



1 tractor-trailer rig driven by Mr. Thieman collided with a motorcycle driven by Mr. Otterstein,  
2 resulting in significant bodily injury to Mr. Otterstein. It appears that at the time of the accident  
3 Mr. Thieman was employed by Murray Transportation, which had leased the tractor-trailer rig  
4 from Dean and Billie Meyer (collectively “the Meyers”). The Meyers operated as a federally  
5 certified interstate motor carrier, and were the owners of the tractor-trailer rig in question.  
6 Murray Transportation, which was a federally certified interstate motor carrier, insured the  
7 leased tractor-trailer rig through Hannover. The Meyers’ vehicles were insured by Sentry. The  
8 Meyers allege, however, that when Murray Transportation leased the rig and insured it through  
9 Hannover, the Meyers removed the rig from the Sentry policy. Sentry therefore contends that  
10 at the time of the accident the policy it issued to the Meyers did not cover the rig in question.<sup>1</sup>

11 In April, 2003, Mr. Otterstein filed the underlying personal injury action against Murray  
12 Transportation and Mr. Thieman in the Eighth Judicial District Court.<sup>2</sup> Hannover retained the  
13 Doyle Firm to represent both Murray Transportation and Mr. Thieman. Attorneys William  
14 Doyle and Amy Honodel were assigned to defend both defendants.<sup>3</sup> The limit of Hannover’s  
15 liability policy was \$1 million. Mr. Otterstein’s medical specials well exceeded \$300,000.

16 In February, 2005, Mr. Otterstein’s counsel, Matthew Aaron, offered to release all  
17 defendants in exchange for Hannover’s policy limits of \$1 million. Defendants did not respond  
18 to the offer. Following an attempt at mediation on March 17, 2006, during which Hannover  
19 disclosed that the Doyle Firm would defend Murray Transportation and Mr. Thieman under a  
20 reservation of rights, Mr. Aaron faxed a letter to Ms. Honodel on March 22, 2006, in which he  
21 noted that “[i]t is certainly clear now, as I have stated in the past, that in order to avoid the  
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23  
24 <sup>1</sup> Hannover alleges that prior to the accident Murray Transportation’s lease of the rig from the  
Meyers had been terminated, and control of the rig had been returned to the Meyers.

25 <sup>2</sup> Murray Transportation is not a defendant in the action *sub judice*.

26 <sup>3</sup> Ms. Honodel is no longer affiliated with the Doyle Firm.

1 appearance of a conflict of interest, your clients need the advice of personal counsel.” Exhibit  
2 7 to Sentry’s Motion to Disqualify (#185-3). On the very next day, March 23, 2006, Mr. Doyle  
3 advised Hannover in an email that although Hannover’s reservation of rights as to Mr. Thieman  
4 “may not technically create a conflict, ... on a practical level there is no question a conflict  
5 exists.” Exhibit 4 to Sentry’s Motion (#185-1). Mr. Doyle went on to say:

6 For example, since Hannover is controlling the defense of Murray I can only  
7 assume that you will be directing us to defend Murray on the basis that there (sic)  
8 are not involved as a result of no ownership of the vehicle. This potentially  
9 leaves Thieman exposed on several fronts. In addition the ROR potentially gives  
10 Thieman a right to cut a deal with the Pltfs to protect himself. This deal is  
11 potentially adverse to Murray since Murray may be vicariously liable if the jury  
12 concluded that Murray still owned the truck. I can’t see how I can represent  
13 Thieman and do what is necessary to protect him while at the same time represent  
14 Murray....There (sic) interest are potentially adverse and I don’t think we can  
15 represent both.

16 *Id.*

17 Nevertheless, during the same period of time, the Doyle Firm was, in Mr. Doyle’s words,  
18 engaged in “continuing” settlement discussions with Otterstein’s counsel on behalf of Murray  
19 Transportation and Mr. Thieman “concerning Mr. Thieman stipulating to a judgment and  
20 assigning his rights against Sentry for its failure to defend and protect him.” Exhibit 6 to  
21 Sentry’s Motion (#185-3).

22 On or about May 7, 2006, attorney Jerry Busby substituted into the state case and became  
23 Mr. Thieman’s attorney of record instead of Mr. Doyle and Ms. Honodel. Nevertheless, at his  
24 deposition in November, 2009, Mr. Doyle testified that he (Mr. Doyle) negotiated the settlement  
25 of the state case on behalf of both Murray Transportation and Mr. Thieman. Mr. Doyle admitted  
26 that during the negotiations he didn’t speak with Mr. Busby or with Mr. Thieman.

27 On June 14, 2006, Otterstein entered into a written settlement agreement with Murray  
28 Transportation and Hannover according to which, in return for Hannover’s payment of  
29 \$500,000.00 to Otterstein, Otterstein would dismiss all claims against Murray Transportation  
30 and Hannover. *See* Exhibit 1 to Sentry’s Motion to Disqualify (#185-1). The agreement  
31 expressly provided that the parties acknowledge that “other arrangements exist governing the

1 claims made by OTTERSTEIN against MICHAEL THIEMAN, ... and understand the  
2 agreement between OTTERSTEIN against MICHAEL THIEMAN will be incorporated into  
3 separate written representations and agreements apart from this Agreement. OTTERSTEIN  
4 agrees not to compromise on a policy limits demand to any carrier providing coverage to  
5 MICHAEL THIEMAN and/or MEYER TRANSPORTATION.” *Id.* at ¶ 4.

6 With regard to Mr. Thieman, Mr. Otterstein signed a Covenant Not to Execute and  
7 Release on August 4, 2006. *See* Exhibit 2 to Sentry’s Motion to Disqualify (#185-1). Paragraph  
8 9 of the Recitals states: “Based upon the facts and circumstances regarding the claim, it is  
9 determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that a verdict could be rendered in favor of  
10 Plaintiff and against Thieman and that the range of such verdict could be \$4.7 million.” Under  
11 the Covenant, Mr. Otterstein agreed not to execute “under any circumstances and for any  
12 purpose” upon any judgment stemming from the state action. *Id.* at 2. “In order to mitigate the  
13 risk associated with litigation,” *id.* at 3, the Covenant provided that Mr. Thieman accepted an  
14 offer of judgment from Mr. Otterstein in the amount of \$5.5 million, and agreed to pursue a  
15 claim against Sentry for the benefit of Hanover. The Covenant further provided, however, that  
16 if Mr. Thieman “fails to cooperate in the pursuit of any claim against Sentry Select Insurance  
17 Company or affiliated companies, [Otterstein] has the right to execute against the entire  
18 judgment of ... \$5,500,000.” *Id.* at 5-6. The Covenant provided that it shall be binding and  
19 effective as to Mr. Otterstein and Mr. Thieman “upon execution of this agreement by  
20 [Otterstein] solely.” *Id.* at 6. The Covenant was signed by Mr. Otterstein. It did not call for Mr.  
21 Thieman’s signature. Six months later, on February 5, 2007, Ms. Honodel of the Doyle firm  
22 signed an Acceptance of Plaintiff’s Offer of Judgment on behalf of Mr. Thieman. The judgment  
23 was in the amount of \$5,500,000.00. *See* Exhibit 3 to Sentry’s Motion to Disqualify (#185-1).  
24 This document didn’t call for Mr. Thieman’s signature either.

25 Mr. Thieman was deposed in October, 2008. Notwithstanding that the Doyle Firm had  
26 filed an answer on Mr. Thieman’s behalf in September, 2007, Mr. Thieman testified he was

1 unaware that Sentry had sued him until July or so of 2008. Thieman deposition at p. 27, l. 15  
2 to p. 28, l. 6, attached as Exhibit 5 to Sentry's Motion to Disqualify (#185-2). He learned of the  
3 suit when Ms. Honodel of the Doyle Firm called him one day, and told him she represented him.  
4 *Id.* at p. 22, ll. 5-14. But he didn't know that the Doyle Firm also represented Murray  
5 Transportation. *Id.* at p. 71, l. 22 to p. 72, l. 3. Mr. Thieman further testified that toward the end  
6 of the litigation he had another lawyer named Jerry Busby, with whom he spoke on the phone  
7 three or four times but never met. *Id.* at p. 23, l. 9 through p. 24, l. 13. On May 7, 2006, Mr.  
8 Thieman signed a Substitution of Attorneys whereby Mr. Busby substituted for the Doyle Firm  
9 as to Mr. Thieman only. *Id.* at p. 37, l. 15. Mr. Thieman testified that Mr. Busby was supposed  
10 to be representing him "on the latter half of the lawsuit," and Ms. Honodel was no longer  
11 supposed to be representing him from that point on. *Id.* at ll. 11-20.

12 Mr. Thieman testified that when the lawsuit ended, Mr. Busby told him the parties agreed  
13 to settle for \$5.5 million, and that "I had to sign a paper and it was a done deal, and that they  
14 couldn't come after me for anything else, as far as I remember." *Id.* at p. 25, l. 15 through p.  
15 26, l. 6; *id.* at p.96, l. 22 through p. 97, l. 1. On December 21, 2006, Mr. Thieman signed  
16 another Substitution of Attorneys, this time reversing the original substitution, with the Doyle  
17 Firm substituting back into the case on Mr. Thieman's behalf, and Mr. Busby withdrawing as  
18 his lawyer. *Id.* at 62, l. 10 through p. 63, l. 2. Mr. Thieman didn't know why the lawyers were  
19 substituting in and out of the case; nobody ever talked to him about it. *Id.* at p. 63, l. 16 through  
20 p. 64, l. 10. He didn't know until the day of his deposition in this case that Sentry could go after  
21 him for money if Sentry ends up owing money to Mr. Otterstein. *Id.* at p. 110, ll. 7-21. He  
22 didn't recall ever seeing the above-referenced Covenant. *Id.* at p. 39, l. 18 to p. 40, l. 11. Nor  
23 did anyone ever tell him he was required to assist in bringing a lawsuit against Sentry, and that  
24 if he didn't do so, Mr. Otterstein could execute on the entire \$5.5 million judgment against Mr.  
25 Thieman. *Id.* at p. 57, l. 19 to p. 58, l. 14.

26 Ms. Honodel was deposed on November 11, 2009. She was asked how Mr. Busby came

1 to represent Mr. Thieman in or about May of 2006.

2 A. I believe Jerry Busby assumed representation of Michael Thieman  
3 because we believe there potentially may have been a conflict in  
4 our continued representation of Bob Murray and the representation  
5 of Mr. Thieman.

6 I don't know how Jerry Busby came to be the attorney who did  
7 that. I just know that there was that potential conflict. We wanted  
8 to make sure that Thieman had counsel who was just representing  
9 him.

10 Q. Okay. What were the issues that you identified as a potential  
11 conflict of interest?

12 A. Essentially the coverage issues, at least in my mind. I wanted to  
13 make sure that if I was going to be arguing on behalf of Bob  
14 Murray, I did not need to worry about whether or not Thieman had  
15 coverage or whatever was going to happen at trial.

16 Honodel deposition at p. 108, l. 20 through p. 109, l. 9, attached as Exhibit 9 to Sentry's Motion  
17 to Disqualify (#185-4). In connection with the Covenant Not to Execute -- which Mr. Thieman  
18 did not sign, and which provided that if Mr. Thieman didn't cooperate in pursuing a claim  
19 against Sentry, Otterstein would have the right to execute on the entire \$5.5 million judgment  
20 against Mr. Thieman -- Ms. Honodel was asked whether she understood why the agreement  
21 wasn't signed by Mr. Thieman. She testified that she did not.

22 Q. At any time after you resumed the representation of Mr. Thieman,  
23 did you discuss with him the contents of this document?

24 A. I don't recall having a discussion with him about the contents of  
25 this document.

26 Q. Okay. To your knowledge, did Mr. Busby make any demands on  
Hannover to settle the case on Mr. Thieman's behalf when the \$5.5  
million offer of judgment was made?

A. I don't know if Jerry did that or not.

*Id.* at p. 135, ll. 1-10. With regard to Mr. Thieman's Acceptance of Plaintiff's Offer of  
Judgment, Ms. Honodel testified as follows:

Q. I've handed to you Michael Thieman's Acceptance of Plaintiff's  
Offer of Judgment, which is dated February 5, 2007, and this was  
signed by you?

1 A. Yes, that's my signature.

2 Q. After you substituted back in as counsel of record for Mr.  
3 Thieman?

4 A. That's correct.

\* \* \*

5 A. Yes, the acceptance of offer of judgment is signed after the  
6 covenant not to execute was signed.

7 Q. And then turning back to page 3 under 2(a), it was signed after the  
8 recital that Thieman agrees to accept an offer of judgment from  
9 plaintiff in the amount of \$5,500,000?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Okay. At what point in time did Michael Thieman consent to the  
12 acceptance of this offer of judgment?

13 A. I don't know.

\* \* \*

14 Q. Okay. The offer of judgment was sent while he was represented by  
15 other counsel?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. But it was accepted when he was represented by you. Who  
18 discussed the offer of judgment with him and got his consent to  
19 enter into the offer of judgment?

20 A. I would assume it was Jerry Busby.

\* \* \*

21 Q. How did you know it was acceptable for you to sign this  
22 acceptance on Mr. Thieman's behalf?

23 A. I was instructed to sign it.

24 Q. And who instructed you to sign it?

25 A. Mr. Doyle instructed me to sign it after he resumed control of the  
26 file.

Q. Okay. Did you have any discussions with Mr. Thieman at all about  
the fact that in accepting this offer of judgment, that Hannover ...  
had not paid any moneys on his behalf to resolve the case?

A. I did not have those discussions with Mike Thieman prior to  
signing this.

*Id.* at p. 135, l. 16 through p. 138, l. 11.

1 Mr. Doyle was deposed on November 12, 2009. He testified that he negotiated the  
2 settlement of the underlying case on behalf of Murray Transportation *and* Mr. Thieman. Doyle  
3 deposition at p. 124, l. 1-3, attached as Exhibit 10 to Sentry's Motion to Disqualify (#185-5).  
4 He was asked why he would represent Murray Transportation and Mr. Thieman "when there  
5 was a conflict of interest and you had Jerry Busby representing Thieman?"

6 A. Because there was no conflict of interest as it related to negotiating  
7 a settlement because the settlement was going to result in  
8 protecting both of them. And if the settlement never occurred, then  
9 Mr. Thieman had separate counsel.

10 Q. Do you know why this covenant not to execute was not signed by  
11 Michael Thieman?

12 A. Why would it have to be signed by Mr. Thieman? It was the  
13 plaintiff who was giving him a covenant and releasing him.

14 \* \* \*

15 Q. Well, it's also a release, isn't it?

16 A. Well, but it's Otterstein releasing, not Thieman releasing anybody.  
17 Why would he sign it?

18 Q. Because he's agreeing to allow himself to be exposed for 5.5-  
19 million-dollar judgment if he doesn't cooperate.

20 A. There would be no reason for him to sign it and that's part of the  
21 reason when you asked me earlier if he was exposed, my answer  
22 was no.

23 Q. So you don't think he's bound by this?

24 A. Oh, I think he's bound by it but I think that anyone that tried to  
25 enforce that judgment against him for lack of cooperation would  
26 have a difficult problem in light of the fact that he never signed the  
27 agreement.

28 \* \* \*

29 Q. ... I don't understand. This paragraph number 6 says that the  
30 plaintiff can execute against Thieman, but Thieman didn't agree to  
31 that.

32 A. It doesn't say the plaintiff can execute against Mr. Thieman. It  
33 says Mr. Thieman will cooperate in pursuit of the claim against  
34 Sentry, and that if he does not cooperate they could try and execute.

35 Q. Exactly.

1 A. So that's not they can execute against him.

2 Q. How is it different?

3 A. Because he controls it by cooperation.

4 Q. What if he doesn't?

5 A. Then I guess they could try and execute against him, but as I just  
6 pointed out, that seems to me it would be fairly difficult in light of  
7 the fact that Mr. Thieman wasn't required to sign the agreement.  
8 The plaintiffs never asked for that.

9 Q. So to better understand the opinion that you've just expressed, is it  
10 your opinion that if Mr. Thieman decided not to cooperate that the  
11 plaintiffs would have no recourse against him?

12 A. I don't have an opinion one way or another. I said it would be  
13 difficult.

14 *Id.* at p. 124, l. 4 through p. 126, l. 13. Mr. Doyle further testified that he did not talk to Mr.  
15 Thieman or Mr. Busby about the Covenant Not to Execute or its terms, including its requirement  
16 that Mr. Thieman agree to accept an offer of judgment in the amount of \$5.5 million. *Id.* at p.  
17 115, ll. 6-15; p. 117, ll. 1-5.

## 18 DISCUSSION

19 Federal courts apply state law in determining whether attorney disqualification is  
20 warranted. *In re County of Los Angeles*, 223 F.3d 990, 995 (9th Cir.2000) ("Because we apply  
21 state law in determining matters of disqualification, we must follow the reasoned view of the  
22 state supreme court when it has spoken on the issue.") (citations omitted). Nevada Rule of  
23 Professional Conduct 1.7 provides:

### 24 **Conflict of Interest: Current Clients.**

25 (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a lawyer shall not represent a client  
26 if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent  
conflict of interest exists if:

(1) The representation of one client will be directly adverse to another  
client; or

(2) There is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients  
will be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to another client, a  
former client or a third person or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

1 (b) Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under  
2 paragraph (a), a lawyer may represent a client if:

3 (1) The lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide  
4 competent and diligent representation to each affected client;

5 (2) The representation is not prohibited by law;

6 (3) The representation does not involve the assertion of a claim by one  
7 client against another client represented by the lawyer in the same litigation or  
8 other proceeding before a tribunal; and

9 (4) Each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

10 The burden of proof is on the moving party to present sufficient facts justifying  
11 disqualification. *Colyer v. Smith*, 50 F.Supp.2d 966, 967 (C.D.Cal.1999); *Weeks v. Samsung*  
12 *Heavy Indus. Co.*, 909 F.Supp. 582, 583 (N.D.Ill.1996); *see also Frazier v. Superior Court*, 97  
13 Cal.App.4th 23, 36, 118 Cal.Rptr.2d 129 (2002) (“the courts should start off with the  
14 presumption that ... lawyers will behave in an ethical manner”). The Supreme Court of Nevada  
15 has stated that “[c]ourts deciding attorney disqualification motions are faced with the delicate  
16 and sometimes difficult task of balancing competing interests: the individual right to be  
17 represented by counsel of one's choice, each party's right to be free from the risk of even  
18 inadvertent disclosure of confidential information, and the public's interest in the scrupulous  
19 administration of justice.” *Brown v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 116 Nev. 1200, 1205, 14 P.3d  
20 1266 (Nev.2000) (citation omitted). Close cases are resolved in favor of disqualification. *Palmer*  
21 *v. Pioneer Inn Assocs.*, 19 F.Supp.2d 1157, 1162 (D.Nev.1998) (“Where disqualification is  
22 contemplated, ‘any doubt is resolved in favor of disqualification.’ “ (citing *Faison v. Thornton*,  
23 863 F.Supp. 1204, 1216 (D.Nev.1993))), *overruled on other grounds*, 338 F.3d 981 (9th  
24 Cir.2003). To be sure, the court may “disqualify an attorney from representing a particular  
25 client in order to preserve the integrity of its judgment, [and] maintain public confidence in the  
26 integrity of the bar, ....” *Coles v. Arizona Charlie’s*, 973 F.Supp. 971, 973 (D.Nev. 1997).

Disqualification, however, is a “drastic measure which courts should hesitate to impose  
except when absolutely necessary[,]” *Freeman v. Chicago Musical Instrument Co.*, 689 F.2d  
715, 721-22 (7th Cir.1982), because it takes away one party's ability to choose his own  
representation, and it is often a tactic used to create delay or harassment. *Miller v. Alagna*, 138

1 F.Supp.2d 1252, 1258-59 (C.D.Cal.2000). Motions to disqualify are therefore subject to strict  
2 judicial scrutiny. *Optyl Eyewear Fashion International Corp. v. Style Companies, Ltd.*, 760  
3 F.2d 1045, 1050 (9th Cir.1985). Courts have wide discretion in furthering the interests of  
4 fairness to all parties. *International Business Machines Corp. v. Levin*, 579 F.2d 271, 279 (3d  
5 Cir.1978).

6 In its Response (#190) to Sentry’s Motion to Disqualify, Hannover points out correctly  
7 that as a general rule, only current and former clients have standing to seek disqualification of  
8 counsel due to a conflict of interest. *In re Yarn Processing Patent Validity Litigation*, 530 F.2d  
9 83, 88 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1976). Plainly, Sentry is neither a current nor former client of the Doyle Firm.  
10 Hannover therefore concludes that Sentry is without standing to seek the disqualification of Mr.  
11 Doyle and his firm. Hannover acknowledges that as an exception to the general rule a non-  
12 client may have standing to seek disqualification, if but only if the non-client demonstrates an  
13 injury that is (a) concrete and particularized, and (b) actual or imminent, not conjectural or  
14 hypothetical. *Colyer v. Smith*, 50 F.Supp.2d 966, 971 (C.D.Cal. 1999). Hannover contends that  
15 Sentry’s argument ignores Mr. Doyle’s own testimony, contains assertions that are “baseless”  
16 and “conclusory,” and fails to meet Sentry’s burden of demonstrating that the alleged conflict  
17 has caused or will cause any sort of injury to anyone. Response (#190) at 6. Hannover also  
18 notes that neither it nor Mr. Thieman has objected to Mr. Doyle and his firm’s joint  
19 representation of them.

#### 20 *1. Standing*

21 Generally, courts will not disqualify an attorney for conflict of interest unless the client,  
22 whether former or current, moves for disqualification. *In re Yarn*, 530 F.2d at 88. A non-client  
23 may, however, move to disqualify an attorney under limited circumstances.

24 The current standard applied to non client motions to disqualify articulated in  
25 *Colyer v. Smith* requires a non client to show they have a “personal stake in the  
26 motion,” *id.* at 971, because of an “ethical breach [that] so infects the litigation  
... that it impacts the moving party’s interest in a just and lawful determination of  
her claims....” *Id.* This is a two-step inquiry, and the alleged injury to the non

1 client movant must be “(a) concrete and particularized, and (b) actual or  
2 imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical.” *Id.* at 973. This standard assures that  
3 non clients will not abuse the state rules of professional responsibility by using  
4 them as tactical measures to harass the opposition or cause delay.

5 *United States v. Walker River Irrigation District*, 2006 WL 618823 (D.Nev. 2006).

6 There is an additional ground on which a non-client may have standing to seek an  
7 attorney’s disqualification. The court may “disqualify an attorney from representing a particular  
8 client in order to preserve the integrity of its judgment [and] maintain public confidence in the  
9 integrity of the bar.” *Coles v. Arizona Charlie’s*, 973 F.Supp. 971, 973 (D.Nev. 1997).

10 Moreover, as noted in *Colyer v. Smith, supra*, 50 F.Supp.2d at 970, under the Model Rules of  
11 Professional Conduct, opposing counsel has an independent obligation to bring to the attention  
12 of the court “facts justifying a disqualification of counsel,” even if opposing counsel does not  
13 represent the aggrieved client. *United States v. Clarkson*, 567 F.2d 270, 271 n.1 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1977).

14 *See also Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. v. Daniel International Corp.*, 563 F.2d 671, 673  
15 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1977)(“Appellant has standing to seek disqualification even though it is not an  
16 aggrieved client because its attorneys are authorized to report any ethical violations in the  
17 case.”); *In re Gopman*, 531 F.2d 262, 265 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1976)(“When an attorney discovers a possible  
18 ethical violation concerning a matter before a court, he is not only authorized but is in fact  
19 obligated to bring the problem to that court’s attention.”). The Nevada Rules of Professional  
20 Conduct impose such an obligation. Rule 8.3(a) provides that “[a] lawyer who knows that  
21 another lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a  
22 substantial question as to that lawyer’s honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other  
23 respects, shall inform the appropriate professional authority.” Rule 8.4(d) provides that “[i]t is  
24 professional misconduct for a lawyer to ... engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the  
25 administration of justice.” And Rule LR IA 10-7(a) of this court’s Local Rules of Practice  
26 provides, in pertinent part:

An attorney admitted to practice pursuant to any of these rules shall adhere to the

1 standards of conduct prescribed by the Model Rules of Professional Conduct as  
2 adopted and amended from time to time by the Supreme Court of Nevada, except  
3 as such may be modified by this court. Any attorney who violates these standards  
4 of conduct may be disbarred, suspended from practice before this court for a  
5 definite time, reprimanded or subjected to such other discipline as the court deems  
6 proper.

7 Here, there is clear and convincing evidence that in the underlying state case and in this  
8 case the Doyle Firm had and continues to have a conflict of interest warranting disqualification,  
9 and that Sentry and Sentry's counsel have standing to move for disqualification. In March,  
10 2006, after an unsuccessful effort to settle the state case, Mr. Doyle was aware he had a conflict  
11 of interest that precluded him from continuing to represent both Murray Transportation and Mr.  
12 Thieman. As he said in an email to Hannover, which had hired him to represent Murray  
13 Transportation and Mr. Thieman, "[O]n a practical level there is no question a conflict exists.  
14 ... I can't see how I can represent Thieman and do what is necessary to protect him while at the  
15 same time represent Murray." Exhibit 4 to Sentry's Motion (#185-1). Nevertheless, Mr. Doyle  
16 continued to engage in settlement discussions with Otterstein's counsel on behalf of Murray  
17 Transportation and Thieman concerning, among other things, "Mr. Thieman stipulating to a  
18 judgment and assigning his rights against Sentry for its failure to defend and protect him."

19 As settlement discussions were nearing fruition in May, 2006, arrangements were made  
20 for Jerry Busby to substitute in as counsel for Mr. Thieman in place of the Doyle Firm in order  
21 to avoid the appearance of conflict. Although the *appearance* may have been temporarily  
22 avoided, the *reality* wasn't. Mr. Doyle continued to serve two clients whose interests he  
23 believed were potentially adverse. Although Mr. Busby was Mr. Thieman's attorney of record,  
24 it wasn't Mr. Busby who represented Mr. Thieman at the negotiating table; it was Mr. Doyle.  
25 Mr. Doyle continued to negotiate on behalf of Mr. Thieman and Murray Transportation until  
26 a settlement was reached. At no time during the course of those negotiations did Mr. Doyle  
consult with or speak to Mr. Thieman or Mr. Busby. The settlement agreement with Mr.  
Otterstein required Hannover to pay \$500,000.00 to Mr. Otterstein in return for dismissal of all

1 claims against Murray Transportation and Hannover. The agreement expressly noted that as to  
2 Mr. Otterstein's claims against Mr. Thieman, "other arrangements" had been made that would  
3 be contained in a separate agreement between Mr. Otterstein and Mr. Thieman.

4 Not surprisingly, Mr. Thieman didn't fare as well as Murray Transportation. On August  
5 4, 2006, Mr. Doyle, who had been hired and paid by Hannover for his representation of Murray  
6 Transportation and Mr. Thieman, albeit under a reservation of rights, approved Mr. Otterstein's  
7 Covenant Not to Execute against Mr. Thieman, in which Mr. Otterstein agreed not to execute  
8 on any judgment stemming from the state action, *provided that Mr. Thieman accept an offer of*  
9 *judgment from Mr. Otterstein in the amount of \$5.5 million, and agree to pursue a claim against*  
10 *Sentry for the benefit of Hannover.* The Covenant expressly provided that if Mr. Thieman didn't  
11 cooperate in pursuing any claim against Sentry, *Otterstein had the right to execute against the*  
12 *entire judgment of \$5,500,000.* The Covenant was signed by Mr. Otterstein. It didn't call for  
13 Mr. Thieman's signature. Six months later -- on February 5, 2007 -- after the Doyle Firm had  
14 substituted back into the case as Mr. Thieman's attorney of record in place of Mr. Busby, Ms.  
15 Honodel of the Doyle firm signed on Mr. Thieman's behalf an Acceptance of Plaintiff's Offer  
16 of Judgment in the amount of \$5.5 million. This document didn't call for Mr. Thieman's  
17 signature either. Ms. Honodel testified that she signed the Offer of Judgment because Mr.  
18 Doyle instructed her to do so. She did so without discussing it with Mr. Thieman. All Mr.  
19 Thieman was told by Mr. Busby was that the case had settled for \$5.5 million, and nobody could  
20 "come after him" for any money. In short, all claims against Murray Transportation were  
21 dismissed, and Mr. Thieman was saddled with a \$5.5 million judgment. It was not until he was  
22 deposed in this federal case more than two years later that Mr. Thieman learned that Mr.  
23 Otterstein could "come after him" if he didn't cooperate with Hannover in seeking  
24 reimbursement from Sentry.

25 Mr. Doyle's attempt during his November 12, 2009 deposition to explain away his  
26 continued representation of Mr. Thieman was disingenuous at best. On March 23, 2006, Mr.

1 Doyle correctly advised Hannover in an email that “I can’t see how I can represent Thieman and  
2 do what is necessary to protect him while at the same time represent Murray,” and that the  
3 interests of Thieman and Murray “are potentially adverse and I don’t think we can represent  
4 both.” In his deposition Mr. Boyle was asked why he would continue to represent both Mr.  
5 Thieman and Murray Transportation during the settlement negotiations when there was a  
6 conflict of interest and, in any event, Mr. Busby was Mr. Thieman’s attorney of record. Mr.  
7 Doyle responded:

8           Because there was no conflict of interest as it related to negotiating a settlement  
9           because the settlement was going to result in protecting both of them. And if the  
          settlement never occurred, then Mr. Thieman had separate counsel.

10 In other words, while he was *defending* the two clients against Mr. Otterstein’s complaint, the  
11 clients’ competing interests were such that Mr. Doyle couldn’t see how he could “do what is  
12 necessary to protect [Mr. Thieman] while at the same time represent Murray [Transportation].”  
13 But, according to Mr. Doyle, those same competing interests would not prevent him from fully  
14 protecting Mr. Thieman while representing Murray Transportation during *settlement* discussions  
15 with Mr. Otterstein. Aside from this explanation defying common sense and logic on its face,  
16 the end result of the negotiations belies Mr. Doyle’s rationale: all claims were dismissed against  
17 Murray Transportation, and Mr. Thieman was subject to a \$5.5 million judgment.

18           During his deposition Mr. Doyle took the position that Mr. Thieman wasn’t really  
19 exposed to a \$5.5 million judgment because he (Mr. Thieman) didn’t sign the Covenant Not to  
20 Sue, which was signed only by Mr. Otterstein. When asked why Mr. Thieman didn’t sign it,  
21 Mr. Doyle at first said, “Why would it have to be signed by Mr. Thieman? It was the plaintiff  
22 who was giving him a covenant and releasing him.” The examiner, Lisa Zastrow, responded,  
23 “Because he’s agreeing to allow himself to be exposed for a 5.5-million-dollar judgment if he  
24 doesn’t cooperate.” When Mr. Doyle repeated that there would be no reason for Mr. Thieman  
25 to sign the Covenant, Ms. Zastrow asked, “So you think he’s not bound by this?” Mr. Doyle’s  
26 response:

1 Oh, I think he's bound by it but I think that anyone that tried to enforce that  
2 judgment against him for lack of cooperation would have a difficult problem in  
light of the fact that he never signed the agreement.

3 The rest of this exchange bears repeating.

4 Q. ... I don't understand. This paragraph number 6 says that the  
5 plaintiff can execute against Thieman, but Thieman didn't agree to  
that.

6 A. It doesn't say the plaintiff can execute against Mr. Thieman. It  
7 says Mr. Thieman will cooperate in pursuit of the claim against  
Sentry, and that if he does not cooperate they could try and execute.

8 Q. Exactly.

9 A. So that's not they can execute against him.

10 Q. How is it different?

11 A. Because he controls it by cooperation.

12 Q. What if he doesn't?

13 A. Then I guess they could try and execute against him, but as I just  
14 pointed out, that seems to me it would be fairly difficult in light of  
the fact that Mr. Thieman wasn't required to sign the agreement.  
The plaintiffs never asked for that.

15 Q. So to better understand the opinion that you've just expressed, is it  
16 your opinion that if Mr. Thieman decided not to cooperate that the  
17 plaintiffs would have no recourse against him?

18 A. I don't have an opinion one way or another. I said it would be  
difficult.

19 After evasively going round in circles trying to show that the \$5.5 million judgment did not put  
20 Mr. Thieman in harm's way financially, Mr. Doyle ducked Ms. Zastrow's pointed question: is  
21 Mr. Thieman free and clear even if he *doesn't* cooperate with Hannover? Mr. Doyle responded  
22 simply that he didn't have an opinion "one way or another." Such testimony hardly supports  
23 Mr. Doyle's current view that there was and is no conflict of interest.

24 Finally, as Sentry points out, Sentry itself faces potential injury as a result of the Doyle  
25 Firms' conflicted representation of Hannover and Mr. Thieman. That Thieman was  
26 inadequately represented in the underlying case and has been inadequately represented in this

1 case due to the Doyle Firm's conflict has an adverse impact on Sentry. Instead of attempting  
2 to settle Mr. Otterstein's claims against Mr. Thieman within Hannover's \$1,000,000 policy  
3 limits, the Doyle Firm (without Mr. Thieman's knowledge) agreed to accept an offer of  
4 judgment on Mr. Thieman's behalf in the amount of \$5.5 million. If the Doyle Firm had been  
5 conflict free in its representation of Mr. Thieman, it could have advised Mr. Thieman to file a  
6 bad faith action against Hannover for failing to settle with Mr. Otterstein within Hannover's  
7 \$1,000,000 policy limits. Instead, on behalf of Mr. Thieman, the Doyle Firm filed a  
8 counterclaim for bad faith against Sentry, the success of which would substantially benefit  
9 Hannover under the terms of the underlying settlement agreement and covenant not to execute.

10 For all of these reasons, and for good cause shown,

11 IT IS ORDERED that to the extent the Motion to Disqualify (#185) seeks an order  
12 disqualifying William Doyle and Mr. Doyle's law firm from representing Michael Thieman and  
13 the Insurance Corporation of Hannover, it is granted.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that to the extent it seeks an order disqualifying Amy  
15 Honodel, the Motion to Disqualify (#185) is denied as moot.

16 The Clerk of Court is directed to mail copies of this order to defendants Thieman and  
17 Hannover at the following addresses:

18 Donna Lister  
19 Insurance Corporation of Hannover  
20 P.O. Box 49129  
Greensboro, NC 27419

Michael Thieman  
5865 Pierce Street  
Arvada, CO 80003

21 DATED this 23rd day of March, 2011.

22 

23  
24 **LAWRENCE R. LEAVITT**  
**UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**