## **HOUSE BILL No. 2613**

By Committee on Judiciary

2-2

AN ACT concerning civil procedure; relating to joinder of persons; amending K.S.A. 60-219 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 60-219 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-219. (a) *Persons to be joined if feasible.* (1) Whenever a "contingently necessary" person, as hereafter defined, is subject to service of process, he the person shall be joined as a party in the action. If he the person has not been so joined, the court shall order that he the person be made a party. If he the person should join as a plaintiff but refuses to do so, he the person may be made a defendant, or, in a proper case, an involuntary plaintiff. If the joined party objects to venue and his joinder of the person would render the venue of the action improper, he the person shall be dismissed from the action.

- (2) A person is contingently necessary if (1): (A) Complete relief cannot be accorded in his the person's absence among those already parties; or (2) he (B) the person is a party or nominee with whom or in whose name a contract has been made for the benefit of another, such person or party claims an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action and he such person or party is so situated that the disposition of the action in his the absence the person or party may (i) as a practical matter substantially impair or impede his the person or party's ability to protect that interest or (ii) leave any of the persons already parties subject to a substantial risk of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations by reason of his the person or party's claimed interest.
- (b) Determination by court whenever joinder not feasible. If a contingently necessary person cannot be made a party, the court shall determine whether in equity and good conscience the action ought to proceed among the parties before it or ought to be dismissed. The factors to be considered by the court include: First, to what extent a judgment rendered in the absence of the contingently necessary person might be prejudicial to him the person or those already parties; second, the extent to which, by protective provisions in the judgment, by the shaping of relief, or other measures, the prejudice can be lessened or avoided; third,

- whether a judgment rendered in the absence of the contingently necessary person would be adequate; fourth, whether the plaintiff would have
  an adequate remedy if the action were dismissed for nonjoinder.
- 4 (c) Pleading reasons for nonjoinder. A pleading asserting a claim for relief shall state the names, if known to the pleader, of contingently necessary persons who are not joined, and the reasons why they are not joined.
- 8 (d) Exception of class actions. This section is subject to the provisions 9 of K.S.A. 60-223, and amendments thereto.
- 10 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 60-219 is hereby repealed.
- Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.