

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA  
AT CHARLESTON

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30063

MICHAEL SPARKS and  
CARL CONLEY,  
an individual,

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30095

MICHAEL THORNSBURY and  
CANDICE HARPER,

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30098

MICHAEL THORNSBURY  
DONALD RAY STEVENS and  
RUBY STEVENS,

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30105

MICHAEL SPARKS  
DONALD RAY STEVENS and  
RUBY STEVENS,

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30127

MICHAEL THORNSBURY and  
DELORIS "DEE" SIDEBOTTOM

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30221

MICHAEL SPARKS  
DELORIS "DEE" SIDEBOTTOM,

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30230

MICHAEL THORNSBURY and  
DAVID HEATH ELLIS  
DEVCO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION, INC.,  
a West Virginia Corporation,

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30287

DAVID BAISDEN and  
GEORGE WHITE,

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:14-30295

JARROD FLETCHER and  
DAVID HEATH ELLIS and  
DEVCO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION, INC.,  
a West Virginia Corporation

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:15-05009

MICHAEL THORNSBURY and  
TINA GRACE and  
LARRY GRACE,

Defendants.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:15-05012

C. MICHAEL SPARKS and  
TINA GRACE and  
LARRY GRACE,

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Pending in these actions are sixteen motions filed in the early stages of the cases. Some of the motions present common legal issues. It appears the matters have matured and are best adjudicated in tandem. For ease of reference for counsel, and for the Clerk in terminating the motions from the docket, the matters are set forth in tabular form below with their filing date and docket number:

Case Number	Motion	Filed	Docket Entry
2:14-30063	By Wesley Kent Varney to be excused.	06/01/2015	17

2:14-30095	Motion by Candice Harper to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings.	02/06/2015	7
2:14-30095	Motion by Candice Harper to extend the time for her Rule 26(a) (1) disclosures.	06/16/2015	23
2:14-30098	Motion by Donald Ray and Ruby Stevens to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings.	03/02/2015	8
2:14-30105	Motion by Donald Ray and Ruby Stevens to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings.	03/02/2015	7
2:14-30105	By Wesley Kent Varney to be excused.	06/01/2015	18
2:14-30127	Motion by Deloris "Dee" Sidebottom to dismiss declaratory judgment action and for judgment on the pleadings	05/19/2015	15
2:14-30127	Motion by Deloris "Dee" Sidebottom to extend the time for her Rule 26(a) (1) disclosures.	06/16/2015	22
2:14-30221	Motion by Deloris "Dee" Sidebottom to dismiss declaratory judgment action and for judgment on the pleadings	02/06/2015	8
2:14-30221	Motion by Deloris "Dee" Sidebottom to extend the time for her Rule 26(a) (1) disclosures.	06/16/2015	20
2:14-30221	By Wesley Kent Varney to be excused.	06/01/2015	18
2:14-30230	Motion by Devco Building and Construction, Inc., and David Heath Ellis to dismiss declaratory judgment action and for judgment on the pleadings	05/19/2015	15
2:14-30230	Motion by Devco Building and Construction, Inc.,	06/16/2015	24

	and David Heath Ellis to extend the time for their Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures.		
2:14-30287	Motion by George White to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings.	03/13/2015	9
2:14-30295	Motion by Devco Building and Construction, Inc., and David Heath Ellis to dismiss declaratory judgment action and for judgment on the pleadings	05/19/2015	12
2:14-30295	Motion by Devco Building and Construction, Inc., and David Heath Ellis to extend the time for their Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures.	06/16/2015	19
2:15-05009	No motions pending.		
2:15-05012	No motions pending.		

The motions to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings may be separated into two categories. The first raise a single, common contention. For example, the motion to dismiss filed by Candice Harper in civil action 2:14-30095 asserts that the declaratory judgment complaint actually confesses a defense and coverage obligation for the alleged wrongdoing committed by defendant Michael Thornsbury. National Union responds, however, that Ms. Harper has omitted its allegation that Mr. Thornsbury was not acting within the scope of his duties as a circuit judge when he committed the wrongdoing alleged, meaning that he would be entitled neither to a defense or coverage obligation under the

policy. The same response is offered to the identical contention made by the other movants making this single contention.

National Union is correct that evidentiary development of the scope issue is necessary. It is, accordingly, ORDERED that Ms. Harper's motion to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings, along with the motions of the same character found in civil actions 2:14-30127, 2:14-30221, 2:14-30230, and 2:14-30295, be, and hereby are, denied.

The second category of motions consist of two contentions. The first contention is the same as that discussed in the motions denied in the paragraph immediately preceding. For the same reasons, the contention is not meritorious. The second contention is based in abstention principles, with the moving parties asserting that the applicable factors weigh in favor of declining the exercise of jurisdiction. For example, the motions to dismiss filed by Donald and Ruby Stevens in civil actions 2:14-30098 and 2:14-30105 assert that this action should be dismissed on abstention grounds in favor of ongoing state litigation alleging constitutional and common law tort claims.

Under the Declaratory Judgment Act, a federal court "may declare the rights and other legal relations" of parties to "a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction[.]" 28 U.S.C.

§ 2201(a). As that language indicates, and as our court of appeals has often noted, the decision "to assert jurisdiction over declaratory judgment actions" is a discretionary one. United Capitol Ins. Co. v. Kapiloff, 155 F.3d 488, 493 (4th Cir. 1998) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). When exercising that discretion, "district courts must [] take into account 'considerations of federalism, efficiency, and comity,'" if "a parallel proceeding is pending in state court[.]" See id. (quoting Nautilus Ins. Co. v. Winchester Homes, Inc., 15 F.3d 371, 376 (4th Cir. 1994)). Four factors guide the court's inquiry:

(1) whether the state has a strong interest in having the issues decided in its courts; (2) whether the state courts could resolve the issues more efficiently than the federal courts; (3) whether the presence of "overlapping issues of fact or law" might create unnecessary "entanglement" between the state and federal courts; and (4) whether the federal action is mere "procedural fencing," in the sense that the action is merely the product of forum-shopping.

Id. (quoting Nautilus, 15 F.3d at 377); see also VRCCompliance LLC v. HomeAway, Inc., 715 F.3d 570, 573-75 (4th Cir. 2013) (reciting and applying the Kapiloff/Nautilus factors).

The first and fourth factors weigh in favor of retaining jurisdiction. As for the first, there appears to be no particularly strong state interest in adjudicating the insurance coverage claims at issue. See Great Am. Ins. Co. v. Gross, 468 F.3d 199, 211 (4th Cir. 2006) ("[T]he questions of state law raised in the federal action are not difficult or problematic;



instead, they involve the routine application of settled principles of insurance law to particular disputed facts.”). Regarding the fourth factor, it does not appear that National Union engaged in “procedural fencing” by “rac[ing] to federal court in an effort to get certain issues that [we]re already pending before the state courts resolved first in a more favorable forum,” id. at 211. Indeed, National Union notes “the claims set forth in the present declaratory judgment action[s] are not being litigated in the Underlying Action[s].” (Resp. at 8). According to National Union, “this Court is the only Court that has been asked to resolve the question of whether insurance coverage exists under the National Union policy.” (Id. at 8-9). The movants do not challenge that contention.

The same result obtains with the second factor. Our court of appeals has explained that, “where two parallel suits are pending in state and federal court, the first suit should have priority, absent the showing of balance of convenience in favor of the second action.” Id. at 574 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Inasmuch as the defense and indemnity questions have not been placed before the state court, the actions are not parallel. This same consideration resolves the third factor in National Union’s favor as well, inasmuch as the minimal

overlap of factual issues between the state and federal cases presents little to no concern respecting entanglement.

Inasmuch as the applicable factors weigh in favor of retained jurisdiction, it is ORDERED that the Stevens' motions to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings in civil actions 2:14-30098 and 2:14-30105, along with the same types of motions to dismiss found in civil action 2:14-30287, be, and hereby are, denied.

The motions by various parties in civil actions 2:14-30095, 2:14-30127, 2:14-30221, 2:14-30230, 2:14-30295, for an extension of time are based upon an illness in a certain defense counsel's family, along with the press of their counsels' other case-related responsibilities. Finding good cause, it is ORDERED that the motions to extend the time for Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures be, and hereby are, granted. The time is extended to and including July 10, 2015.

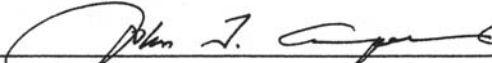
The court additionally notes that guardians ad litem have been appointed as follows for the limited purpose of effecting service of process on the defendants indicated:

Case Number	Defendant	Guardian ad litem
2:14-30063	Michael Sparks	Wesley Kent Varney
2:14-30105	Michael Sparks	Wesley Kent Varney
2:14-30221	Michael Sparks	Wesley Kent Varney
2:14-30287	David Baisden	James Cagle
2:15-05012	Michael Sparks	Wesley Kent Varney

The guardians ad litem were directed to obtain from Mr. Sparks and Mr. Baisden their signed notification respecting whether they are engaging counsel to represent them in the relevant actions. Mr. Sparks has not responded as directed. He presently resides in a halfway house and his expected release date is August 12, 2015. Mr. Baisden advised the court in writing that he intends to proceed without counsel. He is scheduled for release from FCI Butner on November 25, 2015. It is, accordingly, ORDERED that the motions by Wesley Kent Varney to be excused from hearings be, and hereby are, granted and the guardians ad litem are excused from further duties or appearances in the aforementioned actions.

The Clerk is directed to transmit a copy of this order to all counsel of record, the guardians ad litem, and any unrepresented parties.

ENTER: July 2, 2015

  
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John T. Copenhaver, Jr.  
United States District Judge