessary in the interests of justice to remove the  
17                material from the public record,  
18           b.    specific identification of the material which is to be  
19                removed or withdrawn from the public record, or which  
20                is to be filed but not placed in the public record,  
21                and  
22           c.    a requirement that any party obtaining a protective  
23                order place the protected material in a sealed manila  
24                envelope clearly marked with the caption and case



1 number and is clearly marked with the word  
2 "CONFIDENTIAL", and stating the date the order was  
3 entered and the name of the judge entering the order.  
4 This requirement may also be satisfied by requiring  
5 the party to file the documents pursuant to the  
6 procedure for electronically filing sealed or  
7 confidential documents approved for electronic filing  
8 in the courts of this state.

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

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

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

18 6. Counsel for the respective parties shall be responsible for  
19 informing witnesses, as necessary, of the contents of the protective  
20 order.

21 7. When a case is filed in which a party intends to seek a  
22 protective order removing material from the public record, the  
23 plaintiff(s) and defendant(s) shall be initially designated on the  
24 petition under pseudonym such as "John or Jane Doe", or "Roe", and

1 the petition shall clearly indicate that the party designations are  
2 fictitious. The party seeking confidentiality or other order  
3 removing the case, in whole or in part, from the public record,  
4 shall immediately present application to the court, seeking  
5 instructions for the conduct of the case, including confidentiality  
6 of the records.

7 D. SEQUENCE AND TIMING OF DISCOVERY. Unless the parties  
8 stipulate or the court orders otherwise for the convenience of  
9 parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice, methods of  
10 discovery may be used in any sequence. The fact that a party is  
11 conducting discovery, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall not  
12 operate to delay discovery by any other party.

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

17 1. A party is under a duty seasonably to supplement the  
18 response with respect to any question directly addressed to:

19 a. the identity and location of persons having knowledge  
20 of discoverable matters, and

21 b. the identity of each person expected to be called as  
22 an expert witness at trial, the subject matter on  
23 which the person is expected to testify, and the  
24 substance of the testimony of the person;

1        2. A party is under a duty seasonably to amend a prior response  
2 to an interrogatory, request for production, or request for  
3 admission if the party obtains information upon the basis of which:

4            a.     (1) the party knows that the response was incorrect  
5                    in some material respect when made, or

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

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

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

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

19            1. A statement of the issues as they then appear;

20            2. A proposed plan and schedule of discovery;

21            3. Any limitations proposed to be placed on discovery;

22            4. Any other proposed orders with respect to discovery; and  
23  
24

1        5. A statement showing that the attorney making the motion has  
2 made a reasonable effort to reach agreement with opposing attorneys  
3 on the matters set forth in the motion.

4        Each party and his attorney are under a duty to participate in  
5 good faith in the framing of a discovery plan if a plan is proposed  
6 by the attorney for any party. Notice of the motion shall be served  
7 on all parties. Objections or additions to matters set forth in the  
8 motion shall be served not later than ten (10) days after service of  
9 the motion.

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

19       Subject to the right of a party who properly moves for a  
20 discovery conference to prompt convening of the conference, the  
21 court may combine the discovery conference with a pretrial  
22 conference.

23       G. SIGNING OF DISCOVERY REQUESTS, RESPONSES AND OBJECTIONS.

24       Every request for discovery, response or objection thereto made by a

1 party represented by an attorney shall be signed by at least one of  
2 the party's attorneys of record in the party's individual name whose  
3 address shall be stated. A party who is not represented by an  
4 attorney shall sign the request, response or objection and state the  
5 party's address. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes  
6 a certification that the party has read the request, response or  
7 objection, and that it is:

8 1. To the best of the party's knowledge, information and belief  
9 formed after a reasonable inquiry consistent with the Oklahoma  
10 Discovery Code and warranted by existing law or a good-faith  
11 argument for the extension, modification or reversal of existing  
12 law;

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

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

20 If a certification is made in violation of the provisions of  
21 this subsection, the court, upon motion or upon its own initiative,  
22 shall impose upon the person who made the certification, the party  
23 on whose behalf the request, response or objection is made, or both,  
24 an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay to the

1 amount of the reasonable expenses occasioned thereby, including a  
2 reasonable attorney fee.

3 SECTION 3. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified  
4 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3226.2 of Title 12, unless there  
5 is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

6 As used in the Oklahoma Discovery Code:

7 1. "Commercial litigation funder" means any person or entity,  
8 other than an attorney permitted to charge a contingent fee for  
9 representing a party, that enters into a contract establishing a  
10 right to receive compensation that is contingent on and sourced from  
11 any proceeds of the civil action by settlement, judgment, or  
12 otherwise. Commercial litigation funder shall not include a  
13 consumer litigation funder as defined in Section 3-801 of Title 14A  
14 of the Oklahoma Statutes; and

15 2. "Commercial litigation funding agreement" means an agreement  
16 under which the commercial litigation funder is granted a right to  
17 receive compensation contingent on and sourced from any proceeds of  
18 a civil action by settlement, judgment, or otherwise. A commercial  
19 litigation funding agreement shall not include:

20 a. legal representation services provided on a  
21 contingency fee basis or legal costs advanced by a  
22 legal representative where such services or costs are  
23 provided to or on behalf of a client by an attorney  
24 representing the party in the dispute and in

1           accordance with the Oklahoma Rules of Professional  
2           Conduct,

3           b.    an agreement entered into between an attorney or law  
4                firm and a commercial litigation funder or any other  
5                entity. Sharing of fees by an attorney or law firm  
6                shall be in accordance with the Oklahoma Rules of  
7                Professional Conduct including but not limited to  
8                Rules 1.5 and 5.4 of Appendix 3-A of Title 5 of the  
9                Oklahoma Statutes, or

10          c.    a consumer litigation funding agreement as defined in  
11                Section 3-801 of Title 14A of the Oklahoma Statutes.

12          SECTION 4. This act shall become effective November 1, 2025.

13          COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY  
14          April 22, 2025 - DO PASS