

M.N. v Archdiocese of N.Y.

2025 NY Slip Op 31705(U)

April 17, 2025

Supreme Court, New York County

Docket Number: Index No. 950156/2019

Judge: Sabrina Kraus

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**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK COUNTY**

PRESENT: HON. SABRINA KRAUS PART CVA 1 / 57M

Justice

-----X

M. N.,

Plaintiff,

- v -

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK, ST. MATTHEW
CHURCH, ST. MATTHEW SCHOOL

Defendants.

-----X

INDEX NO. 950156/2019
MOTION DATE 03/17/2025
MOTION SEQ. NO. 002 003

**DECISION + ORDER ON
MOTION**

The following e-filed documents, listed by NYSCEF document number (Motion 002) 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 137, 138

were read on this motion to/for JUDGMENT - SUMMARY.

The following e-filed documents, listed by NYSCEF document number (Motion 003) 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136

were read on this motion to/for JUDGMENT - SUMMARY.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff commenced this CVA action alleging that from 1981 through 1983, he was sexually abused by Father Michael O’Hara (O’Hara), his basketball coach and seventh and eighth grade teacher, at St. Matthew School.

The complaint asserts a cause of action for negligence as to each of the defendants. Both defendants have moved for summary judgment. For the reasons set forth below, the motions are denied.

FACTS

The following facts are taken from the 22 NYCRR § 202.8-g statements of fact and responses submitted by the parties, and unless otherwise noted are uncontested by any evidence in the record.

From 1978 through 1983, Michael O'Hara ("O'Hara") was employed as a teacher and basketball coach at St. Matthew School, a Catholic School within the geographical and ecclesiastical bounds of the Archdiocese of New York.

From 1966 through 1986, O'Hara was also employed by the Archdiocese as a teacher at various parochial schools within the Archdiocese of New York.

Plaintiff enrolled at St. Matthew School in the first grade and remained there until his eighth-grade graduation in 1982. Plaintiff first heard of O'Hara while he was in the fifth grade at St. Matthew School when O'Hara was his older sister's teacher. Plaintiff was introduced to O'Hara near or around the fall of 1980 when O'Hara was Plaintiff's seventh and eighth grade history and physical education teacher. O'Hara was also Plaintiff's seventh and eighth grade basketball coach.

On multiple occasions during seventh, eighth and ninth grade (1981-1983), Plaintiff was sexually abused by O'Hara at O'Hara's apartment in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, O'Hara's apartment in Dobbs Ferry, New York, O'Hara's car, on a day trip to Howe Caverns, and at St. Matthew School.

O'Hara's sexual abuse of Plaintiff began when Plaintiff started to clean O'Hara's apartment. O'Hara asked Plaintiff if he wanted to clean his apartment and make five dollars an hour. The first time Plaintiff went to O'Hara's apartment they went through how O'Hara would like the apartment cleaned.

The following week, Plaintiff went to O'Hara's apartment again to clean after basketball practice. The next time Plaintiff went to O'Hara's apartment to clean, O'Hara left pornographic magazines on his coffee table for Plaintiff to see.

The following week, Plaintiff returned to clean O'Hara's apartment. During this time, there were pornographic magazines out in the open again. When Plaintiff finished cleaning O'Hara's bathroom, he walked down the hallway to find O'Hara masturbating on his bed. O'Hara explained to Plaintiff that he was pleasuring himself because he needed to guide Plaintiff to "get off". O'Hara instructed Plaintiff to sit down in a chair. Plaintiff started to look through the pornographic magazines and got an erection. Confused as to what was happening, Plaintiff kept running back and forth to the bathroom. O'Hara eventually started to guide Plaintiff on what to do. O'Hara told Plaintiff to start massaging himself and to remove his pants and underwear. Plaintiff ran to the bathroom again. When Plaintiff returned, O'Hara started to masturbate Plaintiff and told him to focus on the magazines. After Plaintiff ejaculated, O'Hara cleaned him off with a dishtowel and massaged either Oil of Olay or Noxzema into his penis.

The sexual abuse continued on a weekly basis at O'Hara's apartment with O'Hara masturbating Plaintiff. The sexual abuse escalated to O'Hara performing oral sex on Plaintiff and having Plaintiff masturbate O'Hara's penis. The sexual abuse by O'Hara continued to occur once a week, with it sometimes occurring more than once a week, for the remainder of Plaintiff's seventh grade school year. The sexual abuse occurred approximately ten to fifteen times at St. Matthew School during Plaintiff's seventh grade year. O'Hara would send Plaintiff out of class down to the gymnasium storage closet or behind the auditorium stage and would either perform oral sex and/or masturbate Plaintiff.

St. Matthew School has a ground floor, a lower level and a floor above the ground floor. The gymnasium is located on the ground level. Classrooms are located on the floor above the ground floor. The gymnasium is also used as an auditorium and, as such, includes a stage.

In approximately June 1981, O'Hara took Plaintiff and other students on a day trip to Howe Caverns. Here, O'Hara had Plaintiff and another boy, M.G., fondle each other in the cave while he watched. Further while at Howe Caverns, O'Hara had Plaintiff and M.G. stay back in the car so they could spend time together. While back at the car together, Plaintiff masturbated inside the car and M.G. masturbated outside standing next to the car.

The sexual abuse by O'Hara continued into Plaintiff's eighth grade year. Plaintiff was going to O'Hara's apartment daily, except on Sundays. The sexual abuse also continued to occur and escalated once a month at St. Matthew School during Plaintiff's eighth grade year. O'Hara attempted to digitally penetrate Plaintiff on at least one occasion during the seventh grade. He tried again during the eighth grade. Plaintiff did not want O'Hara to digitally penetrate him so O'Hara asked Plaintiff to digitally penetrate O'Hara. While Plaintiff was performing oral sex on O'Hara he penetrated O'Hara's anus with his finger. This occurred approximately ten to fifteen times.

On multiple occasions, O'Hara wanted Plaintiff to penetrate him in his anus with Plaintiff's penis. Plaintiff did everything in his power to ejaculate quickly so that he could not penetrate O'Hara in his anus with his penis.

Further, O'Hara would have Plaintiff and other classmates come over to his apartment at the same time and would instruct them to perform sexual acts, including oral sex on each other. After they were finished, O'Hara would clean them off and put Noxzema on them. There were multiple occasions where the sexual abuse of Plaintiff would occur with another classmate at

O'Hara's apartment. The sexual abuse included the boys performing sexual acts on one another, O'Hara performing sexual acts on the boys, and the boys performing sexual acts on O'Hara. O'Hara would often take Polaroid pictures of the boys performing sexual acts on one another.

The sexual abuse continued to occur while Plaintiff was in the ninth grade at Sacred Heart. In approximately the spring of 1983, O'Hara called Plaintiff and told him that he needed his assistance. The next day, O'Hara picked Plaintiff up from his house and drove him to his apartment in Dobbs Ferry, New York to help him destroy Polaroid pictures he had of students he was abusing, including pictures of Plaintiff. O'Hara had to destroy the pictures because one of the student's parents caught the student masturbating to a pornographic magazine from O'Hara. The student, M.F., told his parents what was occurring between him and O'Hara. M.F.'s father went to O'Hara to discuss it. They brought down another victim of O'Hara's, K.H., who confirmed the story. K.H.'s father and M.F.'s father went to O'Hara together and told him he needed to leave the school or there would be consequences.

O'Hara was a sexual predator and serial pedophile with as many as 200 victims over a period of approximately twenty-five years.

In or about 1966, a complaint of child sexual abuse was made against O'Hara by a child who was a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 115. Troop 115 met at and was associated with St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church ("St. Thomas") in West Hempstead, New York. A priest at St. Thomas wrote to the Scout Executive of the Nassau County Boy Scouts informing Boy Scouts that Scoutmaster of Troop 115, O'Hara, had given a boy a Playboy Magazine. O'Hara "proceeded to touch the boy impurely and invited the boy to do the same to him".

Thereafter, on August 23, 1966, the Nassau County Scout Executive wrote to the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, Director of Division of Personnel in an effort to put O'Hara on the Boy Scouts' "Red Flag List." The memorandum explains that a meeting was held with Reverend Dolan, the pastor of O'Hara's church, pertaining to O'Hara's history of molesting children. As a result, O'Hara was asked to resign from his position as Scoutmaster and was up before the Board of Education with a determination to be made by the Catholic Church regarding his teaching position.

Despite O'Hara being forced to resign from his position as Scoutmaster in 1966 and the Catholic School's Board of Education meeting to discuss O'Hara's future as a teacher in the Catholic School System, O'Hara's career as a parochial schoolteacher continued unabated, and he was employed as a teacher within parochial schools for over twenty years thereafter.

O'Hara completed his first application for employment as an elementary school teacher in the Archdiocese of New York in September of 1966. On said application, O'Hara listed Father J. Dolan as a reference. Father J. Dolan was one of the priests who met with O'Hara after he was accused of child sexual abuse in 1966, and asked O'Hara to resign from his position as Scoutmaster of Troop 115.

During the deposition of Sister Anastasio, she stated that "[a] smart principal would have checked references that were listed on the resume." Moreover, Sister Anastasio stated that the principals had the ability to contact prior employers listed on a teacher's resume.

In 1975, during O'Hara's tenure as camp director of Camp Hayes in Godeffroy, New York, it was reported that O'Hara sexually abused campers. One of O'Hara's victims, James Clemente, disclosed the sexual abuse perpetrated by O'Hara to Archdiocesan priest Father Stinner. Instead of reporting to law enforcement or investigating the allegations of abuse, Father

Stinner told him never to speak of the sexual abuse again.¹ The Archdiocese does dispute this allegation to the extent of claiming that Clemente had made contradictory statements at different times as to when he first disclosed his abuse by O'Hara.

Father Stinner was a teacher at John S. Burke High School. At all relevant times herein, John S. Buke High School was operated by the Superintendent's Office of the Department of Education of the Archdiocese of New York, and a separately incorporated entity.

In 1975, the unwritten rules of the Department of Education of the Archdiocese of New York would have expected Father Stinner to report the allegations of child sexual abuse to the principal of John S. Buke High School. Thereafter the principal should have independently terminated O'Hara or sought advice from the Office of the Superintendent of the Department of Education of the Archdiocese of New York. At all relevant times herein, if a pastor received a report that a teacher was sexually abusing kids at a parish school the pastor was required to report the allegations to the Archdiocese of New York.

In 1979, Peter Clemente – brother of O'Hara victim James Clemente, wrote a letter to Cardinal Terence Cooke, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York, informing Cardinal Cooke that Peter Clemente had found several trash bags filled with child pornography in O'Hara's cabin at Camp Hayes.

Plaintiff never told anyone about the abuse and does not know if anyone witnessed the abuse at school or was aware that when O'Hara excused him from class and sent him to the gym O'Hara later joined him and abused him there. Other than the other students who O'Hara abused

¹ The Court takes judicial notice that in 2002, the Archdiocese included Fr. Stinner's name on a list of priests credibly accused of sexual abuse of children. In 2005, Fr. Stinner was laicized. He died in August 2017. [Sexual Abuse Crisis | Archdiocese of New York](https://archny.org/ministries-and-offices/child-protecetion/list/) <https://archny.org/ministries-and-offices/child-protecetion/list/>.

at his apartment at the same time O'Hara abused Plaintiff, Plaintiff does not know if anyone knew that he was regularly at O'Hara's apartment.

There is no evidence in the record that St. Matthews maintained records that referred to reports of sexual abuse and the only witness produced by St. Matthews denied knowledge of the School maintaining any such records.

The Department of Education of the Archdiocese of New York "put out" policies that schools located within the geographical and ecclesiastic bounds of the Archdiocese of New York are required to follow.

The Archbishop of New York has the ultimate authority over religious education within the geographical and ecclesiastical bounds of the Archdiocese of New York.

It was a policy and procedure of the Superintendent's Office of the Department of Education of the Archdiocese of New York not to hire teachers who had been previously accused of sexually abusing children. This unwritten policy was in place to protect the welfare of children attending parochial schools within the geographical and ecclesiastic bounds of the Archdiocese of New York

DISCUSSION

Summary judgment is a drastic remedy that should be granted only if no triable issues of fact exist, and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Alvarez v. Prospect Hosp.*, 68 N.Y.2d 320, 324 (1986). To establish entitlement to summary judgment, the moving party is required to "make a prima facie showing of entitlement to judgment as a matter of law, tendering sufficient evidence to eliminate any material issues of fact from the case." *Winegrad v. New York Univ. Med. Ctr.*, 64 N.Y.2d 851 (1985). Only if the moving party satisfies this burden does the burden shift to the nonmoving party "to produce evidentiary proof in admissible form sufficient

to establish the existence of material issues of fact which require a trial of the action.” *Alvarez v. Prospect Hospital* 68 N.Y.2d 320, 324 (1986).

The Court must view the evidence “in a light most favorable to the party opposing the motion, giving [that party] the benefit of every favorable inference.” *International Rescue Committee v. Reliance Insurance Co.*, 230 A.D.2d 641 (1st Dep’t 1996).

A plaintiff bringing a negligence action must allege "a duty owed to the plaintiff by the defendant, a breach of that duty, and injury proximately resulting therefrom" (*Moore Charitable Found. v PJT Partners, Inc.*, 40 NY3d 150, 157 [2023] [*Moore*], citing *Pasternack v Laboratory Corp. of Am. Holdings*, 27 NY3d 817, 825 [2016]; *Solomon v City of New York*, 66 NY2d 1026, 1027 [1985]; *Akins v Glens Falls City School Dist.*, 53 NY2d 325, 333 [1981]).

It is well settled that a defendants’ burden cannot be satisfied merely by pointing to gaps in the plaintiff’s proof, and that movants herein are required to affirmatively demonstrate the merit of an alleged defense. *In re New York City Asbestos Litigation (Carriero)*, 174 A.D.3d 461 (1st Dept. 2019); *CM v West Babylon Union Free School District* 231 AD3d 809 (2nd Dept., 2024); *Doe v Orange-Ulster Bd. Of Coop. Educ. Servs.* 4 AD3d 387, 388-89 (2nd Dept., 2004).

In the following cases the Appellate Division, Second Department² reversed the trial court’s award of summary judgment and dismissal of claims regarding sexual abuse by a teacher of a student, because defendants had not established an entitlement to judgment as a matter of law and questions regarding constructive notice and adequacy of supervision were questions of fact for the jury: *Sayegh v City of Yonkers* 228 AD2d 690 (2024)(defendants failed to establish *prima facie* that they lacked constructive notice and failed to demonstrate their supervision of the

² While this Court is of course mindful that this action is in the First Department, most of the appellate case law at this time comes from the Second Department primarily because the CVA cases outside of New York City are at a more advanced stage.

teacher and plaintiff was not negligent); *Stanton v Longwood Central School District* 233 AD3d 1010 (2024); *CM v West Babylon Union Free School District* 231 AD3d 809 (2024); *MCVAWCD-DOE v Columbus Avenue Elementary School* 225 AD3d 845 (2024); *Kastel v Patchogue-Medford Union Free School District* 234 AD3d 741(2025); *Sallustio v Southern Westchester Board Cooperative Educational Services* 235 AD3d 680 (2025); *Brauner v Locust Valley Central School District* 234 AD3d 914 (2025).

In this case, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff, there is evidence that defendants either knew or should have known that O'Hara had abused minors and/or was acting inappropriately with the students at St. Matthew.

As to actual notice, there was 1966 complaint, which Father Dolan was aware of, the Clemente brothers' complaints in 1975 to Father Stinner, and in 1979 to Cardinal Cooke.

As to constructive notice, O'Hara engaged in grooming behavior and actual abuse of Plaintiff on school grounds. O'Hara touched plaintiff in public areas of the school. O'Hara regularly excused Plaintiff from class. O'Hara took the boys on trips where others were present and abused Plaintiff. Additionally, it is uncontested that O'Hara was not just doing this with Plaintiff, but multiple students, during the same time period, and sometimes at the same time.

Given all of the above the Court finds that defendants have failed to make a *prima facie* showing that they are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Defendants have failed to establish that they lacked actual and/or constructive notice, or that they properly supervised O'Hara and Plaintiff during the school day. Defendants essentially rely on what they perceive to be a gap in Plaintiff's proof at trial.

Additionally, the Court finds it surprising that The Archdiocese argues it owed Plaintiff no duty of care, when their own witness, Sister Anastasio testified that the Pastor of a parochial

school has final say over the employment of teacher, and the Archbishop of New York has the ultimate authority over religious education within the ecclesiastical bounds of the Archdiocese of New York. Sister Anastasio stated that the safety of students attending parochial schools within the geographical bounds of the Archdiocese was the highest priority of the Archdiocese of New York. The Sister further acknowledged that the School did not maintain records that referred to reports of sexual abuse.

The Department of Education of the Archdiocese of New York had policies that the schools within its boundaries were required to follow. The evidence in the record supports the claim that the Board of Education for the Archdiocese supervises and directs what happens in its parochial schools, much the same way as the Board of Education for public schools is responsible for oversight of individual schools.

A school or school district “owes a duty to adequately supervise the students in its care, and may be held liable for foreseeable injuries proximately related to the absence of adequate supervision” (*Fernandez v. City of Yonkers*, 139 A.D.3d 895, 896, 31 N.Y.S.3d 595 [internal quotation marks omitted]; see *Doe v. Rohan*, 17 A.D.3d 509, 511, 793 N.Y.S.2d 170). “The standard for determining whether the school has breached its duty is to compare the school’s supervision and protection to that of a parent of ordinary prudence placed in the same situation and armed with the same information” (*Wienclaw v. East Islip Union Free Sch. Dist.*, 192 A.D.3d 945, 946, 144 N.Y.S.3d 106 [internal quotation marks omitted])

MCVAWCD-DOE v. Columbus Ave. Elementary Sch., 225 A.D.3d 845, 847, 207 N.Y.S.3d 669, 671 (2024)

The Archdiocese argues that the question of duty is best expressed as whether the plaintiff’s interests are entitled to legal protection against the defendant’s conduct. It cannot be disputed that the record contains evidence from which a jury could find that the Archdiocese had actual or constructive knowledge, including actual reports of abuse of other children prior to Plaintiff’s abuse.

The Archdiocese is a youth-serving organization undertaking a duty to protect the children using its services, through its agents at the church and school, from foreseeable harm; and given its control of the school and church, the Archdiocese undertook a duty to control O'Hara who was an employee/agent performing work and services at the church/school. The Archdiocese thus had a duty to protect the young boys at the church and school who were exposed to O'Hara, and had a duty to control O'Hara as an employee-agent providing work and services at St. Matthew.

Therefore, the Archdiocese had an obligation to protect Plaintiff from O'Hara in the Schools it governed. There is also evidence from which a trier of fact could find that the Archdiocese did have custody and control over Plaintiff as it was in charge of overseeing the School.

Similarly, the Archdiocese failed to establish a *prima facie* case for summary judgment regarding ownership and control of St. Matthew. "It is well settled that a principal-agent relationship exists where one retains a degree of direction and control over another." *Garcia v. Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund, Inc.*, 51 A.D.2d 897 (1st Dep't 1976). The question of whether there is a "sufficient degree of direction and control" for an agency relationship is generally a question for the jury. *Id.* Specifically, unless the defendant can produce an agreement which definitively establishes the scope of the alleged agency, then the issue of control cannot be resolved summarily as a matter of law. *Id.* (*absent proof of written authority of the agent has, questions of agency are issues of fact to be submitted to the jury*).

The Archdiocese failed to submit any written agreement between it and St. Matthew setting forth the scope of its agency with the church or school. The fact that entities – such as the Archdiocese on one hand, and the church and school on the other – are separately organized or

incorporated does not by itself support an inference that one entity does not control the other, nor would it preclude an agency relationship between the entities. *See Time Warner City Cable*, 27 A.D.3d at 553 (*lower court erred in finding that status of entities as independent contractors precluded a finding of agency*). The evidence submitted by the Archdiocese in support of its motion fails to establish its lack of authority and control over the St. Matthew prior to and while Plaintiff was a student there. Absent an agreement setting forth the rights and obligations of the Archdiocese and the church or school, the Archdiocese cannot satisfy its burden.

At a minimum there are questions of fact on this issue.

Sister Patricia Anastasio, the Associate Superintendent for Teacher Personnel in the Superintendent of Schools Office of the Archdiocese, and the witness produced as the corporate representative for the Archdiocese, testified to a number of facts demonstrating that there are questions of fact as to the degree of control between the Archdiocese, its priests, and other employees working at the religious entities that fall within its geographical and ecclesiastical boundaries. By way of example: the Superintendent's Office of the Archdiocese creates the minimum employee standards that parochial schools within the geographical and ecclesiastical boundaries of the Archdiocese are required to follow. Moreover, the funding of parochial schools within the Archdiocese are not necessarily self-sustaining. From 1986 to 1989, Sister Patricia was appointed as the Bronx District Superintendent for the Department of Education for the Archdiocese. As Bronx District Superintendent, Sister Patricia was responsible for working with new principals and supervising them to ensure they were following guidelines. Sister Patricia evaluated the principals after their first year and advised the Pastor on whether the principal should be reappointed. Moreover, depending on the progress of the principal, Sister Patricia would recommend how long the reappointment should last, and whether an evaluation

would be needed the following year. If Sister Patrica did not approve of the principal, she would advise the Pastor against the Principal's continued employment.

Documents in the record also show the Archdiocese governed the evaluations of the teachers in parochial schools, including O'Hara at St Matthews, and maintained a pension plan for the teachers, conducted an annual census of the School

Finally, the Archdiocese argues that it is not responsible for O'Hara's conduct because he was not acting in furtherance of his employment.

“Although an employer cannot be held vicariously liable for torts committed by an employee who is acting solely for personal motives unrelated to the furtherance of the employer's business, the employer may still be held liable under theories of negligent hiring, retention, and supervision of the employee” (*Johansmeyer v. New York City Dept. of Educ.*, 165 A.D.3d 634, 635, 85 N.Y.S.3d 562 [citations and internal quotation marks omitted]). “To establish a cause of action based on negligent hiring, negligent retention, or negligent supervision, it must be shown that the employer knew or should have known of the employee's propensity for the conduct which caused the injury” (*Shor v. Touch-N-Go Farms, Inc.*, 89 A.D.3d 830, 831, 933 N.Y.S.2d 686; see *Fuller v. Family Servs. of Westchester, Inc.*, 209 A.D.3d 983, 984, 177 N.Y.S.3d 141). “The employer's negligence lies in having placed the employee in a position to cause foreseeable harm, harm which would most probably have been spared the injured party had the employer taken reasonable care in making decisions respecting the hiring[,] ... retention[, or supervision] of the employee” (*D.T. v. Sports & Arts in Schs. Found., Inc.*, 193 A.D.3d 1096, 1097, 147 N.Y.S.3d 622 [internal quotation marks omitted]; see *Johansmeyer v. New York City Dept. of Educ.*, 165 A.D.3d at 635–637, 85 N.Y.S.3d 562).

MCVAWCD-DOE v. Columbus Ave. Elementary Sch., 225 A.D.3d 845, 846–47 (2nd Dept., 2024)

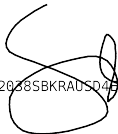
Here, the Archdiocese has failed to establish conclusively that they lacked actual or constructive notice, and therefore they could be responsible for the foreseeable acts of O'Hara as its agent or employee, and there is sufficient evidence in the record from which a jury could determine that O'Hara was an agent and employee of the Archdiocese.

WHEREFORE it is hereby:

ORDERED that both motions for summary judgment are denied; and it is further

ORDERED that the parties appear for a virtual pre-trial conference on May 22, 2025, at 1:30 pm at which time a final trial date before this Court will be set.

This constitutes the decision and order of this Court.

202504171620885BKRAUS045AA790DB94C309A935732EC54EB33


4/17/2025
DATE

SABRINA KRAUS, J.S.C.

CHECK ONE:

CASE DISPOSED

GRANTED

SETTLE ORDER

INCLUDES TRANSFER/REASSIGN

DENIED

NON-FINAL DISPOSITION

GRANTED IN PART

SUBMIT ORDER

FIDUCIARY APPOINTMENT

OTHER

REFERENCE

APPLICATION:

CHECK IF APPROPRIATE: