

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, FIRST DEPARTMENT

Pander v. GuildNet, Inc.

2026 NY Slip Op 00201 · No. Index No. 160162/17; Appeal No. 5594; Case No. 2025-00652 · Decided January 15, 2026

SUMMARY

The Appellate Division, First Department modified an order denying summary judgment to GuildNet, Inc. and Lighthouse Guild International, Inc. The court dismissed the plaintiff's negligence, negligent supervision, assault and battery, and related wrongful death claims against them, holding that the home health aide was employed by an independent contractor and that the record did not establish the defendants' liability; it did not reach their contractual indemnification argument.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Kennedy, J.P.; Gesmer, J.; Rodriguez, J.; Pitt-Burke, J.; Chan, J.
JURISDICTION	Appellate Division, First Department, New York
DECIDED	January 15, 2026
DOCKET	Index No. 160162/17; Appeal No. 5594; Case No. 2025-00652
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Defendants GuildNet, Inc. and Lighthouse Guild International, Inc. appealed from an order denying their motion for summary judgment dismissing claims against them and, alternatively, granting contractual indemnification relief against Ellison.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	De novo review of the denial of summary judgment; the court determines whether the movants established entitlement to judgment as a matter of law and whether triable issues remained.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	published
PARTIES	GuildNet, Inc., Lighthouse Guild International, Inc. v. Ronald Pander, Ellison Home Care Companion Agency, Inc., Khaleil Shaw

TOPICS

vicarious liability

negligent supervision

wrongful death

summary judgment

negligence

PRACTICE AREAS

torts

health law

civil procedure

appellate procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether GuildNet could be held vicariously liable for Shaw's alleged assault, battery, and negligence when Shaw was employed by Ellison and the agreement between GuildNet and Ellison characterized them as independent contractors.
2. Whether GuildNet could be liable for negligent supervision based on alleged knowledge of Shaw's propensity for assaultive conduct or failure to supervise the care provided to Mary.
3. Whether Lighthouse, GuildNet's parent company, was entitled to dismissal because the claims for which it could potentially be vicariously liable had been dismissed against GuildNet.
4. Whether the court should reach GuildNet and Lighthouse's contractual indemnification cross-claim against Ellison.

HOLDINGS

1. GuildNet was entitled to summary judgment dismissing the assault, battery, and negligence claims because Shaw was not GuildNet's employee and GuildNet exercised only incidental control and general supervisory power over Ellison's work.
2. GuildNet was entitled to summary judgment on the negligent supervision claim because Shaw was not GuildNet's employee and the record contained no information imputing to GuildNet knowledge of Shaw's propensity to commit assault or battery or to ignore a client in distress.
3. The alternative negligent supervision theory also failed because plaintiff did not identify how GuildNet's alleged failure to assign a competent agency or aide proximately caused Mary's injuries and death, and it was uncertain whether GuildNet owed such a duty.
4. Lighthouse was entitled to dismissal because all claims against GuildNet for which Lighthouse could potentially be held vicariously liable had been dismissed.
5. The court did not reach GuildNet and Lighthouse's contractual indemnification cross-claim against Ellison because those defendants expressly conditioned their request for indemnification relief on at least one plaintiff's claim surviving summary judgment.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The record discloses that GuildNet had only incidental control and general supervisory power over Ellison's work, which is insufficient to establish an employer-employee relationship” ([*1])

“since all of the claims for which Lighthouse potentially could have been vicariously liable (i.e., all of the claims against GuildNet, its subsidiary) have been dismissed, Lighthouse also is entitled to dismissal of the amended complaint as against it” ([*1])

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

GuildNet, a long-term healthcare plan and subsidiary of Lighthouse Guild International, contracted with Ellison Home Care Companion Agency, Inc. to provide home health aide services to enrollees. Ellison employed Khaleil Shaw, who provided care to Ronald Pander's mother, Mary Pander. Ronald alleged that Shaw and others assaulted and battered Mary, ultimately causing her death, while defendants maintained that Mary fell out of bed overnight and was found by Shaw the next morning.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Supreme Court, New York County, denied GuildNet and Lighthouse's motion for summary judgment on negligence, negligent supervision, assault and battery, and related claims, while expressly dismissing the negligent hiring claim. The Appellate Division modified the order to grant summary judgment dismissing the negligence, negligent supervision, and assault and battery claims against GuildNet and Lighthouse, and otherwise affirmed.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Araneo v Town Bd. for Town of Clarkstown, 55 AD3d 516, 518 [2d Dept 2008]
- Matter of Hertz Corp. [Commissioner of Labor], 2 NY3d 733, 735 [2004]
- Melbourne v New York Life Ins. Co., 271 AD2d 296, 297 [1st Dept 2000]
- Coker v Perez, 211 AD3d 507, 507 [1st Dept 2022]
- Chichester v Wallace, 150 AD3d 1073, 1073-1074 [2d Dept 2017]
- Langer v Primary Home Care Servs., Inc., 83 AD3d 1007, 1008-1009 [2d Dept 2011]
- Detone v Bullit Courier Serv., 140 AD2d 278, 279 [1st Dept 1988], lv denied 73 NY2d 702 [1988]
- Norris v Innovative Health Sys., Inc., 184 AD3d 471, 472-473 [1st Dept 2020]
- Smith v Extell W. 45th LLC, 230 AD3d 1044, 1046 [1st Dept 2024]
- Golden v EcoHealth Alliance, Inc., 241 AD3d 1198, 1200 [1st Dept 2025]
- Reyes v 45 & 47 Wadsworth Ave. Co., LLC, 242 AD3d 675, 677 [1st Dept 2025]

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

Pander v GuildNet, Inc. (2026 NY Slip Op 00201) Pander v GuildNet, Inc. 2026 NY Slip Op 00201 Decided on January 15, 2026 Appellate Division, First Department Published by New York State Law Reporting Bureau pursuant to Judiciary Law § 431. This opinion is uncorrected and subject to revision before publication in the Official Reports. Decided and Entered: January 15, 2026 Before: Kennedy, J.P., Gesmer, Rodriguez, Pitt-Burke, Chan, JJ. Index No. 160162/17|Appeal No. 5594|Case No. 2025-00652| [*1]Ronald Pander, etc., Plaintiff-Respondent,

v GuildNet, Inc., et al., Defendants-Appellants, Ellison Home Care Companion Agency, Inc., et al., Defendants-Respondents, "John Doe," etc., et al., Defendants.

Mauro Lilling Naparty LLP, Woodbury (Jennifer B. Adler of counsel), for appellants. Law Office of Neil R. Finkston, Great Neck (Neil R. Finkston of counsel), for Ronald Pander, respondent. Landman Corsi Ballaine & Ford P.C., New York (Vincent J. Mehnert of counsel), for Ellison Home Care Companion Agency, Inc., and Khaleil Shaw, respondents. Order, Supreme Court, New York County (Francis A. Kahn, III, J.), entered January 6, 2025, which, to the extent appealed from as limited by the briefs, denied defendants GuildNet, Inc. and Lighthouse Guild International, Inc.'s motion for summary judgment dismissing plaintiff's causes of action for negligence, negligent supervision, and, in sum and substance, assault and battery as against them, or, alternatively, on their cross-claim against defendant Ellison Home Care Companion Agency, Inc. for contractual indemnification, unanimously modified, on the law, to grant GuildNet and Lighthouse's motion for summary judgment dismissing plaintiff's negligence, negligent supervision, and assault and battery claims as against them, and otherwise affirmed, without costs.

Lighthouse is the parent company of GuildNet, a long-term healthcare plan. GuildNet contracted with Ellison to provide home health aide services to its enrollees. Defendant Khaleil Shaw was one of the home health aides employed by Ellison who tended to plaintiff's mother, Mary Pander. Plaintiff alleges that Shaw and others assaulted and battered Mary, ultimately leading to her death.

Defendants maintain that Mary simply fell out of bed overnight and was found by Shaw in the morning. In either event, plaintiff seeks to hold GuildNet and Lighthouse vicariously liable for Shaw's assault, battery, and/or negligence; for their negligent supervision of Shaw and Ellison; and, ultimately, for Mary's wrongful death.

The assault, battery, and negligence claims should have been dismissed as against GuildNet on the ground that Shaw was not its employee at the time of the underlying events. GuildNet and Ellison's Participating Provider Agreement expressly defined their relationship as one of independent contractors rather than employer-employee (*Araneo v Town Bd. for Town of Clarkstown*, 55 AD3d 516, 518 [2d Dept 2008]).

The record discloses that GuildNet had only incidental control and general supervisory power over Ellison's work, which is insufficient to establish an employer-employee relationship (see *Matter of Hertz Corp. [Commissioner of Labor]*, 2 NY3d 733, 735 [2004]; *Melbourne v New York Life Ins. Co.*, 271 AD2d 296, 297 [1st Dept 2000]; compare *Coker v Perez*, 211 AD3d 507, 507 [1st Dept 2022], with *Chichester v Wallace*, 150 AD3d 1073, 1073-1074 [2d Dept 2017], and *Langer v Primary Home Care Servs., Inc.*, 83 AD3d 1007, 1008-1009 [2d Dept 2011]).

Further, Ellison admitted that Shaw was its employee and acting within the scope of her employment at the time of the underlying events. The remaining claim for negligent supervision

should also have been dismissed.

To the extent that it is predicated on GuildNet's alleged failure to supervise Shaw despite knowledge of her "propensity for the sort of behavior which caused" Mary's injuries and death (*Detone v Bullit Courier Serv.*, 140 AD2d 278, 279 [1st Dept 1988], lv denied 73 NY2d 702 [1988]), Shaw was not GuildNet's employee, and the record is bereft of any information that could impute to GuildNet knowledge of her propensity either to commit assault or battery or to ignore a client in distress (cf. e.g. *Norris v Innovative Health Sys., Inc.*, 184 AD3d 471, 472-473 [1st Dept 2020]).

To the extent that the claim is instead predicated on GuildNet's alleged failure to supervise the care that Mary received, namely, by failing to assign a competent agency to assign a competent home health care aide to work with Mary, plaintiff has not identified how such a failure proximately caused Mary's injuries and death, assuming that GuildNet even had a duty to do so in the first place.

To the extent that GuildNet and Lighthouse argue that the negligent hiring claim should have been dismissed, we note that the court's order expressly dismissed that claim against them (see *Smith v Extell W. 45th LLC*, 230 AD3d 1044, 1046 [1st Dept 2024]).

As all other claims against GuildNet should have been dismissed, the wrongful death claim also should have been dismissed (see *Golden v EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.*, 241 AD3d 1198, 1200 [1st Dept 2025]). Lastly, although the parties have not detailed the relationship between GuildNet and its parent company, Lighthouse, since all of the claims for which Lighthouse potentially could have been vicariously liable (i.e., all of the claims against GuildNet, its subsidiary) have been dismissed, Lighthouse also is entitled to dismissal of the amended complaint as against it (cf. *Reyes v 45 & 47 Wadsworth Ave. Co., LLC*, 242 AD3d 675, 677 [1st Dept 2025]).

We do not reach GuildNet and Lighthouse's remaining argument concerning their contractual indemnification cross-claim against Ellison, since they expressly conditioned their request for that relief in their principal brief on at least one of plaintiff's claims against them surviving summary judgment. THIS CONSTITUTES THE DECISION AND ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT.

ENTERED: January 15, 2026