I.R.C.P. 14. Third-Party Practice

Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 14. Third-Party Practice.

(a) When a Defending Party May Bring in a Third Party.

(1) Timing of the Summons and Complaint. A defending party may, as third-party plain	tiff, serve a
summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the	claim against it.
But the third-party plaintiff must, by motion, obtain the court's leave if it files the third-	party complaint
more than 14 days after serving its original answer.	

- (2) *Third-Party Defendant's Claims and Defenses.* The person served with the summons and third-party complaint, the "third-party defendant":
- (A) must assert any defense against the third-party plaintiff's claim under Rule 12;
- (B) must assert any counterclaim against the third-party plaintiff under Rule 13(a), and may assert any counterclaim against the third-party plaintiff under Rule 13(b) or any crossclaim against another third-party defendant under Rule 13(g);
- (C) may assert against the plaintiff any defense that the third-party plaintiff has to the plaintiff's claim; and
- (D) may also assert against the plaintiff any claim arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff.
- (3) Plaintiff's Claims Against a Third-Party Defendant. The plaintiff may assert against the third-party defendant any claim arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff. The third-party defendant must then assert any defense under Rule 12 and any counterclaim under Rule 13(a), and may assert any counterclaim under Rule 13(b) or any crossclaim under Rule 13(g).

- (4) *Motion to Strike, Sever, or Try Separately.* Any party may move to strike the third-party claim, to sever it, or to try it separately.
- (5) Third-Party Defendant's Claim Against a Nonparty. A third-party defendant may proceed under this rule against a nonparty who is or may be liable to the third-party defendant for all or part of any claim against it.
- **(b) When a Plaintiff May Bring in a Third Party.** When a claim is asserted against a plaintiff, the plaintiff may bring in a third party if this rule would allow a defendant to do so.

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