

TIMELINE OF CASES – 1993

January 4, 1993:

Date of the lawsuit: S.S. & B.F. v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Notice of Deposition filed for Father Raymond Pcolka ordering that he appear on February 15, 1993. Father Pcolka never appears.

January 26, 1993:

Diocese files Motion for Change of Venue and Motion for Protective Order requesting the Court to preclude the taking of depositions and enter gag orders regarding the dissemination of information discovered in the lawsuit.

February 16, 1993:

Eleven additional victims come forward. Date of the lawsuit: G. R., et al v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Notice of Deposition filed for Father Raymond Pcolka ordering that he appear on April 7, 1993. He does not appear for the deposition.

February 18, 1993:

Diocese files Motion to Transfer and Motion for Protective Order requesting the Court to preclude the taking of depositions and enter gag orders regarding the dissemination of information discovered in the lawsuit.

March 1, 1993:

Hearing held before the Honorable Eugene Spear.

July 29, 1993:

Diocese files Motion claiming that the lawsuits are time-barred and should be dismissed.

August 30, 1993:

Honorable Samuel Freedman hears argument.

September 13, 1993:

Judge Freedman denies the Diocese's Motion.

September 24, 1993:

Diocese files Motion for Reconsideration and Modification regarding Judge Freedman's 9/13/93 decision.

October 8, 1993:

Judge Freedman denies the Diocese's Motion for Reconsideration and Modification.

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March 16, 1994:

Judge Spear denies all of the Diocese and Priest Motions for Protective Order.

March 23, 1994:

Plaintiffs Re-Notice the Deposition of Father Pcolka for March 31, 1994 and Notice the Deposition of Bishop Curtis for April 4, 1994. They do not appear.

March 28, 1994:

Diocese files a Motion requesting a Stay in the Proceedings and Further Protective Orders Precluding the depositions.

April 22, 1994:

Diocese and Pcolka file Joint Appeals Re: Judge Spear's 3/16/94 Decision.

April 29, 1994:

Plaintiffs' file Motion to Dismiss Appeals.

July 7, 1994:

Diocese and Pcolka Withdraw their Appeals.

August 22, 1994:

Plaintiffs Notice the Depositions of Father Pcolka for September 19, 1994; Bishop Curtis for September 20, 1994; Bishop Egan for September 20, 1994; they do not appear at the depositions.

September 14, 1994:

Diocese files Motions for Postponement of Depositions and for Protective Orders Barring Dissemination of Material Revealed in Discovery Process and Precluding Production of Confidential Documents, i.e., specifically relating to instances of sexual misconduct of priests within the Bridgeport Diocese.

September 29, 1994:

Diocese files Motion to Quash Subpoenas Duces Tecum directed to Msgr. Laurence Bronkiewicz and Msgr. Frank Wissel which specifically seek files in the Secret Archives.

October 3, 1994:

Oral Argument before Honorable Bruce Levin November 14, 1994.

December 8, 1994:

Decision of Judge Levin precluding dissemination of materials and testimony revealed produced and/or generated by defendants and preventing plaintiffs from having complete access to Pcolka personnel file including documentation relating to psychiatric treatment.

December 16, 1994:

Plaintiffs Notice deposition of Pcolka for December 28, 1994. He does not appear.

December 28, 1994:

Plaintiffs Notice the deposition of Pcolka for January 16, 1995.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 1995

January 16, 1995:

Partial Deposition of Father Pcolka takes place. At that time, Father Pcolka refuses to answer over 100 questions primarily claiming privilege against self-incrimination.

January 20, 1995:

Plaintiffs' file Motion to Compel Father Pcolka to answer deposition questions.

January 25, 1995:

Judge Levin issues Notice of Disclosed and Undisclosed Documents of Father Pcolka file.

January 31, 1995:

T.P. v Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Return Date for new lawsuit brought in Federal Court re: clergy sexual abuse by Father Pcolka.

February 28, 1995:

R.R. v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Return date for new law suit re: clergy sexual abuse by Father Pcolka.

February 28, 1995:

P.T., et al v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Return date for new law suit by two victims of clergy sexual abuse perpetrated by Father Joseph Gorecki, deceased.

April 25, 1995:

S.P. v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Return Date of new law suit by victim of clergy sexual abuse by Father Charles Carr.

May 30, 1995

JF v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Return Date of new law suit by second victim of clergy sexual abuse by Father Charles Carr.

May 31, 1995:

Judge Levin renders decision basically denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel Father Pcolka to answer deposition questions.

June 30, 1995:

Plaintiffs' Renotice Depositions of Father Pcolka for July 24,1995; Monsignor Bronkiewicz for July 24, 1995; Bishop Curtis for July 31, 1995.

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July 5, 1995:

Plaintiffs' Renotice Depositions of Father Pcolka for July 25, 1995; Monsignor Bronkiewicz for July 25, 1995

July 31, 1995:

Deposition of Bishop Curits takes place. The Bishop refuses to answer questions specifically relating to sexual misconduct complaints against priests within Bridgeport Diocese.

August 8, 1995:

Plaintiffs' file a Motion to Compel the Bishop to Answer.

August 28, 1995:

MD v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Return Date for new law suit by another victim of clergy sexual abuse by Father Gorecki.

October 31, 1995:

Judge Levin grants the Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel.

November 20, 1995:

Plaintiffs' Renotice the Deposition of Bishop Curtis for December 18, 1995.

November 20, 1995:

Diocese files Motion for Reargument and Reconsideration of Judge Levin's 10/31/95 Decision.

December 26, 1995

J.H. v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Bridgeport, et al. Return Date for new law suit by victim of clergy sexual abuse by Father Walter Coleman.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 1996

June 3, 1996:

Judge Levin has a hearing on Diocese's Motion to Preclude plaintiffs from asking Bishop Curtis about sexual abuse of children other than Father Pcolka.

June 6, 1996:

Judge Levin denies Diocese's motion.

June 7, 1996:

Plaintiff's notice Bishop Curtis' deposition to occur on June 20, 1996 at hospital where he resides due to his deteriorating health. He does not appear.

June 8, 1996:

Diocese files a Motion for Reconsideration of the June 6, 1996 order and the deposition is again canceled.

June 13, 1996:

Plaintiffs object to Diocese's Motion for Reconsideration. Plaintiffs claim that the Diocese is trying to make Bishop Curtis' deposition moot because of his age.

June 24, 1996:

Judge Levin once again hears the Diocese's argument against producing Bishop Curtis for a deposition.

June 27, 1996:

Judge Levin once again denies the Diocese's argument and orders the deposition to go forward and that Bishop Curtis is to answer questions about all priests specifically named by the plaintiffs in the Diocese who have sexually abused children.

June 27, 1996:

Plaintiffs once again notice Bishop Curtis' deposition. This time it is to be held on July 17, 1996 but does not go forward.

June 28, 1996:

The attorneys for Bishop Edward Egan and Bishop Walter Curtis file a motion to stay Bishop Curtis's deposition claiming that the deposition would place an undue burden on the Diocese's ability to exercise its first amendment right to practice religion.

July 3, 1996:

The plaintiffs file a Motion to Compel Bishop Curtis to be made to attend a deposition.

July 23, 1996:

In one of the most significant hearings before Judge Levin, Joseph Sweeney, attorney for Bishop Edward Egan and Walter Curtis argues against Bishop Curtis being forced to answer questions about priests sexually abusing children other than those in the lawsuit. Mr. Sweeney argued to the court that, "We have some priests who are not the subject of any pending lawsuit. We have priests about whom there may have been some complaints in the distant past which have been dealt with in the ways that had to be dealt with ...that in fact whenever claims of sexual misconduct are public about a priest as a practical matter he's got to be taken off the line of duty because of the impact that kind of publication can have on a person's ability to continue in the priestly ministry."

Mr. Sweeney continued, "Now this can have quite an impact on the Diocese because the Diocese has 88 parish churches which it must attempt to staff with priests. If we get rolling on this thing there is real potential for Mr. Tremont to bring out enough dirt from the distant past about enough priests to cripple the Diocese in its ability to staff its local churches." Mr. Sweeney added, "(O)nce the genie is out of the bottle that's it."

Judge Levin orders for the fourth time that Bishop Curtis be made to attend his deposition.

August 8, 1996:

The continuation of the deposition of Bishop Walter Curtis is held at St. Joseph's Manor in Trumbull, CT, a nursing home to which he was recently moved. As a result of the request of the attorneys for Bishop Egan and Bishop Curtis, the deposition testimony has been sealed from public viewing.

August 13, 1996:

The case of JD v. Father Martin J. Federici is commenced in the Judicial District of Ansonia at Milford, CT.

August 13, 1996:

The plaintiffs issue deposition notices for Bishop Edward Egan, Msgr. Andrew Cusack, Father Michael Palmer, Father Walter Coleman, Father Stanley Koziol, and Deacon Robert Becker for depositions to be held the last week of August.

August 16, 1996:

Diocese files motion with the court asking the court to seal any information obtained through the deposition of Father Koziol. At the same time, the Diocese moves to postpone the deposition of Father Koziol.

August 27, 1996:

The plaintiffs file a Motion for Contempt against the defendants Diocese of Bridgeport and Bishop Walter Curtis for violating various orders of the Court.

August 28, 1996:

The plaintiffs object to the postponement of any depositions.

September 16, 1996:

The Diocese of Bridgeport files Motions to Seal the Courtrooms to prevent the public and the press from attending any court proceedings.

September 19, 1996:

The plaintiffs object to closing the courtrooms.

September 24, 1996:

A new lawsuit is filed on behalf of J. K. against Father Coleman. The case is returned to the Bridgeport Superior Court.

September 24, 1996:

A case is brought on behalf of J.M. against Father Martin Federici.

September 26, 1996:

The Diocese moves for Summary Judgment against the plaintiffs. In addition, the Diocese moves to Quash a Subpoena which has been served upon Bishop Walter Curtis. Further, the Diocese moves to Quash a Subpoena served upon its Public Relations Official Tom Drohan.

October 11, 1996:

The plaintiffs Re-notice the Deposition of Bishop Walter Curtis to be held on October 30, 1996.

October 31, 1996:

The plaintiffs Re-notice the Deposition of Father Koziol for November 12, 1996.

November 26, 1996:

A lawsuit is brought on behalf of M.B. against Father Raymond Pcolka.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 1997

January 16, 1997:

The Diocese moves for Summary Judgment again.

January 16, 1997:

The plaintiffs file objections to the Diocese Motions for Summary Judgment.

January 31, 1997:

The defendants file the Affidavit of Monsignor William A. Genuario.

February 4, 1997:

The defendant Raymond Pcolka moves to Quash a Subpoena compelling him to attend a hearing at the Bridgeport Superior Court.

February 18, 1997:

The plaintiffs Notice the Deposition of Monsignor William A. Genuario for February 27, 1997.

February 25, 1997:

The plaintiffs again Notice the Deposition of Monsignor William A. Genuario for March 4, 1997.

March 6, 1997:

The plaintiffs Re-notice the Deposition of Monsignor William A. Genuario to continue his deposition which was not finished on March 4, 1997.

March 11, 1997:

A lawsuit is filed by M.F. against Monsignor Gregory Smith.

March 17, 1997:

Plaintiffs move to Amend their Answer and Special Defenses.

March 24, 1997:

Judge Janet Bond Arterton, a United States District Court Judge from the District of Connecticut rules that the Diocese has in fact fraudulently concealed from the public its knowledge that Father Lawrence Brett had sexually abused children. She finds that the Diocese intentionally deceived the public by advising the public that Father Brett took a leave of absence because he had hepatitis. Further, she finds that the Diocese may in fact be responsible for the activities of Father Brett when he sexually abused the minors.

March 25, 1997:

Plaintiffs file a Supplemental Memorandum of Law in Opposition to the Diocese Motions for summary Judgment.

March 27, 1997:

Diocese objects to allowing the plaintiffs to Amend their Special Defenses.

April 1, 1997:

A lawsuit is filed on behalf of M.M. against Father Charles Carr.

April 1, 1997:

The plaintiffs Notice the Deposition of Bishop Edward Egan to occur on April 9, 1997.

April 8, 1997:

The Connecticut Post reports that "Vatican told Diocese to act on priest sex abuse cases". According to The Post article, the Vatican warned the Bridgeport Roman Catholic Diocese more than 30 years ago to take responsibility for the actions of priests accused of sexually abusing children, according to a letter released in court on April 7, 1997. The letter was released, according to The Post, at the hearing on April 7, 1997, a hearing which the Diocese of Bridgeport had sought to seal from the public. The Post article reported that a dozen of the victims of the sexual abuse watched the hearing from the jury box. According to the Post article, T. Paul Tremont contended that since 1964 the Diocese had received complaints that its priests were sexually abusing children, but either ignored the complaints or covered them up, sending the offending priests to other parishes. The Post reported that Attorney Paul Tremont who represents the plaintiffs, cited to the judge hearing the matter several other alleged complaints that were made to Diocesan officials by parents of children who claim they had been abused by priests. Mr. Tremont went on to claim that there were more complaints that Bishop Curtis had testified to at a deposition but that he had destroyed them. The Post also reported that Father Martin Federici and Father Raymond Pcolka had pled the Fifth Amendment to all questions posed to them at their depositions other than testifying as to their opinion of the meaning of celibacy. According to The Post article, both priests said "celibacy prevents them from marrying, not from having sexual relationship with minors." In response Tom Drohan, spokesman for the Diocese said that "the Church absolutely disagrees with the position taken by these priests."

April 9, 1997:

The Connecticut Post reports on the hearing which was held on the previous day, April 8, 1997. The Post summarizes the arguments by the plaintiffs as Bishop Curtis testified that he had the Vicar of Clergy try to convince families to keep quiet about abuse that occurred against their children by priests within the Diocese. Further, Bishop Curtis testified that he would move priests who had been so accused to other parishes for a "fresh start". The Post also reported that Monsignor Andrew Cusack had testified that he

received 2 complaints of abuse involving the Reverend Martin Federici, including a complaint which was made to the Westport Police but was never passed on to the Priest Personnel Board. The Post also reported that Monsignor Andrew Cusack testified that he assigned Father Charles Carr to a boys' high school after getting complaints that Father Carr had abused young boys.

July 31, 1997:

The Court rules on the Motions for Summary Judgment filed by the Diocese. The Honorable George Thim grants the motions for summary judgment in favor of the Diocese on the counts of the complaint alleging civil conspiracy and vicarious liability. However, the Court denies the Motion for Summary Judgment as to the negligence count. The Court holds that the cases are to go to trial so that a jury may decide whether the Diocese acted reasonably in protecting children from sexual abuse.

August 26, 1997:

The plaintiffs again notice the deposition of Bishop Egan.

September 15, 1997:

The Court grants the Motion for Summary Judgment filed by the Diocese seeking to dismiss lawsuits filed by seven plaintiffs. The Court finds that the suits of the seven are barred by the statute of limitations as they were brought after the 35th birthday of each of the victims. However, the claims of the remaining plaintiffs are not affected.

September 17, 1997:

The plaintiffs notice the depositions of Father Palmer, Father Koziol, Deacon Becker, as well as the deposition of the Bishop's secretary.

October 7, 1997:

Bishop Egan is deposed. The transcript is sealed by the Court at the request of the Bishop and his attorneys.

October 16, 1997:

The plaintiffs issue a subpoena for Monsignor Laurence Bronkiewicz, Vicar of Clergy and Religious commanding him to appear at a deposition and to bring with him all complaints and records held by the Diocese of its priests sexually abusing children.

October 23, 1997:

The Diocese of Bridgeport files a Motion for Protective Order seeking an order from the court that Monsignor Bronkiewicz need not produce the records.

October 27, 1997:

The plaintiffs object to the Motion for Protective Order arguing that the records of abuse

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involving all priests are essential.

October 28, 1997:

Lawyers for Father Koziol file a Motion to Quash the notice of deposition as to him.

October 29, 1997:

Lawyers for Father Carr and Father Coleman seek an order allowing them to question Bishop Egan at his deposition.

November 6, 1997:

The plaintiffs object to Father Koziol's Motion to Quash

November 6, 1997:

The Diocese files a "Renewed Motion" for Summary Judgment. This time the Diocese argues that the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution protect the Diocese from lawsuits alleging that it was negligent in its supervision of its priests and that, therefore, children were sexually abused. Bishop Egan signs an affidavit in support of the Motion.

November 13, 1997:

The plaintiffs serve one interrogatory and one production request on the Diocese asking the Diocese to identify any complaints that it has received of its priests sexually abusing children.

November 19, 1997:

The plaintiffs object to the "Renewed Motion" for Summary Judgment filed by the Diocese. The plaintiffs argue that the Constitution does not prevent the Diocese from being sued in negligence.

November 20, 1997:

The Diocese objects to having to identify all complaints of its priests sexually abusing children. The Diocese claims those records are confidential and are protected by a "personnel file" privilege and, further, that the plaintiffs do not need the records. Perhaps most shockingly the Diocese argues that it would be "unduly burdensome" to produce the materials.

December 2, 1997:

The plaintiffs object to the errata sheet executed by Bishop Egan after his deposition testimony, claiming that he substantively changed his answers.

December 10, 1997:

The Diocese moves to substitute the estate of Bishop Curtis who has passed away.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 1998

March 20, 1998:

The plaintiffs file a Motion to Compel requesting the Court to order the Diocese to turn over the transcripts of testimony given by Monsignor Cusack, Monsignor Bronkiwicz, and Bishop Curtis in a case pending in Hartford.

March 30, 1998:

The Diocese objects to having to turn over the three transcripts arguing that they are unrelated.

April 29, 1998:

Seven "John Doe" priests of the Diocese of Bridgeport seek to intervene in the case on an anonymous basis in order to object to the production of any complaints made against them for sexual misconduct. They hire yet another law firm to represent them. The seven priests claim their privacy rights would be harmed if the Diocese were to disclose any complaints of sexual abuse of children. The seven priests are not defendants in any of the cases but apparently have been accused of sexual impropriety with children. Five of the seven are actively serving in parishes in Fairfield County. The priests assert in an affidavit filed on their behalf by the Vicar of Clergy that their personnel files "may" contain complaints of "misconduct". The Vicar asserts that confidentiality of the records is necessary for "forgiveness and compassion, each of which lie at the very heart of Catholic religious teachings and traditions". The lawyers for the seven priests file a forty page brief in support of their Motion to Intervene.

June 2, 1998:

The Court, Skolnick, J., denies the Motion for Summary Judgment filed by the Diocese which claimed that the plaintiffs' actions are barred by the First Amendment of the Constitution. Judge Skolnick holds, "Just as the State may prevent a church from offering human sacrifices, it may protect its children against injuries caused by pedophiles by authorizing civil damages against a church that knowingly (including should know) creates a situation in which injuries are likely to occur."

June 11, 1998:

The Diocese files a Motion to Reargue the courts denial of its Motion for Summary Judgment along with a twenty page brief in support of the Motion.

June 12, 1998:

The plaintiffs file a revised complaint.

June 16, 1998:

The plaintiffs notice the deposition of the Comptroller of the Diocese commanding him to bring with him all documents regarding settlements reached between the Diocese and children who were sexually abused by its priests.

June 17, 1998:

The Court denies the Motion to Reargue of the Diocese.

June 23, 1998:

The Diocese notices the depositions of the parents of three of the plaintiffs who were sexually abused.

June 25, 1998:

The plaintiff notices the deposition of an associate of Father Pcolka's who was involved with the sexual abuse of the children.

June 30, 1998:

The Diocese files a Motion for Protective Order to stop the plaintiffs from getting the settlement documents.

July 9, 1998:

The Court denies the request of the seven "John Doe" priests to intervene.

July 13, 1998:

The Plaintiffs object to the June 30, 1998 Motion for Protective Order.

July 21, 1998:

Diocese notices the depositions of three more parents of plaintiffs.

July 28, 1998:

Diocese notices the depositions of four more parents of plaintiffs.

July 28, 1998:

The seven John Doe priests file an appeal of the Court's July 9, 1998 ruling.

August 11, 1998:

Plaintiffs object to the Motion to Quash and Motion for Protective Order of seven John Doe priests.

August 19, 1998:

Plaintiffs file a Motion for Contempt and Sanctions against the Diocese for violating its

own gag order and selectively releasing documents that were to be kept under seal.

August 25, 1998:

Lawyers for the John Doe priests file a twenty page brief in further support of their Motion to Quash the subpoena directed at Monsignor Bronkiwicz.

August 28, 1998:

The Diocese objects to the Motion for Contempt.

August 31, 1998:

Diocese notices the depositions of two more parents of plaintiffs.

September 14, 1998:

Court rules on plaintiffs' Motion for Contempt. Court finds that counsel for Father Pcolka violated the court's protective order. The Court finds that such a violation did not rise to the level of contempt. "Nevertheless, the court emphasizes that any further disclosure of materials or information covered by the protective order will be dealt with severely."

September 14, 1998:

Court rules on Motion to Quash of seven "John Doe" priests. Court orders the Diocese to deliver to the court the files of the seven priests so that the Court can make an inspection and then the court will determine what is to be disclosed.

September 23, 1998:

Diocese notices depositions of two more parents of plaintiffs.

October 1, 1998:

Diocese files a Motion to Reargue the Court's September 14, 1998 regarding the Motion to Quash of the seven "John Doe" priests.

October 2, 1998:

Plaintiffs object to Motion to Reargue.

October 2, 1998:

Plaintiffs file revised complaint.

October 7, 1998:

The lawyers for Father Pcolka move to withdraw their appearance as counsel for Father Pcolka. The lawyers cite to "irreconcilable differences".

October 13, 1998:

Court denies Motion to Reargue filed by the Diocese on October 1, 1998.

October 23, 1998:

As a result of the appeal taken by the seven “John Doe” priests, the Court stays all discovery regarding complaints of sexual abuse involving nonparty priests.

October 26, 1998:

The court grants the Motion to Withdraw Appearance filed by Father Pcolka’s lawyers.

October 29, 1998:

Diocese notices depositions of two more parents of plaintiffs.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 1999

January 5, 1999:

Plaintiffs notice deposition of Father Pcolka and also seek an order compelling him to answer all questions posed. At the first part of his deposition Father Pcolka took the Fifth Amendment over 100 times.

January 6, 1999:

Diocese notices the deposition of a treating psychologist.

January 11, 1999:

The plaintiff moves to consolidate all of the Father Pcolka cases into one case.

January 12, 1999:

Diocese files an objection to the plaintiff's January 5, 1999 seeking an order to have Pcolka answer all questions.

January 14, 1999:

Diocese objects to consolidation of Pcolka cases.

January 14, 1999:

Diocese moves to transfer the lawsuits out of Bridgeport, CT claiming that it can not receive a fair trial.

January 18, 1999:

Plaintiffs notice the deposition of the Keeper of Records for the Priests Council in the Diocese to bring all records where sexual abuse of children was discussed.

January 18, 1999:

Plaintiffs notice the deposition of Monsignor Gentoli.

January 19, 1999:

Court enters an order for the Sheriff's Department to take Father Pcolka into custody as a result of his failure to appear at a scheduled deposition.

January 21, 1999:

Plaintiffs object to the Motion to Transfer.

February 1, 1999:

Court denies Motion to Transfer.

March 4, 1999:

Father Pcolka's new lawyer requests that his deposition be held outside of Bridgeport.

March 9, 1999:

Plaintiff's object to changing location of Pcolka deposition.

March 16, 1999:

Court denies Pcolka's motion to change location of deposition.

August 4, 1999:

Plaintiffs notice the continuation of the deposition of Bishop Egan.

August 24, 1999:

Plaintiffs notice the deposition of Father Merry.

October 22, 1999:

The plaintiffs renote the continuation of the deposition of Bishop Egan and command that he appear at the deposition with certain documents

October 29, 1999:

Diocese moves to transfer cases to the Complex Litigation Docket in Waterbury.

November 3, 1999:

Diocese moves for a protective order to prevent Bishop Egan from being deposed arguing that it is unduly burdensome and oppressive.

November 10, 1999:

Plaintiffs object to Diocese Motion for Protective Order

November 24, 1999:

Files are transferred to the Complex Litigation Docket in Waterbury.

December 8, 1999:

Seven John Doe priests file a brief in support of the Diocese Motion for Protective Order.

December 9, 1999:

Diocese files another brief in support of its Motion for Protective Order re: the deposition of Bishop Egan

December 13, 1999:

Court orders that Bishop Egan must answer questions about the sexual misconduct of the seven John Doe priests. However, pursuant to the request of the Bishop's lawyers, the deposition is to be taken under seal.

December 16, 1999:

Personnel file of Father Kieran Ahearn is filed with the court under seal.

December 21, 1999:

Diocese files a Motion for Reargument of the Court's December 13, 1999 order compelling Bishop Egan to answer questions.

December 23, 1999:

The seven John Doe priests file a Motion and brief in support of the Diocese motion dated December 21, 1999 regarding Bishop Egan's testimony.

December 23, 1999:

Court reiterates its prior order of December 13, 1999 and denies the Motion for Reargument. Bishop Egan is to answer inquiries directed to his knowledge of any complaints of sexual misconduct involving priests associated with the Diocese; the dates of such complaints; and any actions taken by the diocese in response to the complaints.

December 28, 1999:

Per order of the court, the Diocese discloses to the plaintiffs the contents of Father Ahearn's file, Father Brett's file, and Father McKenna's file.

December 30, 1999:

The seven John Doe priests file a Motion for Review with the Appellate Court asking the Appellate Court to reverse the Court's December 23, 1999 order compelling Bishop Egan to answer questions about the sexual abuse of children by priests.

December 31, 1999:

The plaintiffs again renounce the deposition of Bishop Egan pursuant to the Court's December 23, 1999 order.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2000

January 20, 2000:

Diocese again requests that the deposition of Bishop Egan be continued.

January 21, 2000:

Court orders deposition of Bishop Egan to go forward.

January 24, 2000:

Plaintiffs file a Motion to Compel Bishop Egan to appear for a deposition within three weeks.

January 26, 2000:

Diocese objects to the plaintiffs' Motion to Compel dated January 24, 2000.

January 27, 2000:

Connecticut Appellate Court grants petition excusing Bishop Egan from answering any questions about sexual misconduct by the seven "John Doe" priests until the completion of the Appeal filed by the John Doe priests.

October 3, 2000:

Appellate Court rules that seven "John Doe" priests may intervene as parties in order to file Motions to Quash. However, the Appellate Court declines to rule that the records of complaints made against those seven priests for sexual misconduct are protected by their privacy interests and therefore, not discoverable. Rather, the Appellate Court indicates that that issue should be decided by the trial judge. Therefore, the issue of whether Bishop Egan must answer questions regarding his knowledge of sexual misconduct involving the seven John Doe priests is returned to the trial court.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2001

March 8, 2001:

Tremont & Sheldon Achieves Global Settlement with Diocese of Bridgeport and Cardinal Egan for Over 20 Survivors of Clergy Sex Abuse.

TIMELINE OF CASES - 2002

April 2002:

Jason Tremont met with Bishop William Lori and two clients in order to report the sexual abuses of Father Alfred Bietighofer while at Blessed Sacrament in Bridgeport.

Summer 2002:

Tremont & Sheldon resolved three additional claims for persons who were sexually abused as minors by priests of the Diocese of Bridgeport. The three offending priests were Charles Stubbs, Charles Carr, and Joseph Moore.

October 18, 2002:

Tremont & Sheldon Attempts Resolution of Over 30 New Clergy Sex Abuse Cases.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2003

October 16, 2003:

Tremont & Sheldon reaches \$21 million settlement with Diocese of Bridgeport on behalf of 40 survivors of sexual abuse.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2004

Throughout 2004 Tremont & Sheldon mediates its third global settlement, this time involving priests within the Archdiocese of Hartford.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2005

October 31, 2005 Tremont & Sheldon along with other claimants' attorneys reached a \$22 million settlement with the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of 43 clergy sex abuse survivors. This is the first global settlement that Tremont & Sheldon has reached with the Archdiocese of Hartford.

October 2005 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Diocese of Bridgeport on behalf of a victim who was abused by a visiting priest within the Diocese of Bridgeport.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2006

January of 2006 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Diocese of Bridgeport on behalf of a victim who was abused by a deacon.

January of 2006 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Diocese of Bridgeport on behalf of a victim who was abused by Monsignor William Genuario, a priest within the Diocese of Bridgeport.

July of 2006 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Diocese of Bridgeport on behalf of a victim as a result of the abuse by Father Pcolka.

August of 2006 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Diocese of Bridgeport on behalf of a victim as a result of the abuse of Father Pcolka.

August of 2006 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Diocese of Bridgeport on behalf of a victim as a result of the abuse of Father James Gildea, a teacher at Notre Dame Catholic High School.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2007

April of 2007 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim who was abused by Father Raymond Paul while the victim was a patient at St. Mary's Hospital.

April of 2007 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim who was abused by Father Daniel McSheffery.

November of 2007 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim who was abused by Father Ivan Ferguson.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2008

February of 2008 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim who was abused by Father Stephen Crowley.

May 2008 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Diocese of Bridgeport on behalf of a victim abused by Father Martin Federici.

August of 2008 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim abused by Father William Coleman and Father James Gildea.

September of 2008 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim abused by Father Daniel McSheffery.

October of 2008 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim abused by Father Ivan Ferguson.

October of 2008 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim abused by Father Louis Paturzo.

October of 2008 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim abused by Father William Przybylo.

October of 2008 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim abused by Father William Przybylo.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2009

January of 2009 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim abused by Father Louis Paturzo.

April of 2009 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim abused by Father Ivan Ferguson.

April of 2009 Tremont & Sheldon settles a case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim who was sexually molested by Monsignor Joseph Lacey.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2010

September of 2010 Tremont & Sheldon files a lawsuit in Bridgeport Superior Court against the Diocese of Bridgeport, St. Thomas Aquinas Church in Fairfield and Father Walter Philip Coleman on behalf of a victim who was sexually molested by Coleman.

November of 2010 Tremont & Sheldon files lawsuit in Bridgeport Superior Court against the Diocese of Bridgeport, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Ridgefield and Monsignor Charles Stubbs on behalf of a victim who was sexually molested by Stubbs.

December of 2010 Tremont & Sheldon settles case against the Archdiocese of Hartford on behalf of a victim who was sexually molested by Father Stephen Crowley while at St. Francis of Assisi in Torrington.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2011

March of 2011 Tremont & Sheldon engages in discussions with the Diocese of Bridgeport regarding mediation on behalf of additional eight victims of childhood sexual abuse involving five priests affiliated with that Diocese.

Summer of 2011 In addition to resolving multiple claims against Father Louis Paturzo while the priest was at Blessed Sacrament Church in Hamden in Connecticut and Father Stephen Crowley while at St. Francis of Assisi Church in Torrington, Connecticut, Tremont & Sheldon currently represents numerous additional victims who were sexually abused by priests within the Archdiocese of Hartford as well as other religious institutions.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2012

Tremont & Sheldon successfully resolves claims for 12 individuals abused by Priests in the Diocese of Bridgeport and Archdiocese of Hartford. Those priests include:

1. Father Walter Philip Coleman – St. Thomas Aquinas Church in Fairfield, CT
2. Monsignor Charles Stubbs – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Church in Ridgefield, CT
3. Father Martin Federici – St. Josephs School in Shelton, CT
4. Father James Gildea – Notre Dame High School in Fairfield, CT
5. Father Stanley Banaszek – St. Anthony Parish in Bridgeport, CT
6. Monsignor Frank Wissel – Urban Retreat House in Bridgeport, CT
7. Father Robert Ladamus- St. Mary’s Church and School in Milford, CT
8. Father Stephen Crowley- St. Francis of Assisi Church in Torrington, CT
9. Father Stephen Foley - St. Timothy’s in West Hartford, CT

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2013

Diocese of Bridgeport

- Settled a claim for a victim abused by Father Stanley Banaszek while the victim was living at the Urban Retreat House in Bridgeport, CT
- Settled a claim for a victim abused by Father James Gildea who was a teacher at Notre Dame Catholic High School in Fairfield, CT
- Lawsuit filed on behalf of a victim abused by Father Robert Morrissey at St. Mary's High School in Greenwich, CT
- Lawsuit filed on behalf of a victim abused by Father James Gildea who was a teacher at Notre Dame Catholic High School in Fairfield, CT
- Lawsuit filed on behalf of a victim abused by Father Martin Federici at St. Thomas the Apostle Church in Norwalk, CT

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- Settled a claim on behalf of a victim who was abused by Father Bruce Jacques who a pastor at St. John's Episcopal Church in New Milford, CT

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- Filed lawsuit on behalf of victim who was abused by a youth leader at the Walnut Hill Community Church in Bethel, CT
 - Filed a Lawsuit on behalf of a victim who was abused by Robert Martinez, a gym teacher at the Rogers Elementary School in Stamford, CT.

TIMELINE OF CASES – 2014

Archdiocese of Hartford

- Settled a claim for a victim abused by a CCD teacher David Stanko at St. Thomas Church in Thomaston, CT
 - Settled a claim for a victim abused by Monsignor Joseph Lacy at St. Luke Church in Hartford, CT
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- Settled a claim for a victim abused by Matthew Frontera who was a youth soccer coach with the Branford Soccer Club in Branford, CT
 - Filed a lawsuit on behalf of multiple victims who were abused by Robert Martinez, a gym teacher at the Rogers Elementary School in Stamford, CT.
 - Currently representing:
 - 9 victims abused by Robert Martinez at the Rogers Elementary School in Stamford, CT;
 - 5 victims abused by priests (Gildea, Morrissey, Federici, Coleman) in the Diocese of Bridgeport;
 - 3 victims abused by priests (Glynn, Meunier aka) in the Archdiocese of Hartford
 - Numerous victims abused as minors by teachers/or coaches at public, private, and parochial schools throughout the state of Connecticut.