

the McGuires. Thereafter, he and Mast reached an impasse. Mast and the firm withdrew, and successor counsel continued to prosecute the case against Gagnon.

Dulberg now has a case of “buyer’s remorse,” admitting that he agreed to accept the McGuires’ settlement offer. He has not plead the requisite elements of a legal malpractice case against Popovich and Mast, or the requisite elements of the underlying case (the “case within the case”). Moreover, his agreement to settle the case with the McGuires, approved by the court along with a good faith finding of settlement, estops him from now taking a contrary position. Finally, his legal malpractice claim is barred by the applicable two-year statute of limitations.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. The Following Facts Can Be Gleaned From The Complaint (Exhibit 1) and Its Exhibits

On June 28, 2011, Dulberg was assisting David Gagnon in the cutting down of a tree on the property of Carolyn and Bill McGuire. (Exhibit 1, ¶ 6). Gagnon lost control of the chainsaw and caused personal injury to Dulberg. (Exhibit 1, ¶ 7). In May of 2012, Dulberg retained Popovich. (Exhibit 1, ¶8). On May 15, 2012, Mast filed a Complaint on behalf of Dulberg against Gagnon and McGuires in the Circuit Court of McHenry County, Illinois, Case No, 12 LA 178. (Exhibit 1, ¶ 9, and Exhibit 1B)¹. In late 2013, Dulberg settled with the McGuires and executed a Release in their favor in exchange for the payment of \$5,000.00. The McGuires and their insurance carrier, Auto Owners Insurance Company, were released. (Exhibit 1, ¶ 13 and Exhibit 1C). Defendants continued to represent Dulberg until March 2015. Dulberg retained successor counsel and proceeded to a binding mediation at which time he apparently executed a High-Low Agreement and received a mediation award (Exhibit 1, ¶ 16 and Exhibit 1D). After

¹ The exhibits to the underlying complaint in Case No. 12 LA 178 will be referenced as Exhibits 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D.

the mediation, Dulberg allegedly realized for the first time that the information Mast and Popovich had given him was false and misleading and that the dismissal of the McGuires was a serious and substantial mistake. He was advised to seek an independent opinion from an attorney handling legal malpractice matters and received that opinion on or about December 16, 2016. (Exhibit 1, ¶ 20).

B. Alleged Acts of Negligence

In Exhibit 1, ¶ 21, Dulberg alleges that Defendants failed to take actions as were necessary to fix liability against the property owners of the subject property (the McGuires), alleging that they employed Gagnon and sought the assistance of Dulberg. It is alleged that they failed to thoroughly investigate liability issues against the property owners, failed to conduct necessary discovery, failed to understand the law pertaining to a property owner's rights, duties and responsibilities to someone invited onto their property, and improperly urged Dulberg to accept a "non-sensical" settlement from the property owners. It is also alleged that Defendants concealed necessary facts from Dulberg preventing him from making an informed decision as to the McGuires and "coercing" him in signing a Release and Settlement Agreement.

III. DULBERG FAILS TO STATE A CLAIM FOR LEGAL MALPRACTICE UNDER 735 ILCS 5/2-615

A. Legal Standard

It is clearly established that Illinois is a fact pleading jurisdiction, requiring the plaintiff to present a legally and factually sufficient complaint. *Winfrey v. Chicago Park Dist.*, 274 Ill. App. 3d 939, 942 (1st Dist. 1995). A plaintiff must allege facts sufficient to bring his or her claim within the cause of action asserted. *Jackson vs. South Holland Dodge*, 197 Ill. 2d 39 (2001). To pass muster a complaint must state a cause of action in two ways: first, it must be legally sufficient -- it must set forth a legally recognized claim as its avenue of recovery, and

second, the complaint must be factually sufficient -- it must plead facts, which bring the claim within a legally recognized cause of action as alleged. *People ex rel. Fahner v. Carriage Way West, Inc.*, 88 Ill. 2d 300, 308 (1981). Dismissal of a complaint is mandatory if one fails to meet both requirements. *Misselhorn v. Doyle*, 257 Ill. App. 3d 983, 985 (5th Dist. 1994). In ruling on a Section 2-615 motion, “only those facts apparent from the face of the pleadings, matters of which the court can take judicial notice, and judicial admissions in the record may be considered.” *Mount Zion State Bank and Trust v. Consolidated Communications, Inc.*, 169 Ill. 2d 110, 115 (1995).

In Illinois, to establish a legal malpractice claim, a plaintiff must plead and prove the existence of an attorney client relationship; a duty arising from that relationship; a breach of that duty, the proximate causal relationship between the breach of duty and the damage sustained; and actual damages. *Glass v. Pitler*, 276 Ill. App. 3d 344, 349 (1st Dist. 1995). The injuries resulting from legal malpractice are not personal injuries but pecuniary injuries to intangible property interests. *Glass* at 349. Damages must be incurred and are not presumed. *Glass* at 349. It is the plaintiff’s burden to establish that “but for” the attorney’s negligence, the client would not have suffered the damages alleged. *Glass* at 349. “The proximate cause element of legal malpractice claim requires that the plaintiff show that but for the attorney’s malpractice, the client would have been successful in the undertaking the attorney was retained to perform. *Green v. Papa*, 2014 IL App. (5th) 1330029 (2014), quoting *Owens v. McDermott Will & Emery*, 316 Ill. App. 340 (2000), at 351. The plaintiff in a legal malpractice claim must plead a case within the case. *Ignarski v. Norbut*, 271 Ill. App. 3d 522 (1995).

B. Dulberg Fails to Plead Facts in Support of His Conclusory Allegations

Dulberg’s pleading and theory of recovery is confusing. Presumably, since Dulberg retained successor counsel in the underlying case, he is only complaining here about the

McGuires' underlying liability, and nothing with respect to case against David Gagnon (when an attorney is discharged and transfers a then viable matter to a successor attorney, the first lawyer cannot be held to have proximately caused the client's lost claim, see *Mitchell v. Shain, Fursel, and Burney, Ltd.*, 332 Ill. App 3d 618 (1st. Dist. 2002), and *Cedeno v. Gumbiner*, 347 Ill. App. 3d 169 (1st Dist. 2004)).

Setting aside the Estoppel and Statute of Limitations issues which will be discussed below, Dulberg's complaint for legal malpractice is rife with unsupported conclusory allegations. Dulberg fails to allege requisite facts in support of each and every element of the "underlying" case or "case within the case" against the McGuires. Simply put, Dulberg fails to plead any facts in support of his conclusions that there was some liability against the McGuires. In ¶ 21 of his complaint, Dulberg alleges negligence against Popovich and Mast, but fails to identify what actions should have been taken and were not. In ¶ 21 (a), Dulberg fails to identify what investigation and discovery should have been undertaken. In ¶¶ 21 (b) and (c), Dulberg fails to identify or discuss the law that "defendants failed to understand." In ¶ 21 (d), Dulberg fails to plead any facts about why the settlement with the McGuires was improper or "non-sensical."

Under Illinois fact pleading requirements, much more is needed. In a case of alleged professional liability, the plaintiff cannot simply allege in conclusory terms that the defendants were negligent, and that the Plaintiff could have proved up liability against the underlying defendants. He must allege why and how. Dulberg's complaint must be dismissed pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-615.

IV. DULBERG'S SETTLEMENT WITH THE MCGUIRES AND THE DOCTRINE OF JUDICIAL ESTOPPEL BAR HIS LEGAL MALPRACTICE CLAIM

Dulberg admits in ¶13 of his Complaint, that he agreed to a \$5,000.00 settlement with the McGuires. Attached to this Complaint, is an unsigned copy of the Settlement Agreement, Exhibit 1C.² Because Dulberg agreed to the settlement with the McGuires, waived and released all claims against them and their insurance carrier, and allowed the Court to enter an Order on a Good Faith Finding of Settlement (a joint tortfeasor Gagnon remained in the case), he is now estopped from taking a contrary position that the settlement was appropriate, fair, knowing and voluntary.³

The doctrine of judicial estoppel provides that a party who assumes a particular position in a proceeding is estopped from assuming a contrary position in a subsequent proceeding. *Larson vs. O'Donnell*, 361 Ill. App. 3d 388, 398 (1st Dist. 2005), *rev'd on other grounds*. In *Larson*, a plaintiff became unemployed during the pendency of his divorce. At settlement, he agreed to pay a specified dollar amount for child support and specified dollar amount for maintenance, based on the income he earned prior to his having become unemployed. *Larson* at 391. The parties and their attorneys appeared before the court to present the marital settlement agreement for approval at a "prove up". *Larson* at 392. At the prove up hearing, the plaintiff gave unequivocal testimony that he understood the terms and conditions of the agreement and acknowledged the amounts he was required to pay under the agreement. *Larson* at 392. After entry of the judgment for dissolution of marriage, the plaintiff began paying support based on a

² It does not appear that Dulberg is denying the authenticity of the Settlement Agreement, despite the fact that his signature is not attached. Mast is in possession of a signed copy of the Settlement Agreement, which Dulberg executed on January 29, 2014.

³ For the Court's convenience, attached as Exhibits 2 and 3 are the Motion for the Good Faith Finding and Court's Order granting the Good Faith Finding of Settlement. The Court may take judicial notice of its own court docket see *All Purpose Nursing Service v. Human Rights Com.*, 205 Ill. App. 3d 816, 823 (1st Dist. 1990). Notably, the McGuires also filed a counterclaim for contribution against Gagnon in the underlying case.

percentage of his unemployment income rather than the amounts required by the judgement for dissolution. He was later held in contempt for failure to pay the amounts prescribed in the judgment of dissolution and attorney's fees were assessed against him in the divorce court. He sued his former attorneys for breach of fiduciary duty and legal malpractice. *Larson* at 393. The court held that the plaintiff in *Larson* was judicially estopped from attempting to create a question of fact regarding his "actual" understanding for purposes of summary judgment by later contradicting his previous position. *Larson* at 398.

Like *Larson*, Dulberg cannot now claim that he did not knowingly and voluntarily settle and release his claims against the McGuires. Moreover, Dulberg, like all adults, is "presumed to know the contents and meaning of the obligations he undertakes when he signs a written agreement." *Premier Elec. Const. Co. vs. Ragnar Benson, Inc.* 111 Ill. App. 3d 855, 865 (1st Dist. 1982). Accordingly, Dulberg is estopped from claiming that his agreement to settle the underlying case with the McGuires was not "knowing and voluntary," and he cannot claim that he was coerced. The final decision was his alone. Dulberg is estopped from now asserting a claim for legal malpractice against his former counsel. His Complaint must be dismissed with prejudice pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-619(a)(9).

V. DULBERG'S CLAIM IS BARRED BY THE TWO YEAR STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CLAIMS AGAINST ATTORNEYS

Dulberg has failed to file his legal malpractice complaint against Popovich and Mast within the two year statute of limitations for claims against attorneys. 735 ILCS 5/13-214.3 provides for a two year statute of limitations period which shall begin to run at "the time the person bringing the action knew or reasonably should have known of the injury for which damages are sought. *Ogle v. Hotto*, 273 Ill. App. 3d 313, 318 (5th Dist. 1995). 735 ILCS 5/13-214.3(b) reads as follows:

(b) An action for damages based on tort, contract, or otherwise (i) against an attorney arising out of an act or omission in the performance of professional services or (ii) against a non-attorney employee arising out of an act or omission in the course of his or her employment by an attorney to assist the attorney in performing professional services must be commenced within two years from the time the person bringing the action knew or reasonably should have known of the injury for which damages are sought.

Dulberg's Complaint must be dismissed with prejudice pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-619(a)(5) because on its face, his claims are untimely.

Dulberg admits in ¶ 14 of Exhibit 1 that Popovich's and Mast's representation ceased in March of 2015. Without some exception to the rule, a claim for legal malpractice would have been required to be filed by March 2017. Here, the Plaintiff did not file his Legal Malpractice Complaint against Defendants until November 28, 2017 (Exhibit 1), at least seven (7) months too late. Apparently realizing that his claims are untimely, Dulberg attempts to rely on the "discovery rule." He alleges in ¶ 20, without any factual support, that the information regarding the McGuires' liability as a property owner, was "false and misleading." As discussed above, Dulberg fails to allege any specific facts about any false and misleading information or other specifics as to Mast and Popovich's negligent conduct. Dulberg fails to plead facts in support of the case within the case, i.e. the McGuires' liability in the underlying cause of action. Dulberg alleges that he was advised to seek an independent opinion from an attorney handling legal malpractice matters on or about December 16, 2016, but provides no other explanation about why he was unaware of a claim until December 16, 2016. What happened after he signed the agreement on January 29, 2014?

While there was nothing preventing Dulberg at the time of the McGuire settlement from seeking a second opinion concerning the propriety or "sense" in settling, Illinois law requires a plaintiff relying on the discovery rule to plead facts in support of reliance on the discovery rule.

In other words, the plaintiff must explain why he did not discover the cause of action until December 16, 2016. The plaintiff has the burden of proving the date of discovery. *Hermitage Corp. v. Contractors Adjustment Co.*, 166 Ill.2d 72, 85 (1995). Moreover, under Illinois law, *actual knowledge* of the alleged malpractice is not a necessary condition to trigger the running of the statute of limitations. *SK Partners I, LP v. Metro Consultants, Inc.*, 408 Ill. App. 3d 127, 130 (1st Dist. 2011) (“under the discovery rule, a statute of limitations may run despite the lack of actual knowledge of negligent conduct”) (emphasis in original)). A statute of limitations begins to run when the purportedly injured party “has a reasonable belief that the injury was caused by wrongful conduct, thereby creating an obligation to inquire further on that issue.” *Bluewater Partners v. Mason*, 2012 IL App (1st 102165 at *p. 50).

Here, Dulberg fails to allege any facts to support a delay or tolling of the statute. He retained subsequent counsel after the defendants withdrew, and could have requested a legal opinion regarding the McGuires’ liability then, why did he wait? His claim must be dismissed with prejudice pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-619(a)(5).

V. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Defendants, LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C., and HANS MAST, pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-615 and 735 ILCS 5/2-619(a)(5), and 735 ILCS 5/2-619.1, respectfully request this Honorable Court dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice, and for any further relief this Court deems fair and proper.

/s/ George K. Flynn

GEORGE K. FLYNN
CLAUSEN MILLER P.C.

GEORGE K. FLYNN
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10 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603-1098
312/855-1010
Attorneys for Defendants
gflynn@clausen.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing document was caused to be served by Email and/or U.S. Mail by depositing same in the U.S. Mail at 10 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60603, and properly addressed, with first class postage prepaid, on the 7th day of February, 2018, addressed to counsel of record as follows:

Mr. Thomas W. Gooch, III
The Gooch Firm
209 S. Main Street
Wauconda, IL 60084
gooch@goochfirm.com

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this Certificate of Service are true and correct.

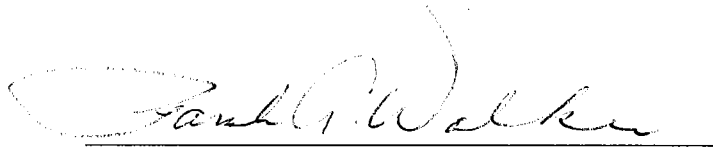
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul G. Walker", is written over a horizontal line.

EXHIBIT 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
McHENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS

PAUL DULBERG,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J.
POPOVICH, P.C., and HANS MAST,

Defendant.

No. 17LA000377

Katherine M. Keefe
Clerk of the Circuit Court
Electronically Filed
Transaction ID: 17111117451
17LA000377
11/28/2017
McHenry County, Illinois
22nd Judicial Circuit

NOTICE

THIS CASE IS HEREBY SET FOR A
SCHEDULING CONFERENCE IN
COURTROOM 201 ON
02/27/2018, AT 9:00 AM.

FAILURE TO APPEAR MAY RESULT IN
THE CASE BEING DISMISSED OR AN
ORDER OF DEFAULT BEING ENTERED.

COMPLAINT AT LAW
(Legal Malpractice)

COMES NOW your Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG (hereinafter also referred to as

"DULBERG"), by and through his attorneys, THE GOOCH FIRM, and as and for his Complaint
against THE LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C. (hereinafter also referred to as
"POPOVICH"), and HANS MAST (hereinafter also referred to as "MAST"), states the
following:

1. Your Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, is a resident of McHenry County, Illinois, and was
such a resident at all times complained of herein.
2. Your Defendant, THE LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C., is a law firm
operating in McHenry County, Illinois, and transacting business on a regular and daily basis in
McHenry County, Illinois.
3. Your Defendant, HANS MAST, is either an agent, employee, or partner of THE LAW
OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C. MAST is a licensed attorney in the State of
Illinois, and was so licensed at all times relevant to this Complaint.

4. That due to the actions and status of MAST in relation to POPOVICH, the actions and inactions of MAST are directly attributable to his employer, partnership, or principal, being THE LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPVICH, P.C.

5. Venue is therefore claimed proper in McHenry County, Illinois, as the Defendants transact substantial and regular business in and about McHenry County in the practice of law, where their office is located.

6. On or about June 28, 2011, your Plaintiff, DULBERG was involved in a horrendous accident, having been asked by his neighbors Caroline McGuire and William McGuire, in assisting a David Gagnon in the cutting down of a tree on the McGuire property. DULBERG lived in the neighborhood.

7. At this time, Gagnon lost control of the chainsaw he was using causing it to strike DULBERG. This caused substantial and catastrophic injuries to DULBERG, including but not limited to great pain and suffering, current as well as future medical expenses, in an amount in excess of \$260,000.00, along with lost wages in excess of \$250,000.00, and various other damages.

8. In May of 2012, DULBERG retained THE LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C., pursuant to a written retainer agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9. A copy of the Complaint filed by MAST on his own behalf, and on behalf of DULBERG, is attached hereto as Exhibit B, and the allegations of that Complaint are fully incorporated into this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

10. An implied term of the retainer agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A, was that at all times, the Defendants would exercise their duty of due care towards their client and conform their acts and actions within the standard of care every attorney owes his client.

11. That as Exhibit B reveals, Defendants property filed suit against not only the operator of the chain saw, but also his principals, Caroline McGuire and William McGuire, who purportedly were supervising him in his work on the premises.
12. At the time of filing of the aforesaid Complaint, MAST certified pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 137, that he had made a diligent investigation of the facts and circumstances around the Complaint he filed, and further had ascertained the appropriate law. MAST evidently believed a very good and valid cause of action existed against Caroline McGuire and William McGuire.
13. The matter proceeded through the normal stages of litigation until sometime in late 2013 or early 2014, when MAST met with DULBERG and other family members and advised them ~~there was no cause of action against William McGuire and Caroline McGuire, and told DULBERG he had no choice but to execute a release in favor of the McGuire's for the sum of \$5,000.00. DULBERG, having no choice in the matter, reluctantly agreed with MAST and to accept the sum of \$5,000.00 releasing not only William and Caroline McGuire, but also Auto-Owners Insurance Company from any further responsibility or liability in the matter. A copy of the aforesaid general release and settlement agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit C.~~
14. MAST and POPOVICH continued to represent DULBERG through to and including March of 2015, following which DULBERG and the Defendants terminated their relationship.
15. Continuously throughout the period of representation, MAST and POPOVICH represented repeatedly to DULBERG there was no possibility of any liability against William and/or Caroline McGuire and/or Auto-Owners Insurance Company, and lulled DULBERG into believing that the matter was being properly handled. Then, due to a claimed failure of communication, MAST and POPOVICH withdrew from the representation of DULBERG.

16. Thereafter, DULBERG retained other attorneys and proceeded to a binding mediation before a retired Circuit Judge, where DULBERG received a binding mediation award of \$660,000.00 in gross, and a net award of \$561,000.00. Unfortunately, a "high-low agreement" had been executed by DULBERG, reducing the maximum amount he could recover to \$300,000.00 based upon the insurance policy available. The award was substantially more than that sum of money, and could have been recovered from McGuire's had they not been dismissed from the Complaint. A copy of the aforesaid Mediation Award is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

17. The McGuire's were property owners and had property insurance covering injuries or losses on their property, as well as substantial personal assets, including the property location where the accident took place at 1016 West Elder Avenue, in the City of McHenry, Illinois,

McGuire's were well able to pay all, or a portion of the binding mediation award had they still remained parties.

18. DULBURG, in his relationship with POPOVICH and MAST, cooperated in all ways with them, furnishing all necessary information as required, and frequently conferred with them.

19. Until the time of the mediation award, DULBURG had no reason to believe he could not recover the full amount of his injuries, based on POPOVICH'S and MAST'S representations to DULBERG that he could recover the full amount of his injuries from Gagnon, and that the inclusion of the McGuire's would only complicate the case.

20. Following the execution of the mediation agreement with the "high-low agreement" contained therein, and the final mediation award, DULBURG realized for the first time that the information MAST and POPOVICH had given DULBERG was false and misleading, and that in fact, the dismissal of the McGuire's was a serious and substantial mistake. Following the

mediation, DULBERG was advised to seek an independent opinion from an attorney handling Legal Malpractice matters, and received that opinion on or about December 16, 2016.

21. MAST and POPOVICH, jointly and severally, breached the duties owed DULBURG by violating the standard of care owed DULBERG in the following ways and respects:

- a) Failed to take such actions as were necessary during their representation of DULBERG to fix liability against the property owners of the subject property (the McGuire's) who employed Gagnon, and sought the assistance of DULBERG;
- b) Failed to thoroughly investigate liability issues against property owners of the subject property;
- c) Failed to conduct necessary discovery, so as to fix the liability of the property owners to DULBERG;
- d) Failed to understand the law pertaining to a property owner's rights, duties and responsibilities to someone invited onto their property;
- e) Improperly urged DULBURG to accept a nonsensical settlement from the property owners, and dismissed them from all further responsibility;
- f) Failed to appreciate and understand further moneys could not be received as against Gagnon, and that the McGuire's and their obvious liability were a very necessary party to the litigation;
- g) Falsely advised DULBURG throughout the period of their representation, that the actions taken regarding the McGuire's was proper in all ways and respects, and that DULBURG had no choice but to accept the settlement;

h) Failed to properly explain to DULBURG all ramifications of accepting the McGuire settlement, and giving him the option of retaining alternative counsel to review the matter;

i) Continually reassured DULBURG that the course of action as to the property owners was proper and appropriate;

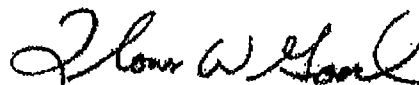
j) Were otherwise negligent in their representation of DULBERG, concealing from him necessary facts for DULBURG to make an informed decision as to the McGuire's, instead coercing him into signing a release and settlement agreement and accept a paltry sum of \$5,000.00 for what was a grievous injury.

22. That DULBERG suffered serious and substantial damages, not only as a result of the injury as set forth in the binding mediation award, but due to the direct actions of MAST and POPOVICH in urging DULBURG to release the McGuire's, lost the sum of well over \$300,000.00 which would not have occurred but for the acts of MAST and THE LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C.

WHEREFORE, your Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG prays this Honorable Court to enter judgment on such verdict as a jury of twelve (12) shall return, together with the costs of suit and such other and further relief as may be just, all in excess of the jurisdictional minimums of this Honorable Court.

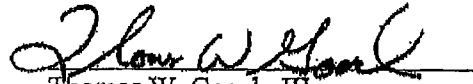
Respectfully submitted by,

PAUL DULBERG, Plaintiff, by his
attorneys THE GOOCH FIRM,



Thomas W. Gooch, III

PLAINTIFF HEREBY DEMANDS A TRIAL BY JURY OF TWELVE (12) PERSONS.


Thomas W. Gooch, III

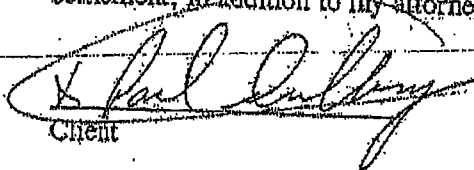
Thomas W. Gooch, III
THE GOOCH FIRM
209 S. Main Street
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847-526-0110
ARDC No.: 3123355
gooch@goochfirm.com
office@goochfirm.com

CONTRACT FOR LEGAL SERVICES

I agree to employ the LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C. (hereinafter "my attorney") to represent me in the prosecution or settlement of my claim against persons or entities responsible for causing me to suffer injuries and damages on the _____ day of _____, 20____.

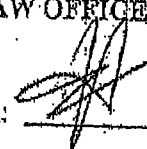
My attorney agrees to make no charge for legal services unless a recovery is made in my claim. The approval of any settlement amount cannot be made without my knowledge and consent.

I agree to pay my attorney in consideration for his legal services a sum equal to one-third (33 1/3%) of my recovery from my claim by suit or settlement; this will increase to ~~44 1/3~~ % in the event my claim results in more than one (1) trial and/or an appeal of a trial. I understand my attorney may need to incur reasonable expenses in properly handling my claim including, but not limited to, expenses such as accident reports, filing fees, court reporters fees, video fees, records fees, and physician fees. I understand those expenses will be taken out of my settlement, in addition to my attorney's legal fee.


Client

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH

Client

By: 

Date: _____

Date: _____

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C.
3416 West Elm Street
McHenry, Illinois 60050
815/344-3797



COPY
MAY 15 2012
KATHLEEN M. KAUF
McHENRY CITY CLERK

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF McHENRY) SS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
McHENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS

PAUL DULBERG,
Plaintiff,

vs.

No.:

12LA178

DAVID GAGNON, Individually, and as
Agent of CAROLINE MCGUIRE and BILL
MCGUIRE, and CAROLINE MCGUIRE
and BILL MCGUIRE, Individually,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

NOW COMES the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, by his attorneys, LAW OFFICES OF
THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C., and complaining against the Defendants, DAVID GAGNON,
Individually, and as Agent of CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, and CAROLINE
McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, individually, and states as follows:

Count I

Paul Dulberg vs. David Gagnon, individually, and as Agent of Caroline and Bill McGuire

1. On June 28, 2011, the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, lived in the City of McHenry,
County of McHenry, Illinois.

2. On June 28, 2011, Defendants CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE
lived, controlled, managed and maintained a single family home located at 1016 W. Elder
Avenue, in the City of McHenry, County of McHenry, Illinois.

ALL STATE LEGAL
PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
B

NOTICE
BY LOCAL RULE 3.10

THIS CASE IS HEREBY SET FOR SCHEDULING
CONFERENCE IN COURTROOM 206 ON
JULY 18, 2012, AT 2:00 PM
FAILURE TO APPEAR MAY RESULT IN THE CASE
BEING DISMISSED OR AN ORDER OF
DEFAULT BEING ENTERED.

DEFENDANT'S NOTICE
BY LOCAL RULE 3.10
THIS CASE IS HEREBY SET FOR SCHEDULING
CONFERENCE IN COURTROOM 206 ON
JULY 18, 2012, AT 2:00 PM
FAILURE TO APPEAR MAY RESULT IN THE CASE
BEING DISMISSED OR AN ORDER OF
DEFAULT BEING ENTERED.

3. On June 28, 2011, the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was living and/or staying at his parent's home at 1016 W. Elder Avenue, in the City of McHenry, County of McHenry, Illinois.

4. On June 28, 2011, the Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE contracted, hired the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, to cut down, trim and/or maintain the trees and brush at their premises at 1016 W. Elder Avenue, in the City of McHenry, County of McHenry, Illinois.

5. On June 28, 2011, and at the request and with the authority and permission of the Defendants CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, and for their benefit, the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was working under their supervision and control while engaged in cutting, trimming and maintaining trees and brush at the premises at 1016 W. Elder Avenue, in the City of McHenry, County of McHenry, Illinois.

6. On June 28, 2011, as part of his work at the subject property, the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was authorized, instructed, advised and permitted to use a chainsaw to assist him in his work for Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, which was owned by the McGuires.

7. On June 28, 2011, the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was under the supervision and control of Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, and was working as their apparent and actual agent, and was then acting and working in the scope of his agency for Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE.

8. On June 28, 2011, and while the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was working in the course and scope of his agency for Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, and was under their supervision and control, Defendant, DAVID GAGNON was in use of a chainsaw while trimming a tree and branch.

9. On June 28, 2011, and while Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was in use of a chainsaw while trimming a tree and branch, Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, asked for and/or requested the assistance of the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, to hold the tree branch while Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, trimmed the branch with the chainsaw.

10. On June 28, 2011, and while Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was in sole control, use and operation of the subject chainsaw, the chainsaw was caused to strike and injure the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG.

11. At all relevant times, Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, knew of Defendant, DAVID GAGNON's use of the chainsaw in the presence of the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, and knew that such created a danger to the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG's safety.

12. That at all relevant times, the Defendants, DAVID GAGNON, as agent of CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, owed a duty to use care and caution in his operation of a known dangerous instrumentality.

13. On June 28, 2011, the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was negligent in one or more of the following ways:

- a. Failed to maintain control over the operating of the chainsaw;
- b. Failed to take precaution not to allow the chainsaw to move toward the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, so as to cause injury;
- c. Failed to warn the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, of the dangers existing from the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON's inability to control the chainsaw;
- d. Failed to keep a proper distance from the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, while operating the chainsaw;
- e. Otherwise was negligent in operation and control of the chainsaw.

14. That as a proximate result of the Defendant's negligence, the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, was injured externally; he has experienced and will in the future experience pain and suffering; he has been permanently scarred and/or disabled; and has become obligated for large sums of money for medical bills and will in the future become obligated for additional sums of money for medical care, and has lost time from work and/or from earning wages due to such injury.

15. That at the above time and date, the Defendant's negligence can be inferred from the circumstances of the occurrence as the instrument of the injury was under the control of the Defendant and therefore, negligence can be presumed under the doctrine of *Res Ipsa Loquitur*.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, demands judgment against Defendants, DAVID GAGNON, and CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE in an amount in excess of \$50,000.00, plus costs of this action.

Count II

Paul Dulberg vs. Caroline McGuire and Bill McGuire

15. That the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, restates and realleges paragraphs 1 through 14, in Count I, above, as paragraphs 1 through 15 of Count II, as if fully alleged herein.

16. That at all relevant times, the Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, owned, controlled, maintained and supervised the premises whereat the accident to the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, occurred.

17. That at all relevant times, the Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, were in control of and had the right to advise, instruct and demand that the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, act or work in a safe and reasonable manner.

18. That at all relevant times, the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON, was acting as the agent, actual and apparent, of Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, and was acting at their request and in their best interests and to their benefit as in a joint enterprise.

19. That at all relevant times, Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, knew DAVID GAGNON was operating a chainsaw with the assistance of the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, and had the right to discharge or terminate the Defendant, DAVID GAGNON's work for any reason.

20. That at all relevant times, Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, owed a duty to supervise and control Defendant, DAVID GAGNON's activities on the property so as not to create a unreasonable hazard to others, including the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG.

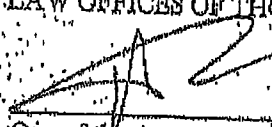
21. On June 28, 2011, the Defendants, CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, were negligent in one or more of the following ways:

- a. Failed to control operation of the chainsaw;
- b. Failed to take precaution not to allow the chainsaw to move toward the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, so as to cause injury;
- c. Failed to warn the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, of the dangers existing from the Defendant's inability to control the chainsaw;
- d. Failed to keep the chainsaw a proper distance from the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, while operating the chainsaw;
- e. Otherwise was negligent in operation and control of the chainsaw.

22. That as a proximate result of the Defendant's negligence, the Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, was injured externally; he has experienced and will in the future experience pain and suffering; he has been permanently scarred and/or disabled; and has become obligated for large sums of money for medical bills and will in the future become obligated for additional sums of money for medical care, and has lost time from work and/or from earning wages due to such injury.

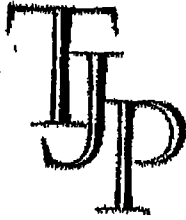
WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, PAUL DULBERG, demands judgment against Defendants,
CAROLINE McGUIRE and BILL McGUIRE, in an amount in excess of \$50,000.00, plus costs
of this action.

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C.



One of the Attorneys for Plaintiff

Hans A. Mast
LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. POPOVICH, P.C.
3416 West Elm Street
Lake, Illinois 60050
(815) 344-3797
ARDC No. 06203624



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THOMAS J. POPOVICH
HANS A. MAST
JOHN A. KONNAK

MARK J. VOGG
JAMES P. TUTAJ
ROBERT J. LUMBER
THERESA M. FREEMAN

January 24, 2014

Paul Dulberg
4606 Hayden Court
McHenry, IL 60051

RE: *Paul Dulberg vs. David Gagnon, Caroline McGuire and Bill McGuire*
McHenry County Case: 12 LA 178

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed the General Release and Settlement Agreement from defense counsel for Caroline and Bill McGuire. Please Release and return it to me in the enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

COPY
HANS A. MAST

smg
Enclosure



WAUKESHA OFFICE
210 NORTH MARTIN LUTHER
KING JR. AVENUE
WAUKESHA, IL 60085

GENERAL RELEASE AND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

NOW COMES PAUL DULBERG, and in consideration of the payment of Five-Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars to him, by or on behalf of the WILLIAM MCGUIRE and CAROLYN MCGUIRE (aka Bill McGuire; improperly named as Caroline McGuire) and AUTO-OWNERS INSURANCE COMPANY, the payment and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, PAUL DULBERG does hereby release and discharge the WILLIAM MCGUIRE and CAROLYN MCGUIRE and AUTO-OWNERS INSURANCE COMPANY, and any agents or employees of the WILLIAM MCGUIRE and CAROLYN MCGUIRE and AUTO-OWNERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of and from any and all causes of action, claims and demands of whatsoever kind or nature including, but not limited to, any claim for personal injuries and property damage arising out of a certain chain saw incident that allegedly occurred on or about June 28, 2011, within and upon the premises known commonly as 1016 West Elder Avenue, City of McHenry, County of McHenry, State of Illinois.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD that there is presently pending a cause of action in the Circuit Court of the 22nd Judicial Circuit, McHenry County, Illinois entitled "Paul Dulberg, Plaintiff, vs. David Gagnon, Individually, and as agent of Caroline McGuire and Bill McGuire, and Caroline McGuire and Bill McGuire, Individually, Defendants", Cause No. 2012 LA 178, and that this settlement is contingent upon WILLIAM MCGUIRE and CAROLYN MCGUIRE being dismissed with prejudice as parties to said lawsuit pursuant to a finding by the Circuit Court that the settlement between the parties constitutes a good faith settlement for purposes of the Illinois Joint Tortfeasor Contribution Act, 740 ILCS 100/0.01, *et seq.*

IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD that as part of the consideration for this agreement the undersigned represents and warrants as follows (check applicable boxes):

- ☐ I was not 65 or older on the date of the occurrence.
- ☐ I was not receiving SSI or SSDI on the date of the occurrence.
- ☐ I am not eligible to receive SSI or SSDI.
- ☐ I am not currently receiving SSI or SSDI.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD:

- a. That any subrogated claims or liens for medical expenses paid by or on behalf of PAUL DULBERG shall be the responsibility PAUL DULBERG, including, but not limited to, any Medicare liens. Any and all reimbursements of medical expenses to subrogated parties, including Medicare's rights of reimbursement, if any, shall be PAUL DULBERG's responsibility, and not the responsibility of the parties released herein.
- b. That any outstanding medical expenses are PAUL DULBERG's responsibility and all payment of medical expenses hereafter shall be PAUL DULBERG's responsibility, and not the responsibility of the parties released

- o. That PAUL DULBERG agrees to save and hold harmless and indemnify the parties released herein against any claims made by any medical providers, including, but not limited to Medicare or parties subrogated to the rights to recover medical or Medicare payments.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD by the parties hereto that this agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties with regard to materials set forth herein, and shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto, jointly and severally, and the executors, conservators, administrators, guardians, personal representatives, heirs and successors of each.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD that this settlement is a compromise of a doubtful and disputed claim and no liability is admitted as a consequence hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal on the dates set forth below.

Dated: _____

PAUL DULBERG

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS.
COUNTY OF MCHENRY)

PAUL DULBERG personally appeared before me this date and acknowledged that she executed the foregoing Release and Settlement Agreement as his own free act and deed for the uses and purposes set forth therein.

Dated this _____ day of January, 2014.

Notary Public



Binding Mediation Award

Paul Dulberg

v.

ADR Systems File # 33391BMAG

David Gagnon

On December 8, 2016, the matter was called for binding mediation before the Honorable James P. Etchingham, (Ret.), in Chicago, IL. According to the agreement entered into by the parties, if a voluntary settlement through negotiation could not be reached the mediator would render a settlement award which would be binding to the parties. Pursuant to that agreement the mediator finds as follows:

Finding in favor of:

Paul Dulberg

Gross Award:

\$660,000.

Comparative fault:

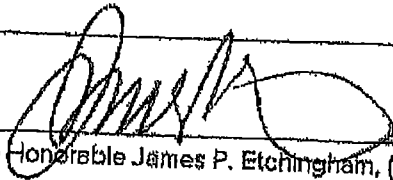
15

% (if applicable)

Net Award:

\$561,000

Comments/Explanation

Medical\$ 60,000.Future medical\$ 200,000.Lost wage\$ 250,000.P+L75,000.L+L75,000.

 The Honorable James P. Etchingham, (Ret.)

ADR Systems • 20 North Clark Street • Floor 28 • Chicago, IL 60602
 312.950.2260 • Info@adrsystems.com • www.adrsystems.com

Received 11-28-2017 04:31 PM / Circuit Clerk Accepted on 11-29-2017 09:53 AM / Transaction #17111117451 / Case #17LA0007

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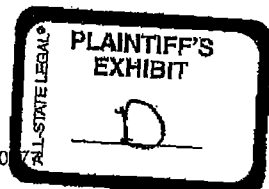


EXHIBIT 2

40/

STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 22ND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF McHENRY

PAUL DULBERG,

Plaintiff,

vs.

DAVID GAGNON, Individually, and as
Agent of CAROLINE MCGUIRE and BILL
MCGUIRE, and CAROLINE MCGUIRE
and BILL MCGUIRE, Individually,

Defendants.

Case No. 12 LA 178

FILED

JAN 13 2014

KATHERINE M. KEEFE
McHENRY CTY. CIR. CLK.

**MOTION FOR GOOD FAITH FINDING AND FOR ORDER OF
DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE BY DEFENDANTS BILL MCGUIRE
AND CAROLYN MCGUIRE**

Defendants, BILL MCGUIRE (aka William McGuire) and CAROLYN MCGUIRE (improperly named Caroline), by and through their attorneys, Cicero, France, Barch & Alexander, P.C., hereby move this Court to dismiss all claims against them with prejudice and further request this Court to find that the settlement set forth in this motion was made in good faith and within the meaning and contemplation of the Illinois Contribution Among Joint Tortfeasors Act, 740 ILCS 100/1, et seq. In support of their Motion, Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire state as follows:

1. On or about March 15, 2012, Plaintiff Paul Dulberg filed a multiple count complaint seeking damages for personal injuries he generally attributes to a chain saw incident that occurred on or about June 28, 2011, at and upon the premises owned by Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire, known commonly as 1016 West Elder Avenue, City of McHenry, County of McHenry, State of Illinois.

2. Plaintiff generally alleges that Defendant David Gagnon injured him with a chain

saw while working under the supervision and control of Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire. Defendant David Gagnon denies any and all liability for Plaintiff Paul Dulberg's injuries. Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire also deny any and all liability for Plaintiff Paul Dulberg's injuries and further deny that Defendant David Gagnon was under their control and supervision and working or acting as their employee or agent at the time of the alleged chain saw incident.

3. On February 1, 2013, Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire filed a cross-claim for contribution against Defendant David Gagnon. The cross-claim for contribution seeks contribution from Defendant David Gagnon for injuries claimed by Plaintiff Paul Dulberg and is based upon the terms and provisions of the Illinois Contribution Among Joint Tortfeasors Act, 740 ILCS 100/1, et seq.

4. Plaintiff Paul Dulberg and Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire have negotiated a settlement of all claims which Plaintiff brought or could have brought against Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire. The settlement was negotiated at arm's length over a substantial period of time, and with the advice of counsel on the part of both parties. There is no collusion or fraud on the part of any of the parties to the negotiation.

5. Pursuant to Section 100/2(c) of the Contribution Act, an alleged tortfeasor that settles with a claimant in good faith shall be discharged from liability for contribution to any other tortfeasors.

6. Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire deny and continue to deny liability to Plaintiff Paul Dulberg and further contest the nature and scope of the injuries Plaintiff Paul Dulberg attributes to the subject chain saw incident.

7. The lump-sum payment of \$5,000.00 to Plaintiff Paul Dulberg by or on behalf of

Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire constitutes adequate consideration for purposes of a good faith settlement under Section 100/2(c) of the Contribution Act.

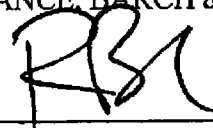
8. Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire respectfully suggest that the settlement with Plaintiff Paul Dulberg is and was made in good faith within the meaning of the Illinois Contribution Among Joint Tortfeasors Act, 740 ILCS 100/2(c).

WHEREFORE, the Defendants, BILL MCGUIRE and CAROLYN MCGUIRE, respectfully pray for the Court as follows:

- (1) For an Order declaring that the settlement between Plaintiff Paul Dulberg and Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire was made and entered into in good faith within the meaning of the Illinois Contribution Among Joint Tortfeasors Act, 740 ILCS 100/1, et seq.;
- (2) For an Order dismissing all civil complaints, cross-claims, counterclaims and contribution claims currently pending against Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire, and arising out of or otherwise connected to the injuries claimed by Plaintiff Paul Dulberg, with prejudice;
- (3) For an Order declaring that any potential future claims against Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire, including, without limitation, claims for contribution arising out of or otherwise connected to the chain saw incident and injuries claimed by Plaintiff Paul Dulberg, are barred;
- (4) For an Order declaring for purposes of Illinois Supreme Court Rule 304(a) that there is no just reason to delay enforcement or appeal of the Dismissal Order; and
- (5) That this Court enter an order granting such further relief as this Court deems just.

CAROLYN MCGUIRE and BILL MCGUIRE, Defendants,
by their attorneys,
CICERO, FRANCE, BARCH & ALEXANDER, P.C.,

By


RONALD A. BARCH (6209572)

Cicero, France, Barch & Alexander, P.C.
6323 East Riverside Blvd.
Rockford, IL 61114
815/226-7700
815/226-7701 (fax)

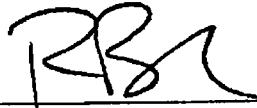
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing document was
served upon:

Attorney Perry A. Accardo
Law Office of M. Gerard Gregoire
200 N. LaSalle St., Ste 2650
Chicago, IL 60601-1092

Attorney Hans A. Mast
Law Offices of Thomas J. Popovich
3416 West Elm Street
McHenry, IL 60050

by depositing the same in the United States Post Office Box addressed as above, postage prepaid,
at Rockford, Illinois, at 5:00 o'clock p.m. on 1/9/14.



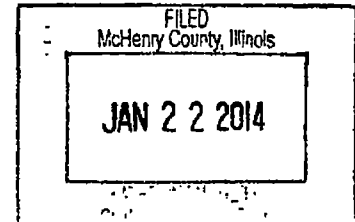
Cicero, France, Barch & Alexander, P.C.
6323 East Riverside Blvd.
Rockford, IL 61114
815/226-7700
815/226-7701 (fax)

EXHIBIT 3

ORD 1

STATE OF ILLINOIS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 22ND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF McHENRY

PAUL DULBERG,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	Case No. 12 LA 178
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
DAVID GAGNON, Individually, and as	)	
Agent of CAROLINE MCGUIRE and BILL	)	
MCGUIRE, and CAROLINE MCGUIRE	)	
and BILL MCGUIRE, Individually,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	



GOOD FAITH FINDING AND ORDER OF DISMISSAL

THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard on the Motion for Good Faith Finding and for Order of Dismissal with Prejudice filed by Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire, and the Court being fully advised in the premises,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

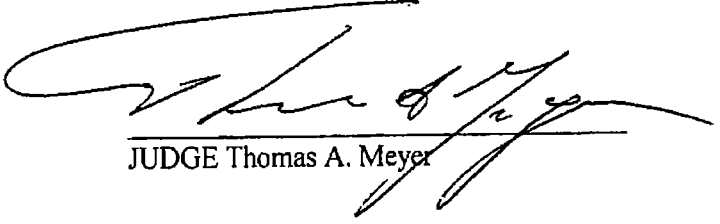
1. That settlement between Plaintiff Paul Dulberg and Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire (improperly named Caroline) constitutes a fair and reasonable and good faith settlement within the meaning of the Illinois Joint Tortfeasor Contribution Act, 740 ILCS 0.01 et seq.

2. That the good faith settlement shall henceforth constitute a bar to any and all claims that Plaintiff Paul Dulberg and Defendant David Gagnon and other known or unknown tortfeasors may have against Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire on account of or arising out of the injuries, if any, sustained by Plaintiff Paul Dulberg as a result of the alleged chain saw accident that occurred on June 28, 2011, whether by way of original action, third party claim, cross-claim, counterclaim, claim for contribution or otherwise.

3. That Defendants Bill McGuire and Carolyn McGuire be and are hereby dismissed from the above-captioned lawsuit as party defendants and cross-claimants, with prejudice, and in bar of further suit.

4. That that there is no just reason to delay the enforcement or appeal of this good faith finding and order of dismissal.

DATED: _____


JUDGE Thomas A. Meyer

Prepared by:
Ronald A. Barch
Cicero, France, Barch & Alexander, PC
6323 East Riverside Blvd.
Rockford, IL 61114
815/226-7700