garratt v. dailey transferred intent

garratt v. dailey transferred intent is a landmark case in tort law that significantly shaped the doctrine of transferred intent. This legal principle addresses situations where an individual intends to commit a tortious act against one person but inadvertently causes harm to another. The Garratt v. Dailey case exemplifies how courts analyze intent and liability, particularly in battery claims. Understanding the nuances of transferred intent as illustrated by Garratt v. Dailey is essential for comprehending how intent and causation operate in tort law. This article explores the facts of the case, the legal reasoning behind the transferred intent doctrine, and its broader implications in civil litigation. Additionally, the discussion covers related concepts such as intentional torts, elements of transferred intent, and contemporary applications. The following sections provide a comprehensive overview of Garratt v. Dailey and its enduring impact on transferred intent jurisprudence.

Background and Facts of Garratt v. Dailey

The case of Garratt v. Dailey involves an incident where the defendant, Brian Dailey, moved a lawn chair just as the plaintiff, Ruth Garratt, attempted to sit down. Garratt fell and sustained injuries, leading to a legal dispute over whether Dailey intended to cause harm. The key issue revolved around whether Dailey had the requisite intent to commit a battery, despite not directly intending to injure Garratt. This case arose in Washington state and has become a foundational example in understanding the transferred intent doctrine. The factual circumstances prompted a detailed examination of the defendant's mental state at the time of the act. The case established critical precedents regarding how courts interpret intentional torts when harm is unintended but foreseeable.

Legal Principles of Transferred Intent

Transferred intent is a doctrine in tort law that holds a defendant liable when the intent to harm one individual inadvertently causes harm to another. This principle ensures that individuals cannot escape liability simply because their intended victim was not the one actually injured. The doctrine applies primarily to five intentional torts: assault, battery, false imprisonment, trespass to land, and trespass to chattels. Transferred intent bridges the gap between the defendant's state of mind and the actual harm caused, emphasizing accountability for intentional actions. The doctrine serves to protect victims and uphold justice by recognizing the perpetrator's wrongful intent, regardless of the precise target of that intent.

Definition and Scope

Transferred intent occurs when the intent to commit a tort against one person is transferred to the actual victim who suffers the injury. The scope of this doctrine includes both direct and indirect acts that result in harm. It is designed to prevent defendants from exploiting technicalities related to mistaken identity or unintended consequences. The transferred intent doctrine is a critical element in intentional tort claims, reinforcing the principle that intent is a mental state connected to the act rather than the precise outcome.

Historical Development

The concept of transferred intent has evolved through case law over decades. Early common law cases laid the groundwork by recognizing that intent could be transferred from the intended victim to the actual victim. Garratt v. Dailey represents one of the modern applications of this doctrine, particularly in the context of battery. The case refined the understanding of how intent is assessed and demonstrated in court, especially when the defendant's actions are indirect or mistaken. This evolution reflects the courts' efforts to balance fairness for both plaintiffs and defendants in tort litigation.

Application of Transferred Intent in Garratt v. Dailey

In Garratt v. Dailey, the Washington Supreme Court examined whether Dailey had the intent necessary to support a battery claim despite the lack of a direct strike. The court focused on whether Dailey knew with substantial certainty that Garratt would attempt to sit where the chair had been moved. This knowledge constituted the mental element of intent. The court held that if Dailey was substantially certain that Garratt would be harmed by moving the chair, then the intent requirement for battery was satisfied under the transferred intent doctrine. This interpretation underscored that actual harm caused by a defendant's intentional act, even if unintentional against the specific victim, can establish liability.

Intent and Knowledge

The pivotal factor in the case was Dailey's knowledge about Garratt's expected actions. The court emphasized that intent can be inferred from what the defendant knew would likely result from their conduct. The "substantial certainty" standard became a benchmark for proving intent in similar cases. This standard requires demonstrating that the defendant was virtually certain their actions would cause a particular outcome, even if harm was not their primary objective. Garratt v. Dailey thus clarified the evidentiary threshold for intent under transferred intent.

Outcome and Legal Reasoning

The court ruled in favor of Garratt, concluding that Dailey’s action of moving the chair with substantial certainty resulted in an unlawful contact amounting to battery. This decision reinforced the principle that intent for battery does not require a desire to harm, only knowledge that harm is substantially certain to occur. The ruling expanded the scope of intentional tort liability, ensuring that defendants cannot evade responsibility by claiming a lack of direct intent to injure the specific plaintiff.

Elements Required to Establish Transferred Intent

To successfully prove transferred intent in a tort claim such as battery, several elements must be established. These components help courts determine whether the defendant's mental state and actions satisfy the requirements for intentional liability. The elements include intent, act, causation, and harm. Each element plays a critical role in connecting the defendant’s conduct to the injury suffered by the plaintiff, even when the harm was unintended for the actual victim.

1. **Intent:** The defendant must have intended to commit a tortious act against a person, even if that person is not the one harmed.

2. **Act:** A voluntary physical act by the defendant that causes harm or offensive contact.

3. **Causation:** The defendant’s act must be the proximate cause of the plaintiff’s injury or harm.

4. **Harm:** Actual damage or offense resulting from the defendant’s act.

These elements are essential for courts to apply the doctrine of transferred intent correctly and to hold defendants accountable for intentional torts that affect unintended victims.

Impact and Significance in Tort Law

The Garratt v. Dailey case and the doctrine of transferred intent have had a lasting influence on the development of intentional tort law. This legal concept ensures that liability is based on the defendant's mental state and the foreseeability of harm, rather than the specific identity of the victim. Transferred intent promotes justice by preventing defendants from escaping responsibility due to technicalities or mistaken targets. It also establishes clear guidelines for courts to evaluate intent and causation in complex tort cases.

Protection of Victims

Transferred intent enhances victim protection by recognizing injuries caused by intentional actions, regardless of the intended target. This principle ensures that individuals harmed by intentional torts receive remedies and that defendants are held accountable. It reinforces the deterrent effect of tort law by emphasizing the consequences of intentional misconduct.

Legal Precedents and Influence

The case has been cited in numerous legal opinions and scholarly works as a definitive example of transferred intent application. Garratt v. Dailey serves as a teaching tool in law schools and a reference point for practitioners in tort litigation. The principles established continue to influence courts' analysis of intent and liability in intentional tort cases nationwide.

Contemporary Examples and Related Cases

The doctrine of transferred intent extends beyond Garratt v. Dailey to various other contexts involving intentional torts. Modern cases frequently invoke transferred intent where defendants' actions cause unintended harm to third parties. This legal principle remains relevant in scenarios involving battery, assault, and property torts, among others. Understanding Garratt v. Dailey provides foundational

insight into these applications.

- Assault cases where the intended victim is missed, but another person is harmed.
- Battery claims involving mistaken identity or collateral damage.
- Trespass to land where the defendant intended to enter one property but entered another.
- False imprisonment where the defendant intended to detain one person but restrained another.

These examples illustrate the broad applicability of the transferred intent doctrine and highlight the ongoing importance of Garratt v. Dailey in shaping legal outcomes.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Garratt v. Dailey case about?

Garratt v. Dailey is a landmark tort case involving the concept of battery and intentional torts. The case centered on a five-year-old boy, Brian Dailey, who moved a chair, causing Ruth Garratt to fall and suffer injuries. The court examined whether the boy had the necessary intent to commit battery.

How does Garratt v. Dailey illustrate the doctrine of transferred intent?

In Garratt v. Dailey, the court considered whether the defendant's intent to move the chair could be transferred to the resulting harmful contact with Garratt when she fell. The doctrine of transferred intent applies when a defendant intends to commit a tort against one person but unintentionally causes harm to another. Although the case primarily focused on intent to move the chair, it is often discussed in the context of transferred intent in tort law.

What is transferred intent in tort law?

Transferred intent is a legal doctrine where the intention to harm one individual is transferred to the actual victim who is harmed, even if that person was not the intended target. It allows plaintiffs to hold defendants liable when the defendant's intentional act causes injury to a different person than originally intended.

Did Brian Dailey have the intent required for battery in Garratt v. Dailey?

The court held that if Brian Dailey knew with substantial certainty that moving the chair would cause Garratt to fall, then he had the necessary intent for battery. Intent can be established if the defendant knew the harmful outcome was substantially certain to occur.

What was the court's ruling in Garratt v. Dailey regarding intent?

The Washington Supreme Court ruled that the defendant's knowledge with substantial certainty that Garratt would attempt to sit where the chair had been was sufficient to establish intent for battery. The case established that intent can be inferred from knowledge of the consequences of one’s actions.

How does Garratt v. Dailey impact the understanding of intent in tort cases?

Garratt v. Dailey expanded the understanding of intent by establishing that intent can be shown if the defendant knows with substantial certainty that their actions will cause harm, even if the defendant did not have a purpose to harm. This lowered the threshold for proving intent in intentional tort cases.

Is Garratt v. Dailey an example of direct intent or transferred intent?

Garratt v. Dailey primarily deals with direct intent, where the defendant intended the act that caused the harm. It is sometimes referenced in discussions of transferred intent, but the case itself focuses on whether the defendant intended the harmful consequence of moving the chair.

Why is the concept of 'substantial certainty' important in Garratt v. Dailey?

'Substantial certainty' is key because it defines the level of knowledge required to establish intent. If a defendant knows with substantial certainty that their action will cause harm, the law treats it as if they intended the harm, even if harm was not their primary purpose.

Can a child be held liable for battery under Garratt v. Dailey?

Yes, Garratt v. Dailey demonstrates that a child can be held liable for battery if it is proven that the child knew with substantial certainty that their actions would cause harmful contact. The case involved a five-year-old defendant, showing that age does not automatically negate liability for intentional torts.

Additional Resources

1. *Intent and Liability in Tort Law: Understanding Garratt v. Dailey*
This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the landmark case Garratt v. Dailey, focusing on the doctrine of transferred intent. It explores how intent is established in tort cases and the implications for liability. The author breaks down complex legal principles using real-world examples, making it accessible for both students and practitioners.

2. *Transferred Intent and Its Applications in Modern Tort Law*
Focusing on the legal concept of transferred intent, this book examines its historical development and application in cases like Garratt v. Dailey. It discusses how the courts interpret intent when an actor's purpose is redirected to an unintended victim. Legal scholars and law students will find detailed case analyses and theoretical discussions.

3. *Garratt v. Dailey: A Case Study in Intent and Battery*
This text offers an in-depth case study of Garratt v. Dailey, highlighting the nuances of intent required for battery claims. It scrutinizes the facts, judicial reasoning, and the broader impact on tort law. The book also compares similar cases to illustrate how transferred intent doctrine operates in practice.

4. *The Doctrine of Transferred Intent: Principles and Practice*

Exploring the foundational principles of transferred intent, this book discusses key cases including Garratt v. Dailey. It explains how intent can transfer between different torts or victims, influencing liability outcomes. The author provides practical guidance for applying these principles in litigation.

5. *Tort Law Essentials: Intent, Transferred Intent, and Liability*

Designed as a primer for law students, this book covers essential concepts of tort law with a focus on intent and transferred intent. Garratt v. Dailey is used as a primary example to illustrate how intent affects liability. Clear explanations and hypothetical scenarios aid in understanding complex legal doctrines.

6. *Intentional Torts and Transferred Intent: Case Law and Commentary*

This collection compiles seminal cases on intentional torts, including Garratt v. Dailey, accompanied by expert commentary. It provides insights into how courts determine intent and handle cases where intent is transferred. The book serves as a valuable resource for legal professionals and academics.

7. *Transferred Intent in Tort Law: Theory and Case Analysis*

Delving into the theoretical underpinnings of transferred intent, this book analyzes its role in tort law with Garratt v. Dailey as a pivotal example. It discusses policy considerations and critiques of the doctrine. The author supports arguments with case law and scholarly perspectives.

8. *Understanding Battery and Intent: Insights from Garratt v. Dailey*

This book focuses on the tort of battery, examining how intent is established and the significance of transferred intent. Using Garratt v. Dailey, it explains how courts assess a defendant's mental state. The book is ideal for students seeking to grasp the intersection of intent and intentional torts.

9. *Legal Perspectives on Intent and Transferred Intent in Tort Cases*

Offering a broad overview of intent doctrines in tort law, this book highlights the importance of transferred intent through cases like Garratt v. Dailey. It discusses both historical context and modern applications, providing a balanced view of the doctrine's strengths and limitations. Legal practitioners will find practical insights for courtroom strategy.

Garratt V Dailey Transferred Intent

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Tort Liability in Warfare Haim Abraham, 2024-11-07 In the turbulent arena of armed conflicts, Tort Liability in Warfare: States' Wrongs and Civilians' Rights emerges as a groundbreaking exploration of civilians' legal recourse against states for losses to life, bodily integrity, and property. With a fresh perspective informed by corrective justice, the law of war, and substantive rule of law principles, Haim Abraham constructs a novel framework for understanding the moral and legal obligation of states to civilians in the aftermath of combat, and proposes that existing domestic tort law could and should address wrongful losses in this context. This book boldly confronts the prevailing academic and legal orthodoxy which dismisses the application of tort law in times of war, and offers a framework that empowers individuals to vindicate their rights and acts as a bulwark against abuse of public power. By reviewing and analyzing the applicability of tort law to peacekeeping, urban warfare, counter-terrorism activities, and long-range warfare in Australia, Canada, England, Israel, and the United States, the book offers real world insights on how tort liability can serve as a mechanism for reparations and accountability. Tort Liability in Warfare is a clarion call for a shift in legal paradigms, urging a path towards effective remedies for civilians caught in the crossfire of nations at war. It is an essential read for legal scholars, practitioners, and anyone invested in the pursuit of justice in the complex landscape of armed conflict. This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 International licence.

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Statistical Inference in Litigation , 1983

garratt v dailey transferred intent: *Tort Law* Keith N. Hylton, 2016-06-06 This book modernizes the traditional tort law textbook by combining in-depth analysis of policy with detailed discussion of legal doctrine.

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Police Liability and Risk Management Robert J Girod, 2013-09-24 Law enforcement agencies and their employees are continually at risk for potential liability related to torts, civil rights violations, and employment law issues. Litigation may involve suits by the public against officers and the administration, actions by the administration against officers, or actions by officers against the administration or me

garratt v dailey transferred intent: *Child Mental and the Law* Barry Nurcombe, 2010-06-15 The legal aspects of child mental health have changed in recent years, yet many who deal professionally with disturbed children are ill informed about the rights and responsibilities of minors. Child Mental Health and the Law addresses the need for a comprehensive, up-to-date text that describes the evolution of child mental health law and the relevance of the law to the child mental health clinician.

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Foundations of Private Law James Gordley, 2006-01-05 Foundations of Private Law is a treatise on the Western law of property, contract, tort and unjust enrichment in both common law systems and civil law systems. The thesis of the book is that underlying these fields of law are common principles, and that these principles can be used to explain the history and development of these areas. These underlying common principles are matters of common sense, which were given their archetypal expression by older jurists who wrote in the Aristotelian tradition. These principles shaped the development of Western law but can resolve legal problems which these older writers did not confront.

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Understanding Torts John L. Diamond, 2000

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Cases and Materials on Torts John L. Diamond, 2008 The new edition focuses on the current controversies in Tort law. Changes in the law endorsed by the Restatement (3rd) are explored. The casebook strives to invigorate the study of intentional torts by going beyond the traditional personal injury approach. Battery is considered in its increasing application in environmental litigation. The torts of intentional interference with contractual and economic relations, which almost all students will encounter in whatever field of practice(e.g. corporate, entertainment, public interest) they ultimately choose are introduced in the basic intentional tort section including the case that nearly bankrupt Texaco and the potential liability of an environmental public interest group for encouraging a boycott. The negligence section addresses controversies ranging from parental liability for failure to prevent a child from committing homicides, mental distress for exposure to toxic pollutants to tobacco industry liability. The necessity defense is considered in the context of Katrina. Negligence is critiqued from feminist, economic and other perspectives. Cases have been selected for their teachability and stimulation for students. Notes are straight forward to allow professors freedom to focus on policy concerns.

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Restatement of the Law, Torts , 1998

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Torts, Personal Injury Litigation William P. Statsky, 2001 Torts Personal Injury Litigation, 4th Edition provides students with a comprehensive guide to the law of torts. In this 4th edition, Statsky has extended the discussion of paralegal roles within tort litigation. He has also added a chapter on major torts that emphasizes current legal issues and examines the ethics of attorney solicitation. A comprehensive checklist, which includes definitions, defenses, relationships, paralegal roles and research references, is provided for each tort presented. This checklist provides the student with an overview of information and also serves as an on-the-job refresher. Forty-nine pertinent case studies, nineteen of them new to this edition, are included in the text allowing students to examine important court opinions. Among the controversial issues discussed in these court opinions are AIDS, the Oklahoma bombing, computer torts, assistance to the homeless, billion dollar verdicts and settlements, biomedical research and the alleged tort committed by President Clinton that became part of his historic impeachment and Senate trial.

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Torts and Compensation Dan B. Dobbs, 1985

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Multistate BAR/BRI Bar Review , 2000

garratt v dailey transferred intent: The Torts Process James A. Henderson, 2007 The Torts Process, Seventh Edition, offers a student-friendly, procedural approach to tort law. By utilizing a problem-based methodology, students are challenged throughout the text with the use of theoretical and real-life situations. This

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Cases and Materials on Torts Charles Oscar Gregory, Harry Kalven, Richard Allen Epstein, 1977

garratt v dailey transferred intent: *The Journal of Legal Studies* , 1975

garratt v dailey transferred intent: LAW OF TORTS William L. Prosser, 1971

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Torts Lawrence C. Levine, 2000

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Torts J. Teller, 2012-08-20 The definitive law school study aid, with: Concise overviews of the black letter law Summaries and holdings of all of the major cases that students are expected to study A thorough index for quick reference to key topics Concept-driven outlines covering the topics students are expected to master for class and the bar exam Look for all of these titles in the TellerBooks Outlines and Case Summaries Series (Law School Survival Guides(TM))*: Torts - Property - Civil Procedure - Contracts and Sales - Constitutional Criminal Procedure - Business Organizations - Constitutional Law - Criminal Law - Family Law - International Law - Evidence *Available in paperback, iPhone, Kindle, Nook and pdf formats. Visit us at tellerbooks.com/studyguides.

garratt v dailey transferred intent: *Education Law* Michael Imber, Tyll van Geel, J. C. Blokhuis, Jonathan Feldman, 2013-10-08 Education Law, 5th Edition is organized around the belief that students need to read court cases to understand the subtlety and richness of the law, but for legal neophytes, cases without discussion and interpretation are often too difficult to comprehend.

This textbook provides a comprehensive survey of the legal problems and issues that confront school administrators and policymakers today. Thus, the text balances an explanation of the important principles of education law, with actual court decisions to illuminate these concepts. The court decisions are carefully edited to highlight issues most relevant to administrators, and each chapter explores implications for policy and practice. This new edition features additional content on bullying, student privacy, free speech rights, teacher evaluation, collective bargaining, and issues relating to Internet and technology as well as revised materials dealing with education policy and updating of references and case law throughout. A companion website with materials for students and instructors, including links to full cases, a glossary of key concepts, and discussion questions to help students further engage with the content.

garratt v dailey transferred intent: Defences in Tort Andrew Dyson, James Goudkamp, Frederick Wilmot-Smith, 2015-02-26 This book is the first in a series of essay collections on defences in private law. It addresses defences to liability arising in tort. The essays range from those adopting a primarily doctrinal approach to others that examine the law from a more theoretical or historical perspective. Some essays focus on individual defences, while some are concerned with the links between defences, or with how defences relate to the structure of tort law as a whole. A number of the essays also draw upon concepts and literature that have been developed mainly in relation to the criminal law, and consider their application to tort law. The essays make several original contributions to this complex, important but neglected field of academic enquiry.

Related to garratt v dailey transferred intent

Speedtest by Ookla - The Global Broadband Speed Test Test your internet speed on any device with Speedtest by Ookla, available for free on desktop and mobile apps

Speedtest by Ookla - The Global Broadband Speed Test Test your internet speed and performance with Speedtest by Ookla, available on desktop and mobile devices for free

Speedtest for Windows: Internet speed test for Windows It's never been faster or easier to take a Speedtest. Download the free Speedtest desktop app for Windows to check your internet speeds at the touch of a button

Speedtest Apps: Our internet speed test available across a variety Quickly and easily test your internet connection with free apps from Speedtest—any time, on any device

Settings - Speedtest by Ookla Create an Account Join the millions of other people helping us to accelerate the Internet! By creating an account, you'll be able to access your historical results anywhere and manage your

Speedtest by Ookla - The Global Broadband Speed Test Use Speedtest on all your devices with our free desktop and mobile apps

Speedtest for Desktop: Internet speed test for your Mac or PC An embedded experience specifically designed to be fast, clear and easy to use, Speedtest is available for Mac and Windows

Speedtest por Ookla - La prueba de velocidad de banda ancha Mide la velocidad de tu conexión a Internet con Speedtest, disponible para dispositivos móviles y de escritorio

Results | Speedtest by Ookla Access your internet speed test results and track your connection performance with Speedtest by Ookla's free desktop and mobile apps

Speedtest by Ookla - The Global Broadband Speed Test Test your internet speed with Speedtest by Ookla, available for free on desktop and mobile devices

Welcome to Chandigarh University Information Management System GHARUAN WEATHER - WeatherWidget.ioLogin with your UID and Password to access your Student Services and Account. The CUIMS will keep a record of your progress and keep you

Login Page Terms and ConditionsI agree with Terms and Conditions

Login Page - Chandigarh University Information Management Terms and ConditionsI agree with Terms and Conditions

Chandigarh University Information Management System

[{"Code":"ONBB201","ShortName":"Bachelor of Business

Administration"},{"Code":"ONBB202","ShortName":"Bachelor of Business Administration -
Breaking News, Latest News and Videos | CNN Watch live breaking news and videos from CNN, covering top stories across politics, business, entertainment, and more
Breaking News, Latest News and Videos | CNN View the latest news and breaking news today for U.S., world, weather, entertainment, politics and health at CNN.com
- World Report: Main Page Now as the teen-agers get more attention at their school, they are using that to encourage peers to find time to help or donate to those in need. For more stories on unique perspectives on
CNN Transcript - Breaking News: Four Sailors Confirmed Dead, There are four dead, now we're told as many as 12 missing soldiers and more than 30 injured after the USS Cole, an Aegis Class destroyer was apparently rammed by a small boat today
- Transcripts FREDRICKA WHITFIELD, CNN ANCHOR: Well, we want to take you to Northwest Georgia where we have been telling you all morning about a massive pile up on Interstate 75, where more
CNN Transcript - Breaking News: Eight People Killed in Moscow BILL HEMMER, CNN ANCHOR: In central Moscow, in Pushkin Square, an underground passenger route, apparently the site of a major explosion earlier today. The word we're getting
- Transcripts DARYN KAGAN, CNN ANCHOR: Getting some breaking news, and it concerns on the war on terrorism and the man who is the suspect in the dirty bomb case, Jose Padilla. A court
CNN Transcript - Breaking News: White House Press Secretary Right now we think working with the negotiating teams is the most constructive way to move forward, but I certainly wouldn't rule out that he'd sit and talk to the leaders tonight
CNN WorldView CNN WorldView, a signature global evening newscast designed to provide the latest news from around the world with a broader perspective than other leading network evening newscasts.
CNN Breaking News Alert - Podcast on CNN Audio Moderna's Covid-19 vaccine has received full approval from the US Food and Drug Administration, according to news releases from the FDA and Moderna. The vaccine, named
Download and Install the GlobalProtect App for Windows To download and install the app, you must obtain the IP address or fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the GlobalProtect portal from the administrator. In addition, your
GlobalProtect - Free download and install on Windows | Microsoft GlobalProtect for Windows Unified Platform connects to a GlobalProtect gateway on a Palo Alto Networks next-generation firewall allowing mobile users to benefit from the protection of
Global Protect VPN Installation Instructions for Windows To install Palo Alto Global Protect VPN on a Windows computer, follow the instructions below. Instructions listed below are for Windows 11.For Mac instructions, please view this Knowledge
How to Set Up GlobalProtect VPN – Step-by-Step Guide Download GlobalProtect VPN for Windows, macOS, iOS, Android, and Linux. Securely connect to your organization’s network with the official client
GlobalProtect Portal - MicroStrategy Please launch your Global Protect client and connect. If you need to install the Global Protect desktop client, please download it below and connect to "vpn.microstrategy.com"
GlobalProtect App for Windows - Palo Alto Networks GlobalProtect™ is an application that runs on your endpoint (desktop computer, laptop, tablet, or smart phone) to protect you by using the same security policies that protect
GlobalProtect Portal - Windows 64 bit OS needs to download and install Windows 64 bit GlobalProtect agent. Mac OS needs to download and install Mac 32/64 bit GlobalProtect agent
GlobalProtect - Palo Alto Networks GlobalProtect enables you to use Palo Alto Networks next-gen firewalls or Prisma Access to secure your mobile workforce
GlobalProtect | Palo Alto Networks 4 days ago GlobalProtect is our network security for

endpoints that protects your organization's mobile workforce by extending the Next-Generation Security Platform to all users, regardless

Configure Palo Alto Networks - GlobalProtect for Single sign-on Learn how to configure single sign-on between Microsoft Entra ID and Palo Alto Networks - GlobalProtect

Back to Home: https://ns2.kelisto.es