Class: Civ Pro Date: 9/17/24 Topic: Rule19 Compulsory Joinder

Key Points	Notes
Compulsory Joinder	Rule 19 Joinder: Absentees may be ordered to join suit IF needed to fairly
Usually in motion to dismiss for	adjudicate
failure to join a party (discovery-trial; not on appeal)	Step 1: Is absentee a required party? Standards for deciding when
	strangers should be added to the lawsuit
1. SHOULD: required?	a. Crt cannot accord complete relief (in their absence)
(No party w/o birthday girl)	oEx: buyer v sellers; rescind sale as to ALL sellers in a K (don't want to be obligated to
a. Can't accord complete	purchase from an "absentee" seller)
relief	oEx: Leasee v subleasee & owner; when owner refuses changes required by lease btwn
(Usually π)	leasee & sublease.
	b. They have an interest in SM & their ability to protect that interest
b. Impaired ability to	will be impaired (in their absence)
protect interest	oEx: Stock in 1's name (2 says we agreed to own jointly). 1 intends to sell. 2 sues stock company to reissue in BOTH names. 1's interest impaired if he thinks there is no joint
(Usually Absentee/3 rd)	owner agrmt)
	oEx: 23 tribes allotted fishing quotas. One sues gov't to increase its quota, other tribes
	quotas may be reduced (to increase 1s).
c. Multiple/inconsistent	c. They have an interest in SM & existing parties may be exposed to
obligations (outcomes)	multiple or inconsistent obligations (in their absence)
(usually Δ)	oEx: Fishing quota case above, then another tribe sues =inconsistent obligations to
Not concerned w/ outcomes	different tribes ($\uparrow 1 = \downarrow 2$)
(3 car acc; 1v2=not liable but	oEx: Bank holds part of sale \$ until seller makes repairs. Buyer says repairs are
3v2=liable)	unsatisfactory. If both sue bank separately, may be 2 orders to pay funds to both.
	Torrington v Yost $(\pi$ =former employer, Δ =employee, 3^{rd} =current employer)
Analyze all 3	a: 3^{rd} may already have all π 's trade secrets
a: π complete relief? b: 3 rd 's interest impaired?	b: 3 rd may lose services of new employee if he is ordered to not work
c: Δ inconsistent obligations?	c: If (1) ordered not to work \rightarrow (2)breach employment K w/ 3 rd
e. A meensistem obligations.	
2. CAN: Feasible?	Step 2: Is joinder feasible ?
Retest Jdx (P/SMJ) & Venue	∘ PJ ∘ SMJ: destroy <u>Complete Diversity</u> ? ∘ Venue issues
3. PROCEED: or Dismiss?	Step 3: Dismiss or continue?
Both sides of 2 factors	Extent jdmnt might <u>prejudice current parties</u> (w/o)
(1) Prejudice: w/o 3 vs ↓	Extent jdmnt can <u>avoid/lessen prejudice</u> The standard s
(2) Remedy:Adeq vs dismiss	Whether jdmnt will be <u>adequate (w/o)</u> Whether jdmnt will be adequate (w/o)
	Will P have <u>adequate remedy</u> in another crt <u>if dismissed</u>
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PJ	

1. SHOULD: required party?

a. Can't accord complete relief in their absence (π)

b. Impaired ability to protect absentee's interest (3rd)

c. Multiple/inconsistent obligations to existing parties (Δ)

2. CAN: Feasible?

→ SMJ: Div → Venue

3. PROCEED or Dismiss?

 $\frac{\text{w/o } 3^{\text{rd}}}{\text{Prejudice:}}$ To π & Δ vs ↓/avoid? Remedy: Adequate? If dismiss?

Rule 19 Compulsory Joinder: Absentees may be **ordered to join suit** IF needed to fairly adjudicate

- 1. SHOULD: Is absentee a required party?
 - a) Can't accord complete relief in their absence (π)
 - b) Impaired ability to protect absentee's interest (3rd)
 - c) Multiple/inconsistent obligations to existing parties (Δ)
- 2. **CAN:** Is joinder **feasible**?

 a. Not feasible if affects PJ

 SMJ: Div

 Venue
- 3. **PROCEED:** Should the court **dismiss** or continue without the absentee?