## SENATE BILL No. 35

## By Committee on Judiciary

1-19

AN ACT concerning civil procedure; relating to attorney-client privilege and work-product protection; amending K.S.A. 60-426 and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-3003 and repealing the existing sections.

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

New Section 1. The following provisions apply, in the circumstances set out, to disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work-product protection.

- (a) Disclosure made in a court or agency proceeding; scope of waiver. When the disclosure is made in a court or agency proceeding and waives the attorney-client privilege or work-product protection, the waiver extends to an undisclosed communication or information in any proceeding only if:
  - (1) The waiver is intentional;
- (2) the disclosed and undisclosed communications or information concern the same subject matter; and
  - (3) they ought in fairness be considered together.
- (b) *Inadvertent Disclosure*. When made in a court or agency proceeding, the disclosure does not operate as a waiver in any proceeding if:
  - (1) The disclosure is inadvertent;
- (2) the holder of the privilege or protection took reasonable steps to prevent disclosure; and
- (3) the holder promptly took reasonable steps to rectify the error, including, if applicable, following subsection (b)(7)(B) of K.S.A. 60-226, and amendments thereto.
- (c) Disclosure made in a non-Kansas proceeding. When the disclosure is made in a non-Kansas proceeding and is not the subject of a court order concerning waiver, the disclosure does not operate as a waiver in a Kansas proceeding if the disclosure:
- (1) Would not be a waiver under this section if it had been made in a Kansas proceeding; or
- 33 (2) is not a waiver under the law of the jurisdiction where the disclosure occurred.
  - (d) Controlling effect of a court order. A court may order that the privilege or protection is not waived by disclosure connected with the

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42 43 litigation pending before the court, in which event the disclosure is also not a waiver in any other proceeding.

- (e) Controlling effect of a party agreement. An agreement on the effect of disclosure in a proceeding is binding only on the parties to the agreement, unless it is incorporated into a court order.
  - (f) Definitions. As used in this section:
- (1) "Attorney-client privilege" means the protection that applicable law provides for confidential attorney-client communications.
- (2) "Work-product protection" means the protection that applicable law provides for tangible material, or its intangible equivalent, prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 60-426 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-426. (a) General rule. Subject to K.S.A. 60-437, and amendments thereto, and except as otherwise provided by subsection (b), of this section communications found by the judge to have been between lawver an attorney and his or her such attorney's client in the course of that relationship and in professional confidence, are privileged, and a client has a privilege: (1) If he or she such client is the witness, to refuse to disclose any such communication, and; (2) to prevent his or her lawyer such client's attorney from disclosing it.; and (3) to prevent any other witness from disclosing such communication if it came to the knowledge of such witness (i) in the course of its transmittal between the client and the lawyer attorney, or (ii) in a manner not reasonably to be anticipated by the client; or (iii) as a result of a breach of the lawyer-elient attorney*client* relationship. The privilege may be claimed by the client in person or by his or her lawyer such client's attorney, or if an incapacitated person, by either his or her such person's guardian or conservator, or if deceased, by his or her such person's personal representative.
- (b) Exceptions. Such privileges shall not extend communication: (1) to a communication If the judge finds that sufficient evidence, aside from the communication, has been introduced to warrant a finding that the legal service was sought or obtained in order to enable or aid the commission or planning of a crime or a tort, or; (2) to a eommunication relevant to an issue between parties all of whom claim through the client, regardless of whether the respective claims are by testate or intestate succession or by inter vivos transaction, or; (3) to a eommunication relevant to an issue of breach of duty by the lawyerattorney to his or her such attorney's client, or by the client to his or her lawyer, or such client's attorney; (4) to a communication relevant to an issue concerning an attested document of which the lawyer attorney is an attesting witness; or (5) to a communication relevant to a matter of common interest between two or more clients if made by any of them to a lawyer an attorney whom they have retained in common when offered in

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an action between any of such clients.

- (c) Definitions. As used in this section:
- (1) "Client" means a person or corporation or other association that, directly or through an authorized representative, consults a lawyeran attorney or lawyer's attorney's representative for the purpose of retaining the lawyer attorney or securing legal service or advice from the lawyer attorney in his or her a professional capacity; and includes an incapacitated person who, or whose guardian on behalf of the incapacitated person, so consults the lawyer attorney or the lawyer's attorney's representative in behalf of the incapacitated person.
- (2) "Communication" includes advice given by the lawyer attorney in the course of representing the client and includes disclosures of the client to a representative, associate or employee of the lawyer attorney incidental to the professional relationship;
- (3) "lawyerAttorney" means a person authorized, or reasonably believed by the client to be authorized, to practice law in any state or nation the law of which recognizes a privilege against disclosure of confidential communications between client and lawyer attorney.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-3003 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-3003. (a) At the time of the filing of the foreign judgment, the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's lawyer attorney shall make and file with the clerk of the district court an affidavit setting forth the name and last known post office address of the judgment debtor, and the judgment creditor.
- (b) Promptly upon the filing of the foreign judgment and the affidavit, the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's lawyer attorney shall mail notice of the filing of the foreign judgment to the judgment debtor at the address given. The notice shall include the name and post office address of the judgment creditor and the judgment creditor's lawyer attorney, if any, in this state. In addition, the judgment creditor may mail a notice of the filing of the judgment to the clerk of the district court and may file proof of mailing with the clerk of the district court.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 60-426 and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-3003 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.