ADVANCE SHEET

THE **Dauphin County Reporter**

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Estate Notices

DECEDENTS ESTATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that letters testamentary or of administration have been granted in the following estates. All persons indebted to the estate are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands to present the same without delay to the administrators or executors or their attorneys named below.

FIRST PUBLICATION

ESTATE OF CAMELIA M. REINFELD, late of Borough of Hummelstown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died September 20, 2013). Executor/Administrator: Cathy C. Arce, 2477 Fiddler's Elbow Road, Hummelstown, PA 17036.

ESTATE OF DOROTHY DINTIMAN, AKA DOROTHY W. DINTIMAN, late of Highspire, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died October 9, 2013). Executor: Kenneth Dintiman. Attorney: David C. Miller, Jr., Esq., 1100 Spring, Garden Drive, Suite A, Middletown, PA 17057.

ESTATE OF ANNA LAUT, late of the Township of Swatara, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died March 27, 2013). Executor: John Laut, 6330 Derry Street, Harrisburg, PA, 17111. Attorney: Leonard Tintner, Esq., Bowell, Tintner & Piccola, 315 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA, 17101.

ESTATE OF LUZETTA O. TIMM, AKA LUZETTA V. TIMM, late of Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died October 5, 2013). Send claims or make payments to: Bryn Mawr Trust Company, Trustee of the Luzetta O. Timm Revocable Trust, c/o Attorney: George W. Porter, Esq., 909 East Chocolate Avenue Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033.

ESTATE OF JANE E. VIA, late of East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died September 2, 2013). Executor: Charles W. Via, II, Exec., c/o George W. Porter, Esq., 909 East Chocolate Avenue, Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033.

ESTATE OF ROGER HARKINS, late of Sacramento, California, (died September 4, 1960). Executor/Administrator: Michael Foley, 107 Kidder Street, Wilkes Barre, PA 18702. Attorney: John J. McGovern, Jr., Esq., 321 Spruce Street, Suite 201, Scranton, PA 18503.

Domestic Relations - Child Support - Spousal Support - Income and Earning Capacity - Foreign Divorce - Comity

Father/Obligor, a dual citizen of Egypt and the United States, and Mother/Obligee, a citizen of Egypt, were married in Egypt. They then lived together in the United States for over six years, and became parents of two children. Upon their marital separation, Mother sought child and spousal support. The parties disputed their respective incomes and earning capacities and the enforceability of an Egyptian divorce decree, which the Court found could not be recognized in Pennsylvania.

- 1. Parents have an absolute obligation to support their children and this obligation must be discharged by the parents even if it causes them some hardship. *Mencer v. Ruch*, 928 A.2d 294, 297 (Pa. Super. 2007). Where there is a divergence between a person's actual earnings and his or her earning capacity, the obligation is determined more by earning capacity than actual earnings. *Woskob v. Woskob*, 843 A.2d 1247, 1251 (Pa. Super. 2004). The needs of the child must be considered in making any employment decision. *Smedley v. Lowman*, 2 A.3d 1226, 1228 (Pa. Super. 2010).
- 2. In order for an extra-national divorce decree to be enforceable in Pennsylvania, at least one party must have established domicile in the issuing country and the defendant must have been personally served with process or appeared in the foreign proceeding. *Com. v. Custer,* 21 A.2d 524, 528 (Pa. Super. 1941).
- 3. An absolute prerequisite to judicial recognition of an out-of-state divorce is that the plaintiff must have resided in the state or country for a minimum period of residency as determined by local authority and that the residency be accompanied by "domiciliary intent," i.e., an intent to remain in the foreign jurisdiction. *Sargent v. Sargent*, 307 A.2d 353, 356 (Pa. Super. 1973). Such a requirement is jurisdictional and cannot be waived by the acts of the parties. Both physical presence in the jurisdiction and a then-present intent to permanently reside there are essential characteristics of domicile. *Kyle v. Kyle*, 6 Pa. D. & C. 3d 279, 282 (Pa. Com. Pl. 1978) (citing *Stottlemyer v. Stottlemyer*, 329 A 2d 892, 899 (Pa. 1974) and *McCloskey v. McCloskey*, 366 A.2d 279, 280 (Pa. 1975).

Cross motions for reconsideration. C.P., Dau. Co., No. 441 DR 2012, PACSES

Rachel Haynes Pinsker, for Obligee

OPINION

Turgeon, J., October 8, 2013 – Before the court are the cross motions for reconsideration filed by the parties in this child and spousal support action. The primary issues concern the parties' incomes and earning capacities, whether this court must recognize an Egyptian divorce decree and whether the defendant is obligated to support plaintiff under an affidavit of financial support he allegedly executed pursuant to immigration law.

Procedural Background

Father M.R. and Mother F.B. were married in Cairo, Egypt on March 1, 2005. The marriage was Father's third and Mother's first. Father, the obligor in this support action, is a dual citizen of Egypt and the United States and Mother, the obligee, is a citizen of Egypt. Mother arrived in the United States in September 2005. Father claims they divorced under an Egyptian divorce decree issued January 19, 2006. Mother denied they were divorced asserting the decree a fraud. In any event, the parties lived together until they separated February 5, 2012. They are the parents of two children (dates of birth 1/23/06 and 12/29/09).

Mother filed a complaint seeking child and spousal support March 14, 2012. On May 7, 2012, following a conference in the Dauphin County Domestic Relations Section, I issued an order as recommended by the conference officer, directing that Father pay \$425.50 per month child support and \$43 per month on arrears (effective March 14, 2012). In recommending the order, the conference officer calculated support under the Support Guidelines assigning monthly net incomes of \$1,594 to Father and \$0 to Mother.¹ In calculating support, the hearing officer based Father's monthly net income upon his actual 2011 earnings as reflected on his tax return. Mother was assigned no earning capacity because she lacked identification, spoke little English, had only a brief and limited work history and was caring for the parties' two young children, thus not necessitating a child care expense. (See N.T. 7/11/12 at 2-3)

A hearing on spousal entitlement as well as on Father's request for de novo review of the child support amount was held on July 11, 2012. Father argued the support amount should be decreased because it failed to consider Mother's income or the money he spent on his other two children. Mother sought an increase in child support arguing that Father had

^{1.} Using those incomes, obligor's child support obligation under the Guidelines was \$565 per month. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-3. That number was reduced to \$425.50 for a multiple family deviation whereby Father was providing direct support for two children from his second marriage. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-7.

a significantly higher earning capacity. She also argued that she was entitled to spousal support. At the conclusion of the hearing, the parties reached a settlement whereby Father agreed to pay Mother \$1,200 per month in child support and Mother agreed to drop her claim for spousal support. The parties' agreement was set forth in an Order dated July 11, 2012, effective March 14, 2012.

On September 7, 2012, Father filed a petition with the Domestic Relations Section, seeking to decrease his obligation under the agreed order, claiming his gross annual income had dropped to \$19,000. On October 2, 2012, I signed the hearing officer's recommended order denying the petition on the basis of no significant change in circumstances since the parties' had reached their agreement. Father sought de novo review and I held a hearing December 11, 2012. The parties agreed at that hearing to incorporate into the record the testimony from the July 11, 2012 hearing. (N.T. 12/11/12 at 6-7)

At the conclusion of the December hearing, I issued an order raising Father's child support obligation to \$1,900 per month plus \$380 per month on arrears, effective September 7, 2012. This order was based upon consideration of an Affidavit of Support (I-864) Father had purportedly executed as part of his sponsorship of Mother under immigration law (discussed in more detail below). I also indicated to Father that I would provide him with a credit against his support obligation to the extent he could provide proof of any mortgage payments or expenses he paid on the marital home he owned in which Mother was living with the children. Both parties filed timely petitions for reconsideration which I granted January 11, 2013. On April 11, 2013, following a thorough review of the record, including of transcripts from the prior two hearings, I vacated my December 2012 order and scheduled another hearing on all issues raised in the reconsideration petitions, including the parties' earning capacities. I also granted Mother's request that her claim for spousal support/alimony pendente lite be reinstated as of the date she filed her request, January 11, 2013. The final hearing on this matter was held May 17, 2013, at which both parties testified, chiefly as to their incomes and earning capacities, as well as to the parties' marital status and potential financial obligations Father owed Mother under immigration law and whether it was proper to base Father's child and spousal support obligation on the Affidavit of Support.

Factual Background

Immigration Issues and Marital Status

Father arrived in the United States in 1987 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1991. He and Mother engaged in early 2005 and were married in Egypt on March 1, 2005. At the time, Mother was living in Egypt and had never been to the United States. She did not speak, read or write English. In order for Mother to enter the United States, Father submitted a Visa petition on February 12, 2005 through the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) on Mother's behalf, indicating that Mother was applying for entry as an alien (K1) fiancée. (Court Exbt. 7 (I-129F Petition); Father's Answer to Mother's Reconsideration Petition, ¶2)² As required by USCIS, Father also submitted an Affidavit of Support (I-134) guaranteeing that he would sponsor Mother financially for up to three years and not allow her to become a public charge. (Court Exbt. 7 (I-134); N.T. 12/11/12 at 15-16) Mother's K1 Visa was issued September 5, 2005, with an expiration date of March 4, 2006. (Exbt. P-1) On September 22, 2005, Mother arrived in the U.S. under her K1 Visa.

Under the terms of the K1 Visa, Mother was to marry Father within ninety days of her arrival (by December 21, 2005) following which the parties could begin the process of submitting her application for a Green Card in order for her to obtain permanent residency status and remain in the U.S. indefinitely, otherwise, she would only be permitted to remain here legally until the expiration of her K1 Visa. It is not entirely clear why the parties sought to obtain a fiancée Visa for Mother when they had already been married in Egypt. Mother explained that she had been told by Father, prior to her arrival, that the Egyptian marriage would not be recognized in the U.S. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 46-47) This court finds this explanation credible particularly where documentary evidence reflects that, they both indicated an initial intention to marry in the U.S. within the ninety-day period but that Father later refused.

Following the parties' marriage in Egypt, both remained there until Father returned to the U.S. on May 15, 2005. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 30) Sometime after the marriage but before his return to the U.S., Father claimed he allegedly discovered that Mother had been engaged to another man and was just using him to obtain a residence in the U.S. (Father's Answer to Mother's Reconsideration Petition, ¶ 4) He claims to have immediately initiated divorce proceedings in Egypt at that time.

^{2.} All citations to exhibits are for those submitted at the final May 17, 2013 hearing, unless otherwise noted. (See N.T. 5/17/13 at 18-20)

(*Id.*) He asserted he also attempted to alert the U.S. Embassy in Egypt to this alleged fraud and to withdraw the K-1 Visa petition, which actions were to no avail. (*Id.* at \P 6) In any event, Father claimed that the Egyptian government eventually issued a divorce decree dated January 19, 2006. (Court Exbt. 5)

Mother denied Father's allegations of a prior engagement as well as that she and Father ever divorced, claiming she was never notified of the divorce proceedings and never given a copy of the decree. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 16, 21) Mother believes that the Egyptian divorce decree submitted by Father to the court is in fact a fake. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 22-23) She elaborated that neither she nor Father were in Egypt on the date the decree indicates they attended the divorce proceeding in person (January 19, 2006) - noting she gave birth to the parties first child in the U.S. just four days later - and that her brother, who is indicated in the decree as having witnessed the divorce, never attended as a witness. (N.T. 7/11/12 at 12-15; N.T. 5/17/13 at 21-22, 30) At the third hearing, Father explained that this divorce was entered in *absentia* which he claimed was a permissible method for obtaining divorce in Egypt. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 52)

Following Mother's arrival in the U.S. on September 22, 2005, Father refused to (re)marry her within ninety days or help her obtain her Green Card. (Father's Answer to Mother's Reconsideration Petition ¶ 8; N.T. 5/17/13 at 15-16) Nevertheless, following her arrival, Father and Mother lived together as a couple for more than six years, including after their alleged divorce, during which time the parties had a second child.

Because the parties never married in the U.S., they never formally submitted an application to the USCIS for Mother to obtain her Green Card. (N.T. 12/11/12 at 15) Nevertheless, at the first hearing in July 2012, Mother submitted a series of documents related to the Green Card application process, which this court initially assumed had been submitted to the USCIS.³ It appears from the testimony and a review of these documents that they were all filled out in Father's handwriting in contemplation of submitting them to the USCIS in order for Mother to become a permanent resident, including those where the applicant is identified as Mother. However, because Father refused to (re)marry Mother within the ninety-day window, none of the documents were ever apparently submitted to the USCIS, including most notably the I-864

^{3.} These documents, which I re-admitted as Court exhibits at the third hearing, included an I-485 Permanent Residency (Green Card) Application (Court Exbts. 3-4) (with two pages missing), the I-864 Affidavit of Support (Court Exbt. 6) and a G-325A, Biographic Information Form (Court Exbt. 2).

Affidavit of Support. (Court Exbt. 6) Father signed that document December 21, 2005, before a notary, agreeing to sponsor Mother and provide her with the necessary support to maintain her at an income at least 125 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. It was based upon this Affidavit of Support that I issued my December 11, 2012 child and spousal support order, later vacated.

Income and Earning Capacities

Father is currently 51 years old. His educational background is somewhat unclear given the evidence offered. At the final hearing, Father denied having attended college though he claimed to have obtained online Bachelor's degrees in international business/finance and corporate psychology. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 68-69) Nevertheless, he admitted that as part of a psychological risk evaluation performed of him in November 2012, in connection with custody litigation, he informed the evaluator that he had attended and graduated from George Washington University with degrees in international business and psychology. (Exbt. P-2) Father also told the evaluator that he earned additional degrees including a Masters in finance from Columbia University in 1992 and a Ph.D. in international law from Harvard in 1996. *Id.* He denied at the final hearing obtaining either of the post-graduate degrees but stated they were just "online certificates." (N.T. 5/17/13 at 82)

After college Father worked periodically for his father's export business, Rizkcozann Corp., of which he later became CEO and which he claims to have expanded following his Father's death. (Exbt. P-2) Father moved from New York to the Harrisburg area in the 1990's to live with his second wife whom he later divorced in 2004. *Id.* He has for a number of years operated a grocery store in Steelton, Pa. specializing in international foods which he operates as a cash business. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 70, 71)

In Father's I-134 Affidavit of Support, which he admittedly completed and submitted to the USCIS in 2005, he swore under oath to his financial condition as a sponsor for Mother that he was employed in retail export with Rizkcozann, had an annual income of \$128,000, owned \$57,000 in savings, and owned personal assets of over \$2.9 million and real estate of over \$1.8 million. (Court Exbt. 7; N.T. 7/11/12 at 5, 8, 11; N.T. 5/17/13 at 66)

Despite these claims in the I-134 Affidavit of Support, Father nevertheless testified that his average monthly income was only about \$1,500 between 2002 and 2011. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 66-67; N.T. 5/17/13 at 66-67, 76) He testified that his income fell considerably, to only \$800 to \$900 per month, in 2012. (N.T. 7/11/12 at 9) According to Father, his Steelton

store was heavily damaged in the flooding caused by Hurricane Irene in September 2011. He testified that although he had insurance and obtained some government loan assistance, he nevertheless suffered a half million dollar loss. (N.T. 7/11/12 at 7)

As of the first hearing in July 2012, Father was not working but claimed he would be when his store was renovated. (N.T. 7/11/12 at 8) The store re-opened October 3, 2012 and Father anticipated earning a mere \$15,000 per year. (N.T. 12/11/12 at 8) At the third hearing, he testified, rather unbelievably, that his gross weekly sales at his grocery store never exceed \$880. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 72) Father eventually conceded that the maximum earning capacity he should be assigned as manager of an ethnic food store like the one he owns is \$30,000. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 75, 77) He agreed that he was making less than his earning capacity and indicated that he had been looking for jobs in the food management business and had listed his grocery store for sale. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 75) Father also testified that generally his earning capacity maxes out at \$39,000, which was the highest salary he claimed to have ever made, in 2004. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 66-67) This testimony was in direct contradiction to the information provided on the I-134 Affidavit of Support, Father admittedly signed April 13, 2005, in which he swore that his annual income (in 2004 or 2005) was \$128,000. (Court Exbt. 7)

As of the date of the final hearing, Father was living rent free with his former (second) wife and their two teenaged daughters in Middletown, Pa. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 83) Father stressed that he provides financial support for these children. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 84-85) He testified that his former wife's earning capacity is \$34,000. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 67) Father also claimed to have been paying all expenses for the house in which Mother was living and that he was allowing her to live there rent free. (N.T. 12/11/12 at 8; N.T. 5/17/13 at 67, 78)

Mother is currently 44 years old. Prior to her arrival in the U.S., she was a teacher in Egypt for fourteen years, primarily teaching Arabic, Islamic studies and the Koran at the middle school level. She has the equivalent of a four-year college degree and an Egyptian teaching certificate. She also started her Master's Degree in Egypt but has not completed it. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 7-9, 26) Since she has been in the U.S., she has not had a job other than helping out Father in his store for five months in 2008 and 2009. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 9)

As of the first hearing, Mother claimed she was unable to work because she did not have the proper paperwork, including a Green Card,

but was in the process of obtaining a work visa which she did obtain in the summer of 2012. (N.T. 7/11/12 at 6; N.T. 5/17/13 at 7, 10) Thereafter, Mother unsuccessfully sought a job teaching Arabic at a private Islamic school. (N. T. 5/17/13 at 33-34) As of the final hearing, Mother was taking English classes and intended to complete her Master's Degree. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 11-12) She does not have a driver's license or access to a car. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 35)

As of the last hearing, she was living in a house owned by Father with their two children, currently aged seven and three. She testified that the home was without utility service since Father had ceased paying utility bills as well as monthly mortgage payments. (N.T. 7/11/12 at 21) Mother has received public benefits including SNAP (food stamps) and WIC. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 13) As of September 2013, she intended to enroll the younger child in half-day Head Start preschool. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 6) Father claimed that after coming to the U.S., Mother continued to receive money from her family as well as a teacher's salary from the Egyptian government of \$212 per week, noting that under Egyptian law, she cannot be fired. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 55-56) Father supplied original and translated copies of a document allegedly produced from the Egyptian education ministry reflecting her salary through June 2012. (Exbt. R-3; N.T. 7/11/12 at 9; N.T. 12/11/12 at 7) Mother denied receiving any money from her family in Egypt or an income from the Egyptian government. (N.T. 7/11/12 at 10; N.T. 5/17/13 at 14, 56)

Legal Discussion

The primary questions concern (1) a determination to the parties incomes and/or earning capacities, (2) whether this court must recognize the Egyptian divorce decree entered against Mother in *absentia*, and (3) whether Father has an independent obligation to support Mother under the I-864 Affidavit of Financial Support signed by Father but never submitted to the USCIS.

Income and Earning Capacity

Father argues that his support obligation should be reduced to reflect his lowered income and that Mother should be assigned an earning capacity. Mother argues that Father should be held to his earning capacity which she asserted was much higher than his claimed income.

Parents have an absolute obligation to support their children and this obligation "must be discharged by the parents even if it causes them some hardship." *Mencer v. Ruch*, 928 A.2d 294, 297 (Pa. Super. 2007) (citations omitted). "[I]n Pennsylvania, a person's income must include

his earning capacity and a voluntary reduction in earned income will not be countenanced[.]" *Id.* "Where a party willfully fails to obtain appropriate employment, his or her income will be considered to be equal to his or her earning capacity[,]" not equal to his or her actual earnings. *Ney v. Ney*, 917 A.2d 863, 866 (Pa. Super. 2007) (citation omitted); *Woskob v. Woskob*, 843 A.2d 1247, 1251 (Pa. Super. 2004) (determining that "where there is a divergence" between a person's actual earnings and his or her earning capacity, "the obligation is determined more by earning capacity than actual earnings"). Importantly, "the needs of the child must be considered in making any employment decision[.]" *Smedley v. Lowman*, 2 A.3d 1226, 1228 (Pa. Super. 2010).

With regard to earning capacity, the Support Guidelines provide the following guidance:

(d) Reduced or Fluctuating Income.

* * *

(4) Earning Capacity. If the trier of fact determines that a party to a support action has willfully failed to obtain or maintain appropriate employment, the trier of fact may impute to that party an income equal to the party's earning capacity. Age, education, training, health, work experience, earnings history and child care responsibilities are factors which shall be considered in determining earning capacity. In order for an earning capacity to be assessed, the trier of fact must state the reasons for the assessment in writing or on the record. Generally, the trier of fact should not impute an earning capacity that is greater than the amount the party would earn from one full-time position. Determination of what constitutes a reasonable work regimen depends upon all relevant circumstances including the choice of jobs available within a particular occupation, working hours, working conditions and whether a party has exerted substantial good faith efforts to find employment.

PA.R.C.P. 1910.16-2(d) (4).

I find that based upon the evidence, Father has willfully failed to obtain appropriate employment commensurate with his earning capacity. I further find that based upon an evaluation of his age, education, training, health, work experience, earnings history and child care responsibilities, that his realistic earning capacity is at least \$50,000 per year.

Father has a long history in business including working with his father's export business, and then later managing and owning his own wholesale and later retail food company. He has the equivalent of a Bachelor's degree plus certificates reflecting continuing education in his

field. The record reflects that as of the mid 2000's, Father and Rizkcozann were very successful and that Father was then earning \$128,000 per year and holding assets worth over \$3.7 million, as he swore to in his I-134 Affidavit of Support. (Court Exbt. 7) Though his retail store suffered a flood loss in 2011, it reopened in October 2012. Father in fact admitted that his claimed earnings from his cash business, as of 2012, of only \$800 to \$900 per month, did not reflect his own assessment of his earning capacity, which he set as between \$30,000 and \$39,000. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 66-67, 75, 77) Given his education, earnings history and an extensive and largely successful business background, in particular, Father is certainly capable of earning at least \$50,000 per year.

With regard to Mother, I find that based upon her age, education, training, health, work experience, earnings history and child care responsibilities, that as of September 2013, when Mother's youngest child began pre-school, she is realistically able to earn a minimum wage income (\$7.25 per hour) full-time (forty-hour week). It is unrealistic to believe she could obtain a higher paying teaching job, given her lack of Pennsylvania teacher certification and her limited area of teaching expertise (Arabic and Islamic studies). (N.T. 5/17/13 at 32) Mother's job choices are further limited by her less than proficient English skills and her lack of a driver's license or access to a car. As such, her employment prospects will be limited due to her need to use public transportation. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 35) In addition, she is still the primary caretaker of the parties' two young children. I further find that prior to her youngest child's attendance at preschool in September 2013, she should not be assigned an earning capacity due to a lack of access to affordable child care in combination with the job market limitations listed above.

Finally, Father claims that the Court should include in Mother's income a \$212 per week teacher salary she was allegedly receiving from the Egyptian government, as evidenced by the paperwork Father submitted to the court. (Exbt. R-3) Mother denied she received any such salary. Even if this court were to assume the Egyptian documents and translation are accurate and that Mother had been receiving money from the Egyptian government, there was no evidence offered that she was still receiving this income after June 2012, and as such, this court will not include this alleged salary as income to Mother.

Enforceability of Egyptian Divorce Decree

Father asserts that he owes Mother no spousal support since the parties were divorced under an Egyptian divorce decree issued January 19,

2006. He supplied a copy of the decree, as well as an English translation of the decree, in support. (Court Exbt. 5) Mother vehemently denied she and Father had been divorced, alleging that the decree was a fraud. In addition, Mother testified she had been provided with no notice of the Egyptian proceeding, rendering it a nullity.

At the outset, this court agrees with Mother that the divorce decree issued in Egypt appears inauthentic and is possibly a fraud. Primarily, the decree recites that both parties attended the divorce proceeding in person on January 19, 2006 and that each made a statement at the proceeding of their intent to divorce. (Court Exbt. 5, pp. 4-5). There was no evidence provided supporting either party's attendance at the Egyptian divorce proceeding. Mother credibly denied being in Egypt on that date, noting that she gave birth to the parties' first child in the U.S. just four days later. Father provided no evidence that he was in Egypt when the decree was issued, which he could have easily established by supplying his passport. This Court additionally notes that the parties continued to live together as a married couple for more than six years following the alleged divorce, including conceiving a second child in 2009, reflecting that Father never considered himself divorced from Mother.

Father clarified at the final hearing that he was not in Egypt when the decree was issued but claimed that divorce is permissible in Egypt in *absentia* and that the divorce is therefore valid. Assuming, for the sake of argument that the decree was validly issued under Egyptian law,⁴ it is not enforceable in Pennsylvania for a number of reasons. A judgment issued in a foreign country may be enforceable in Pennsylvania under the principle of comity, described as follows:

"Although we must give full faith and credit under the mandate of the United States Constitution to a decree of adoption by a court of a sister state if such court had jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter, judicial decrees rendered in foreign countries depend for recognition in Pennsylvania upon comity ..." *In re Christoff's Estate*, 192 A.2d 737, 738 (Pa. 1963). ...

^{4.} Under Egyptian law, as codified within the Hague Convention on divorce and separation, of which Egypt is a signatory, Egyptian nationals can divorce without any requirement of domicile (habitual residency). *The Hague Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations of June 1, 1970, Art. 2*(3) (www.hcch.net). Thus, the Egyptian divorce decree in this case, issued in *absentia*, might have been validly processed under Egyptian law.

"Comity is a recognition which one nation extends within its own territory to the legislative, executive, or judicial acts of another. It is not a rule of law, but one of practice, convenience, and expediency. Although more than mere courtesy and accommodation, comity does not achieve the force of an imperative or obligation. Rather, it is a nation's expression of understanding which demonstrates due regard both to international duty and convenience and to the rights of persons protected by its own laws. Comity should be withheld only when its acceptance would be contrary or prejudicial to the interest of the nation called upon to give it effect." *Somportex Ltd. v. Philadelphia Chewing Gum Corp.*, 453 F.2d 435, 440 (3rd Cir. 1971), *cert. den.*, 405 U.S. 1017 (1972).

Hilkmann v. Hilkmann, 816 A.2d 242, 245 (Pa. Super. 2003) aff'd, 858 A.2d 58 (Pa. 2004). A foreign divorce may be attacked collaterally by the opposing spouse where his or her rights are involved; the right to impeach collaterally a decree of divorce made in a foreign jurisdiction by showing fraud or want of jurisdiction has been frequently recognized. Sargent v. Sargent, 307 A.2d 353, 355 (Pa. Super. 1973).

In order for an extra-national divorce decree to be enforceable here, at least one party must have established a domicile in the issuing country and the defendant must have been personally served with process or appeared in the foreign proceeding. Com. v. Custer, 21 A.2d 524, 528 (Pa. Super. 1941) (divorce decree issued by sister state will not be recognized without personal service on the respondent except in cases where the state granting the divorce is the matrimonial domicile or where the respondent appears and defends the action); Perrin v. Perrin, 408 F.2d 107, 109 (3d Cir. 1969) (a divorce decree may be collaterally attacked for lack of domiciliary jurisdiction or if the defendant was not personally served and did not appear). See also, Sargent, supra and Drakulich v. Drakulich, 482 A.2d 563, 565 (Pa. Super. 1984) (citing In re Christoff's Estate, supra) (the Commonwealth will decline to grant recognition to the decrees of foreign tribunals where "the process of the foreign tribunal was invoked to achieve a result contrary to our laws or public policy or to circumvent our laws or public policy").

With regard to domicile, our courts have recognized the "established and familiar principle" enunciated by the U.S. Supreme Court, "that judicial power to grant a divorce is founded on domicile" and that "in the absence of domicile by at least one of the parties to the action, the Court has no jurisdiction over the cause and its decree will consequently,

not be endowed with extraterritorial effect." *Com. v. Doughty*, 144 A.2d 521, 525-26 (Pa. Super. 1958) (citing *Williams v. North Carolina*, 325 U.S. 226, 240 (1945)). "An absolute prerequisite to judicial recognition of an out-of-state divorce is that the plaintiff must have resided in the state or country for a minimum period of residency as determined by local authority and that the residency be accompanied by "domiciliary intent", i.e., an intent to remain in the foreign jurisdiction. "*Sargent* at 356 (citations omitted). Such a requirement is jurisdictional and cannot be waived by the acts of the parties. *Id.* (citation omitted). Both physical presence in the jurisdiction and a then-present intent to permanently reside there are essential characteristics of domicile. *Kyle v. Kyle*, 6 Pa. D. & C.3d 279, 282 (Pa. Com. Pl. 1978) (citing *Stottlemyer v. Stottlemyer*, 329 A.2d 892, 899 (Pa. 1974) and *McCloskey v. McCloskey*, 366 A. 2d 279, 280 (Pa. 1975)).

Accordingly, for the Egyptian divorce decree to be valid here, Father, as the plaintiff in the divorce action, must prove that he resided in Egypt for a minimum period of residency as determined by Egyptian law and that his residency was accompanied by domiciliary intent. Sargent, supra. He has proven neither. Under Egyptian law, as codified within the Hague Convention on divorce and separation, jurisdiction is established for an Egyptian national seeking divorce in Egypt where Egypt is his "habitual residence" at the time of the proceeding. The Hague Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations, Art. 2(4). The term "habitual residence" is interchangeable with "domicile" under the Hague Convention. Id. at Art. 3. Except in circumstances not at issue here, there is no minimal time limitation necessary to establish habitual residence under the Hague Convention / Egyptian law. Nevertheless, Father provided no evidence of a habitual residence there at the time he initiated divorce proceedings. Instead, the record before the court was that Father visited Egypt for a few months in early 2005 in order to marry Mother and initiate Visa proceedings to allow her to travel to the U.S. and join him here. Father has clearly remained a full time domiciliary in the United States since his arrival here in approximately 1987, and of Pennsylvania in particular, since sometime in the 1990's.

Father also failed to produce any evidence of an intent to make Egypt his domicile on or around May 2005 when he allegedly initiated the divorce action. Because Father lacked habitual residence (domicile) within Egypt, or an intent to make it his domicile, the Egyptian decree cannot be recognized in Pennsylvania. *See*, *Sargent* at 356 (Mexican divorce decree unenforceable in Pennsylvania where husband went to

Mexico for the express purpose of obtaining a divorce without intent to remain beyond the period necessary to come under the jurisdiction of the Mexican courts); *Doughty* at 526 (Mexican divorce held devoid of extraterritorial effect where no domicile established by defendant) and *Taylor v. Taylor*, 8 Pa. D. & C. 4th 277, 283 (Com. Pl. 1990), aff'd, 599 A.2d 709 (Pa. Super. 1991) (Haitian divorce decree invalid in Pennsylvania absent domiciliary intent on the part of plaintiff and the absence of any notice to or joinder by defendant in the Haitian proceeding); *See also Basiouny v. Basiouny*, 445 So. 2d 916, 918-19 (Ala. App. 1984) (Alabama court refused to recognize Egyptian divorce decree between Egyptian natives who has been married there in 1969, but who later became naturalized U.S. citizens and permanently resided in Alabama for more than ten years, where husband obtained the divorce after residing in Egypt for only two weeks; husband had clearly not established domicile in Egypt).

The Egyptian divorce decree must also be rejected from recognition in Pennsylvania because there is no evidence that Mother was ever served with notice of the Egyptian proceeding and thus lacked an opportunity to defend that action. *Custer and Perrin, supra*. "An elementary and fundamental requirement of due process in any proceeding which is to be accorded finality is notice reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Mother's lack of notice of the Egyptian proceeding is fatal to Father's attempt to enforce the Egyptian divorce decree here (absent her appearance in Egypt at that proceeding). For this reason, and the others cited above, it is clear under Pennsylvania law that comity cannot be extended to this extra-national divorce decree.

Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, the parties remain married and Father is responsible to provide spousal support to the extent required under Pennsylvania law.

Affidavit of Support (I-864) - Legal Effect

Father challenges my finding, following the second hearing, that he owes Mother an independent duty of spousal and child support pursuant to the I-864 Affidavit of Support he filled out and signed before a notary. I agree. As noted, Mother provided the court with a copy of that document (which she obtained from his files) upon which I based the December 11, 2012 order of support. As noted, I later vacated that order.

The evidence presented confirms that while Father filled out the I-864 Affidavit of Support, signed it and had it notarized, Father never submitted it to the USCIS because he and Mother never (re)married and pursued a Green Card application with the USCIS.⁵ As such, Father never became obligated to support Mother under its terms. Accordingly, Father's duty to provide spousal support will be determined in this case solely under the Pennsylvania Support Guidelines.⁶

Support Calculation

There are three support periods applicable here: (1) child support only from September 7, 2012, the date Father filed for modification of the support award, through January 10, 2013; (2) child and spousal support from January 11, 2013, the date Mother requested spousal support / alimony pendente lite, through August 31, 2013; and (3) child and spousal support from September 1, 2013, the date Mother is attributed an earning capacity, to date.

^{5.} Father stated at the second hearing that the I-864 Affidavit of Support submitted by Mother had been stolen by her from his office along with a number of other papers. (N.T. 12/11/12 at 15) At the third hearing, however, he asserted the I-864 was a complete forgery that Mother had filled in in her handwriting. He also denied signing it, though he conceded that the signature on the form looked like his. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 91-92). Based upon the testimony and a review of the documents submitted to the court, it is clear beyond any peradventure that the writing on the I-864 (Court Exbt. 6), as well as the other documents related to the request for a Green Card (Court Exbts. 2 (G-325A, Biographic Info.) and 3-4 (I-485, Permanent Residency (Green Card) Application), which Father suggests are forgeries, are all filled in in Father's handwriting. The handwriting on these documents is identical in every respect to the I-134 Affidavit of Support Father admittedly submitted as part of the K1 fiancée filings. (N.T. 12/11/12 at 15-16; N.T. 5/17/13 at 65-66; Court Exbt. 7 (I-134 Affidavit of Support)) The record further established that Mother, at the time (in 2005 and 2006), did not speak or write in English. Her signature does appear on a few of the documents; however, her signature is noticeably distinct from the other handwriting (printing) on the forms, which is clearly Father's. Mother credibly testified that she simply signed documents Father presented to her. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 17-18) In light of this evidence, this Court finds that Father's claim to this Court that the un-submitted I-864 Affidavit of Support was not filled in by him in his handwriting or signed by him with his signature to be utterly false.

^{6.} Had the I-864 Affidavit of Support been submitted as part of Mother's application to obtain permanent residency, Father, as the sponsor, would have been contractually obligated to provide economic support to Mother, the sponsored immigrant, at 125% of the federal poverty level applicable to the size of Mother's household until any of the following occurred: Mother could be credited with 40 quarters of work, the death of Father or Mother, or upon Mother leaving the U.S. See Court Exbt. 6. The contractual obligation arising under an I-864 Affidavit of Support is enforceable in any court by the sponsoree, the federal government, any state government and any governmental agency that provides the sponsoree a means-tested public benefit. Love v. Love, 33 A.3d 1268, 1273 (Pa. Super. 2011) (citation omitted). In the case where the sponsor and sponsoree are married, this obligation is independent of spousal support and survives divorce. Id. In the context of a spousal support proceeding, the Affidavit of Support may be considered a basis for deviation from the presumed baseline amount awarded under the guidelines. Id. at 1275.

For the purpose of calculating support, and based upon his assigned earning capacity of \$50,000, Father's monthly net income (filing as a single taxpayer) is \$3,181 for all relevant time periods. Mother's earning capacity is assigned as zero for the period between September 7, 2012 and August 31, 2013. Effective September 1, 2013, her monthly net income, based upon a full time minimum wage job (filing taxes as a head of household with two children), is \$1,111.

Applying these incomes to the first time period, Father owes Mother child support of \$909 per month under the Support Guidelines. For the second time period, Father's monthly support obligation is \$909 for the children and \$386 for spouse. For the third time period, Father's monthly support obligation is \$856 for the children and \$89 for spouse. Father is entitled to a \$1,907.84 credit against his arrears for payments he proved he made on the home in which Mother and the children have lived. (N.T. 5/17/13 at 87-88, 97-98)

Accordingly, I enter the following:

ORDER

AND NOW, this 8th day of October 2013, it is directed as follows:

- (1) effective September 7, 2012 through January 10, 2013, Father's monthly support obligation for two children is \$909;
- (2) effective January 11, 2013 through August 31, 2013, Father's monthly support obligation is \$909 for the children and \$386 for spouse; and
- (3) effective September 1, 2013 to date, Father's monthly support obligation is \$856 for the children and \$89 for spouse.

Arrears stand payable at \$190 per month. Father is entitled to \$1,907.84 credit against his arrears.

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^{7.} All support figures were calculated by the Dauphin County Domestic Relations Section using the income figures noted above and applying the formulae set forth in the Support Guidelines. *See* Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-4. All three support calculations include a reduction to Father's support obligation due to his financial obligation to the two minor children he has with his second wife, pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-7(b). For purposes of making that multiple family deviation, the Domestic Relations Section calculated Father's support to his second family using an assigned earning capacity to the former wife of \$34,000.

Estate Notices

ESTATE OF DALE M. EICHELBERGER, late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania,. Executor: Shane M. Eichelberger. Attorney: Michael L. Bangs, Esq., Bangs Law Office, LLC, 429 South 18th Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011. n1-n15

ESTATE OF ELVIN E. LEBO, late of the Township of Halifax, County of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, (died October 2, 2013). Co-Executors: Debra Ann Lebo, 907 Highland Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17113 and Rodney D. Lebo, 144 Koons Road, Millersburg, Pennsylvania 17061. Attorney: Joseph D. Kerwin, Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabeth-ville, Pennsylvania 17023.

SECOND PUBLICATION

Estate Notices

ESTATE OF DOROTHY MAY LAUDIG MCCARTHY, AKA DOROTHY M. MCCARTHY, late of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died September 18, 2013). Co-Executors: Janet E. Wilhelm and Kevin M. McCarthy. Attorney: Patricia Carey Zucker, Esq., Daley Zucker Meilton & Miner, LLC, 635 N. 12th Street, Suite 101, Lemoyne, PA 17043.

ESTATE OF SARAH J. HESS, late of Lower Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died September 7, 2013). Executor: Jeffrey A. Hess, 2277 Deodate Road, P.O. Box 331, Elizabethtown, PA 17022. Attorney: Jeffrey M. Mottern, Esq., 28 East Main Street, P.O. Box 87, Hummelstown, PA 17036. ESTATE OF JOSEPH E. CHIARA, late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Joseph K. Chiara, Sr., 6451 Oak View Dr., Harrisburg, PA 17112. Attorney: John R. Beinhaur, Esquire, Curcillo Law, LLC, 3964 Lexington Street, Harrisburg, PA. 025-n8

ESTATE OF STEPHEN J. SHAYTER, JR., late of Steelton Borough, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Co-Executors: Anna M. Polito, 404 Hanshue St., Oberlin, PA 17113 and Joseph M. Shayter 1060 5th Ave., Oberlin, PA 17113. Attorney: Kathleen B. Murren, Esq., SkarlatosZonarich LLC, 17 South 2nd Street, Floor 6, Harrisburg, PA 17101.

ESTATE OF MERLE V. WALTERS, A/K/A MERLE V. GARRISON WALTERS, late of Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Lisa Seaman, 2185 Wexford Road, Palmyra, PA 17078. Attorney. Gerald J. Brinser. o25-n8

THIRD PUBLICATION

Estate Notices

ESTATE OF ANGELINE B. MARICKOVIC, late of the Steelton Borough, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Mary Ann Borucki, 530 Rupley Road, Camp Hill, PA 17011. Attorney: Kathleen B. Murren, Esq., SkarlatosZonarich LLC, 17 South 2nd Street, 6th Floor, Harrisburg, PA 17101.

ESTATE OF HILDA F. KLINGER, late of Lykens Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania (died September 21, 2013). Co-Executors: Patricia C. Bucher, 332 Rumshtown Road, Lykens, PA 17048 and Roland C. Klinger, 2693 West Main Street, Spring Glen, PA 17978. Attorney: Gregory M. Kerwin, Esq., Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, Attorneys at Law, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethville, PA 17023.

THIRD PUBLICATION

Estate Notices

ESTATE OF LUTHER A. HERROLD, late of the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania (died August 20, 2013). Executor: Mr. Kenneth R. Stuck, 6670 Linglestown Road, Harrisburg, PA 17112. Attorney: Gary L. Rothschild, Esq., 2215 Forest Hills Drive, Suite 35, Harrisburg, PA 17112. o18-n1

ESTATE OF EVA J. KOHR, late of the Township of Upper Paxton, County of Dauphin, Pennsylvania (died September 14, 2013). Executrix: Loretta Kohr, 505 Shaffer Road, Millersburg, Pennsylvania 17061; Attorney: Joseph D. Kerwin, Esq., Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethville, Pennsylvania 17023. o18-n1

ESTATE OF GERTRUDE LYONS, AKA TRUDY LYONS, late of the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania (died July 20, 2013). Administratrix: Ms. Toni-Francoise Lyons, 335 Wesley Drive, Apt. 105, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055. Attorney: Gary L. Rothschild, Esq., 2215 Forest Hills Drive, Suite 35, Harrisburg, PA 17112.018-n1

ESTATE OF ANNA J. KEEN, late of Williams Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania (died September 7, 2013). Executor: Melvin G. Keen, Jr., 423 Pottsville Street, PO Box 215, Wiconisco, PA 17097. Attorney: Gregory M. Kerwin, Esq., Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethville, PA 17023.

o18-n1

ESTATE OF DONALD C. SYDANSK, late of the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Co-Executors: Michael S. Leonzo and Delores A. Leonzo, c/o PLACEY & WRIGHT, 3621 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

ESTATE OF DOROTHY K. SNYDER-TICE, of Londonderry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died June 29, 2011). Administratrix: H. Margaret Yenfer, c/o Edmund G. Myers, Attorney Johnson, Duffie, Stewart & Weidner, 301 Market Street, P.O. Box 109, Lemoyne, PA 17043. o18-n1

ESTATE OF DEBORAH L. BALDWIN, late of Middletown Borough, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Co-Executors: Leslie Anne Baldwin (Givler) and Timothy William Baldwin, c/o Richard C. Seneca, Esq., P.O. Box 333, 680 Yorktown Road, Lewisberry, PA 17339.

ESTATE OF MARY ANN FULLER, late of Susquehanna Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Michael K. Fuller. Attorney: PLACEY & WRIGHT, 3621 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110. 018-n1

ESTATE OF VIOLET M. NYE, late of Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Personal Representative: Barbara Meashey, c/o Megan C. Huff, Esq., Nestico Druby, P.C, 1135 East Chocolate, Avenue, Suite 300, Hershey, PA 17033. o18-n1

ESTATE OF ROBERT SCOTT ROGERS A/K/A R. SCOTT ROGERS A/K/A ROBERT S. ROGERS, late of Hummelstown Borough, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Dawn Lynelle Schaffer, 20 Willow Court, Palmyra, PA 17078. Attorney: Joseph M. Farrell, Esq., 201/203 South Railroad Street, P.O. Box 113, Palmyra, PA 17078.

ESTATE OF ELMER M. VERSARI, JR., late of Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, (died July 27, 2013). Executrix: Linda J. Noel, 458 Mountain Road, Boiling Springs, PA 17007. Attorney: Christa M. Aplin, Esq., Jan L. Brown & Associates, 845 Sir Thomas Court, Suite 12, Harrisburg, PA 17109.

THIRD PUBLICATION

Estate Notices

ESTATE OF SUSAN TIMPERIO, late of Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Personal Representative: Barbara Meashey, c/o Megan C. Huff, Esq., Nestico Druby, P.C., 1135 East Chocolate Avenue, Suite 300, Hershey, PA 17033. o18-n1

FIRST PUBLICATION

Corporate Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SugarCRM Inc., a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of California, with its princ. office located at 10050 N. Wolfe Rd., SW2-130, Cupertino, CA 95014, has applied for a Certificate of Authority in Pennsylvania under the PA Bus. Corp. Law of 1988. The commercial registered office provider in PA is Corporation Service Co., and shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **The Splinter Factory, Inc.**, a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with its princ. office located at 276 W. 25th St., NY, NY 10001, has applied for a Certificate of Authority in Pennsylvania under the PA Bus. Corp. Law of 1988. The commercial registered office provider in PA is c/o: Corporation Service Co., and shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on 10/3/2013 under the Domestic Business Corporation Law, for **R&A ELECTRIC INC.**, and the name and county of the commercial registered office provider is c/o: Corporation Service Co., Dauphin County. n1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on 10/2/2013 under the Domestic Business Corporation Law, for SCHOWN CONSULTING, INC., and the name and county of the commercial registered office provider is c/o: Corporation Service Co., Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A-1 MACHINING CO., a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, with its princ. office located at 235 John Downey Dr., New Britain, CT 06051, has applied for a Certificate of Authority in Pennsylvania under the PA Bus. Corp. Law of 1988. The commercial registered office provider in PA is Corporation Service Co., and shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **Skype Communications US Corporation**, a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of Nevada, with its princ. office located at 6100 Neil Rd., Reno, NV 89511, has applied for a Certificate of Authority in Pennsylvania under the PA Bus. Corp. Law of 1988. The commercial registered office provider in PA is Corporation Service Co., and shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TKH Parking Solutions NA, Inc., a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with its princ. office located at 12920 Cloverleaf Dr., Germantown, MD 20874, has applied for a Certificate of Authority in Pennsylvania under the PA Bus. Corp. Law of 1988. The commercial registered office provider in PA is c/o: Corporation Service Co., and shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County.

Corporate Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on 10/16/2013 under the Domestic Business Corporation Law, for MITUSA USA INC, and the name and county of the commercial registered office provider is c/o: Corpora-tion Service Co., Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **BEST-BITE**, **INC**. has been incorporated under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of 1988.

Butler Law Firm 1007 Mumma Road, Suite 101 n1 Lemoyne, PA 17043

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application for Certificate of Authority has been filed with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA on or about October 10, 2013, for a foreign corporation with a registered address in the state of Pennsylvania as follows: Guru Technologies, Inc., c/o AAAgent Services, LLC. This corporation is incorporated under the laws of Delaware. The address of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction in which it is incorporated is c/o Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808. The corporation has been qualified in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as amended. n1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Certificate of Authority was filed with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for Ennis Paint, Inc. The address of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction is 5910 N. Central Expressway, Suite 1050, Dallas TX 75206. The commercial registered office provider is Corporation Service Company in Dauphin County. The Corporation is filed in compliance with the requirements of the applicable provisions of 15 Pa. C.S. 4124(b). n1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Certificate of Authority for a Foreign Business Corporation was filed in the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for INTERNET ARCHIVE. The address of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction is 300 Funston Ave., San Francisco CA 94118-2116. The name of this corporations Commercial Registered Office Provider is National Corporate Research, Ltd. in the county of Dauphin. The Corporation is filed in compliance with the requirements of the applicable provision of 15 Pa. C.S. 4124(b).

r(b).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the filing of Certificate of Organization in the Department of state of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on or about July 26, 2013, for the purpose of organizing a proposed domestic limited liability company to be organized under the Limited Liability Company Law of 1994, 15 Pa. C.S.A. 8901 et seq. The name of the limited liability company is: **Hardwired Local, LLC** And the purpose for which it is to be organized is to engage in any business permitted by law, with a focus on digital advertising.

Law Offices of Peter J. Russo, P.C. 5006 E. Trindle Road, Suite 203 Mechanicsburg, PA 17050

Corporate Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **GH LVWD**, **INC**. with a registered agent provider in care of Capitol Corporate Services, Inc. in Dauphin County does hereby give notice of its intention to withdraw from doing business in this Commonwealth. The address to which any proceeding may be sent before this filing is 10 Campus Blvd., Newtown Square, PA 19073. This shall serve as official notice to creditors and taxing authorities. n1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Certificate of Authority was filed with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for **TruBridge, Inc.** The address of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction is 3800 Old U.S. Highway 45 North, Meridian, MS 39301. The commercial registered office provider is National Registered Agents, Inc. in Dauphin County. The Corporation is filed in compliance with the requirements of the applicable provisions of 15 Pa. C.S. 4124(b), n1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on 10/15/2013 under the Domestic Business Corporation Law, for VOLTARRA PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., and the name and county of the commercial registered office provider is c/o: Corporation Service Co., Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Marine Travelift, Inc. a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, where its principal office is located at 49 E. Yew St. Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235, has applied for a Certificate of Authority in Pennsylvania, where its registered office is located at 116 Pine St., Ste. 320, Harrisburg, PA 17101. The registered office of the corporation shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Certificate of Authority was filed with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for CZ WELLNESS GROUP, INC. The address of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction is 49 West 38th St., 5th Fl., New York, NY 10018. The commercial registered office provider is United Corporate Services, Inc. in Dauphin County. The Corporation is filed in compliance with the requirements of the applicable provisions of 15 Pa. C.S. 4124(b).

n1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Liazon Corporation, a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, where its principal office is located at Corporate Trust Center, 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, DE 19801, has applied for a Certificate of Authority in Pennsylvania, where its registered office is located at National Registered Agents, Inc., State of PA, county of Dauphin, (Commercial Registered Agent).

The registered office of the corporation shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. n1

Corporate Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 22, 2013, by McLean Contracting Company, a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, where its principal office is located at 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, DE 19801, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provision of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988. The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County. n1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 22, 2013, by Sims-Lohman, Inc., a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Ohio, where its principal office is located at 6325 Este Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45232, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988. The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 22, 2013, by Holland Acquisitions, Inc., a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Indiana, where its principal office is located at 300 W. 7th St., Ft. Worth, TX 76102, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988. The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 15, 2013, by **Bechtel Oil, Gas and Chemicals, Inc.**, a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, where its principal office is located at 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, DE 19801, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988.

The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County. n1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 10, 2013, by DEQ Systems Corp., a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the Province of Quebec, Canada, where its principal office is located at 1840, 1st St., Ste. 103A, Levis, Quebec, Canada, G6W 5M6, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988. The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County.

Miscellaneous Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 15, 2013, by PECK FLANNERY GREAM WARREN, INC., a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, where its principal office is located at 101 S. 4th St., P.O. Box 510, Paducah, KY 42002-0510, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988. The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 10, 2013, by Directional Product Support, Inc., a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Texas, where its principal office is located at 33311 Lois Lane, Magnolia, TX 77354, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988. The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 22, 2013, by Howard Alan Events, Inc., a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, where its principal office is located at 270 Central Blvd., Ste. 107B, Jupiter, FL 33458, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988. The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on October 18, 2013, by Cushman & Wakefield Eastern, Inc., a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware where its principal office is located at 1290 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10104, for a Certificate of Authority to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988. The registered office in Pennsylvania shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located at c/o CT Corporation System, Dauphin County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Limited Liability Company Law, **Cutler Design LLC**, a Foreign LLC of the State of Delaware, with principal office located at 43 Harvard St., Worcester, MA 01609, and having a Commercial Registered office Provider and county of venue as follows: CT Corporation System, Dauphin County, which on June 28, 1999, was granted a Certificate of Authority - Foreign LLC, to transact business in the Commonwealth, intends to file an Application for Termination of Authority with the Department of State.

Miscellaneous Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application for Certificate of Authority has been filed with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on or about October 10, 2013, for a foreign corporation with a registered address in the state of Pennsylvania as follows: **R&D Consulting Group, Inc.**, c/o National Registered Agents, Inc.

This corporation is incorporated under the laws of California. The address of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction in which it is incorporated is 505 Sansome Street, Suite 1100, San Francisco, CA 94111. The corporation has been qualified in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as amended.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CVPartners, Inc., a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of California, intends to withdraw from doing business in this Commonwealth. The address, including street and number, if any, of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction of incorporation is 505 Sansome Street, Suite 1100, San Francisco, CA 94111. Its last registered office in this Commonwealth is c/o National Registered Agents, Inc., and is deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application for Certificate of Authority has been filed with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on or about October 3, 2013, for a foreign corporation with a registered address in the state of Pennsylvania as follows: Bachem Americas, Inc., c/o Registered Agent Solutions, Inc.

This corporation is incorporated under the laws of California. The address of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction in which it is incorporated is 3132 Kashiwa Street, Torrance, CA 90505. The corporation has been qualified in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as amended.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Application for Certificate of Authority has been filed with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on or about October 16, 2013, for a foreign corporation with a registered address in the state of Pennsylvania as follows: The Diedrich Agency, Inc. c/o, AAAgent Services, LLC.

This corporation is incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin. The address of its principal office under the laws of its jurisdiction in which it is incorporated is 222 Blackburn Street, Ripon, WI 54971. The corporation has been qualified in Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as amended.

Corporate Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the filing of Articles of Incorporation as follows: 1. The name of the corporation is: **Pilger Ruh, Inc.**

- 2. The location of the registered office of the corporation is: 2530 Interstate Drive Harrisburg, PA 17110.
- The Articles of Incorporation were filed under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Act of May 5, 1933, P.L. 364, as amended.
- 4. The corporation shall have unlimited power to engage in and do any lawful act concerning any or all lawful business for which corporations may be incorporated under the Business Corporation Law.
- 5. The Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and approved by said Department on the 15th day of October 2013.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all creditors and claimants of **Jim's Formal Wear Co.**, a Pennsylvania (PA) corporation, which on 4/15/1968, was incorporated in the Commonwealth of PA, that said company intends to file Articles of Dissolution with the Dept. of State under the provisions of PA Business

Corporation Law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Universal Coding Solutions LLC, a foreign business corporation under the laws of the Florida, where its principal office is located at 7337 Little Road, Suite A, New Port Richey, FL 34654, has applied for a Certificate of Authority in Pennsylvania, where its registered office is located at c/o Incorp Services, Inc. Dauphin County. The registered office of the corporation shall be deemed for venue and official publication purposes to be located in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. n1

FIRST PUBLICATION

Fictitious Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application for registration of a fictitious name, SPRING CREEK CEMETERY ASSOCIA-TION, for the conduct of business in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, with the principal place of business being 335 E. Areba Ave, Hershey, PA 17033 was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on the 28th day of October, 2013 pursuant to the Act of Assembly of December 16, 1982, Act 295. The name and address of the organization owning or interested in the said business is: Spring Creek Cemetery of The Church of the Brethren located at 335 E. Areba Ave., Hershey, PA.

Miscellaneous Notices

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CIVIL ACTION - LAW

NO. 2013-CV-3138-MF

NOTICE OF ACTION IN MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE

PNC Bank, National Association,
Successor in Interest to National
City Real Estate Services, LLC,
Successor by Merger to National
City Mortgage, Inc., formerly known as
National City Mortgage Co., Doing
Business as Accubanc Mortgage,
Plaintiff
vs.
Jennifer R. Sloane, Mortgagor and
Real Owner,
Defendant

To: Jennifer R. Sloane, Mortgagor and Real Owner, Defendant, whose last known address is 5455 Pond Road, Harrisburg, PA 17111.

This firm is a debt collector and we are attempting to collect a debt owed to our client. Any information obtained from you will be used for the purpose of collecting the debt.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Plaintiff, PNC Bank, National Association, Successor in Interest to National City Real Estate Services, LLC, Successor by Merger to National City Mortgage, Inc., formerly known as National City Mortgage Co., Doing Business as Accubanc Mortgage, has filed a Mortgage Foreclosure Complaint endorsed with a notice to defend against you in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, docketed to No. 2013-CV-3138-MF, wherein Plaintiff seeks to foreclose on the mortgage secured on your property lo-

cated, 5455 Pond Road, Harrisburg, PA 17111, whereupon your property will be sold by the Sheriff of Dauphin County.

NOTICE:

YOU HAVE BEEN SUED IN COURT. If you wish to defend against the claims set forth in the following pages, you must take action within twenty (20) days after the Complaint and notice are served, by entering a written appearance personally or by attorney and filing in writing with the court your defenses or objections to the claims set forth against you. You are warned that if you fail to do so the case may proceed without you and a judgment may be entered against you by the Court without further notice for any money claimed in the Complaint for any other claim or relief requested by the Plaintiff. You may lose money or property or other rights important to you. You should take this notice to your lawyer at once. If you do not have a lawyer or cannot afford one, go to or telephone the office set forth below. This office can provide you with information about hiring a lawyer. If you cannot afford to hire a Lawyer, this office may be able to provide you with information about agencies that may offer legal services to eligible persons at a reduced fee or no fee.

> CENTRAL PA LEGAL SERVICES 213A N. Front St. Harrisburg, PA 17101 717-232-0581.

DAUPHIN COUNTY LAWYER REFERRAL SERVICE 213 N. Front St. Harrisburg, PA 17101 717- 232-7536

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Michael T. McKeever, Esq. KML Law Group, P.C. Ste. 5000 Mellon Independence Center 701 Market St. Phila., PA 19106-1532 215.627.1322

Miscellaneous Notices

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

NO. 2013-CV-2222-MF

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

GREEN TREE SERVICING LLC, Plaintiff vs. JOSEPH J. KLINGER, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN HIS CAPACITY AS HEIR OF

AND IN HIS CAPACITY AS HEIR OF NANCY KLINGER, DECEASED AND UNKNOWN HEIRS, SUCCESSORS, ASSIGNS, AND ALL PERSONS, FIRMS, OR ASSOCIATIONS CLAIMING RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST FROM OR UNDER NANCY KLINGER, DECEASED,

Defendants

NOTICE TO: UNKNOWN HEIRS, SUC-CESSORS, ASSIGNS, AND ALL PERSONS, FIRMS, OR ASSOCIA-TIONS CLAIMING RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST FROM OR UNDER NANCY KLINGER, DECEASED

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

BEING PREMISES: 153 EAST MARKET STREET, BERRYSBURG, PA 17005.

BEING IN BERRYSBURG BOROUGH, County of DAUPHIN, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 21-005-011-000-0000.

IMPROVEMENTS consist of residential property.

SOLD AS the property of JOSEPH J. KLINGER, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN HIS CAPACITY AS HEIR OF NANCY KLINGER, DECEASED AND UNKNOWN HEIRS, SUCCESSORS, ASSIGNS, AND ALL PERSONS, FIRMS, OR ASSOCIATIONS CLAIMING RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST FROM OR UNDER NANCY KLINGER, DECEASED.

YOUR HOUSE (real estate) at 153 EAST MARKET STREET, BERRYSBURG, PA 17005 is scheduled to be sold at the Sheriff's Sale on 01/09/2014 at 10:00 AM, at the DAUPHIN County Courthouse, 101 Market Street, Harrisburg, PA 17107-2012, to enforce the Court Judgment of \$39,192.49 obtained by, GREEN TREE SERVICING LLC (the mortgagee), against the above premises.

n1 PHELAN HALLINAN, LLP

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

NO. 2013-CV-4788-MF

U.S. Bank, National Association, Trustee for the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency, Plaintiff

vs.

Todd J. Megronigle, Defendant

TO: Todd J. Megronigle

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on June 4, 2013, U.S. Bank, National Association, Trustee for the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency, filed a Complaint in Mortgage Foreclosure against the above Defendant at the above number.

PROPERTY SUBJECT TO FORECLO-SURE: 600 Yale Street, #1303, Ivy Ridge Condo, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17111.

NOTICE

YOU HAVE BEEN SUED IN COURT. If you wish to defend against the claims set forth in the following pages, you must take action within twenty (20) days after this Complaint and Notice are served, by entering a written appearance personally or by attorney and filing in writing with the Court your defenses or objections to the claims set forth against you. You are warned that if you fail to do so the case may proceed without you and a judgment may be entered against you by the Court without further notice for any money claimed in the Complaint or for any claim or relief requested by the plaintiff. You may lose money or property or other rights important to you.

Miscellaneous Notices

YOU SHOULD TAKE THIS NOTICE TO YOUR LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE OR KNOW A LAWYER, THEN YOU SHOULD TELEPHONE THE OFFICE SET FORTH BELOW TO FIND OUT WHERE YOU CAN GET LEGAL HELP:

PENNSYLVANIA LAWYER REFERRAL SERVICE P.O. Box 186 100 South Street Harrisburg, PA 17103 1-800-692-7375

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CIVIL ACTION - LAW

NO. 2013-CV-2530.MF

NOTICE OF ACTION IN MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff vs. JOSHUA M. FLORY, Defendant

TO: JOSHUA M. FLORY

NOTICE

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on March 22, 2013, Plaintiff, JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, filed a Mortgage Foreclosure Complaint endorsed with a Notice to Defend, against you in the Court of Common Pleas of DAUPHIN County Pennsylvania, docketed to No. 2013-CV-2530.MF. Wherein Plaintiff or your property located at 1130 RED HILL ROAD, DAUPHIN, PA 17018-9718 whereupon your property would be sold by the Sheriff of DAUPHIN County.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED to plead to the above referenced Complaint on or before 20 days from the date of this publication or a Judgment will be entered against you.

NOTICE

If you wish to defend, you must enter a written appearance personally or by attorney and file your defenses or objections in writing with the court. You are warned that if you fail to do so the case may proceed without you and a judgment may be entered against you without further notice for the relief requested by the plaintiff. You may lose money or property or other rights important to you.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THIS NOTICE TO YOUR LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A LAWYER, GO TO OR TELE-PHONE THE OFFICE SET FORTH BELOW. THIS OFFICE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION ABOUT HIRING A LAWYER.

IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, THIS OFFICE MAY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION ABOUT AGENCIES THAT MAY OFFER LEGAL SERVICES TO ELIGIBLE PERSONS AT A REDUCED FEE OR NO FEE.

DAUPHIN COUNTY LAWYER REFERRAL SERVICE 213 North Front Street Harrisburg, Pa 17101 (717) 232-7536

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Miscellaneous Notices

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CIVIL ACTION - LAW

NO. 2012-CV--10563-MF

NOTICE OF ACTION IN MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., Plaintiff

VS.

JEROME A. BLACK and APRIL L. GUESS, Defendants

TO: APRIL L. GUESS

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on December 12, 2012, Plaintiff, WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., filed a Mortgage Foreclosure Complaint endorsed with a Notice to Defend, against you in the Court of Common Pleas of DAUPHIN County Pennsylvania, docketed to No. 2012-CV--10563-MF. Wherein Plaintiff seeks to foreclose on the mortgage secured on your property located at 5807 SEVERNA PLACE, HARRISBURG, PA 17111-4150 whereupon your property would be sold by the Sheriff of DAUPHIN County.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED to plead to the above referenced Complaint on or before 20 days from the date of this publication or a Judgment will be entered against you.

NOTICE

If you wish to defend, you must enter a written appearance personally or by attorney and file your defenses or objections in writing with the court. You are warned that if you fail to do so the case may proceed without you and a judgment may be entered against you without further notice for the relief requested by the plaintiff. You may lose money or property or other rights important to you.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THIS NOTICE TO YOUR LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A LAWYER, GO TO OR TELE-PHONE THE OFFICE SET FORTH BELOW. THIS OFFICE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION ABOUT HIRING A LAWYER.

IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, THIS OFFICE MAY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION ABOUT AGENCIES THAT MAY OFFER LEGAL SERVICES TO ELIGIBLE PERSONS AT A REDUCED FEE OR NO FEE.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following **Dauphin County** attorneys have been **Administratively Suspended** by Order

the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania dated September 18, 2013, pursuant to Rule 219, Pa.R.D.E, which requires that all attorneys admitted to practice in any court of this Commonwealth must pay an annual assessment of \$200.00. The Order became effective October 18, 2013.

Berry, Robert A. Koplinski, Brad Joseph Smith, R. K. Ziegler, Matthew Paul

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Suzanne E. Price Attorney Registrar The Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by Order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania dated October 21, 2013, **Jeffrey Mark Mottern** is Disbarred on Consent from the Bar of this Commonwealth to be effective November 20, 2013.

Elaine M. Bixler Secretary of the Board The Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

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BAR ASSOCIATION PAGE

Dauphin County Bar Association 213 North Front Street • Harrisburg, PA 17101-1493

213 North Front Street • Harrisburg, PA 1/101-149
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The Board of Directors of the Bar Association meets on the third Thursday of the month at the Bar Association headquarters. Anyone wishing to attend or have matters brought before the Board should contact the Bar Association office in advance.

REPORTING OF ERRORS IN ADVANCE SHEET

The Bench and Bar will contribute to the accuracy in matters of detail of the permanent edition of the Dauphin County Reporter by sending to the editor promptly, notice of all errors appearing in this advance sheet. Inasmuch as corrections are made on a continuous basis, there can be no assurance that corrections can be made later than thirty (30) days from the date of this issue but this should not discourage the submission of notice of errors after thirty (30) days since they will be handled in some way if at all possible. Please send such notice of errors to: Dauphin County Reporter, Dauphin County Bar Association, 213 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101-1493.

DAUPHIN COUNTY COURT SECTION

Opinions Not Yet Reported

BAR ASSOCIATION PAGE – Continued MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Attorney, Harrisburg, PA – Litigation Med Mal./General Liability (Part-Time) - Weber Gallagher seeks a Part-time Attorney for its Harrisburg, PA office. Qualified candidate must have at least 4+ years experience in medical malpractice litigation. General liability and motor vehicle/truck accident litigation is a plus. Additionally, jury trial experience is desired but not required. Successful candidate would also possess excellent analytical and research abilities as well as strong oral and written communication skills. Must be admitted to practice in Pennsylvania.

This will be a contract part-time position.

Please submit a resume and cover letter to: Jobs@wglaw.com.

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Legal Secretary – Insurance defense firm is seeking a full time legal secretary to join its Harrisburg office. Candidate must have a min. of 2 yrs. general liability, criminal, and med. malpractice exp. Exp. w/electronic filings and Microsoft applications essential. Competitive salary, benefits and onsite parking. Email Resume and cover letter to: resume@tthlaw.com or fax to 717-237-7105.

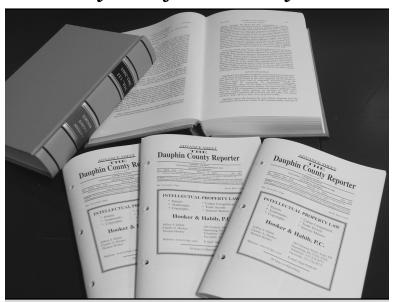
Paralegal – Harrisburg office of large multi-state law firm is seeking a full-time medical malpractice/general litigation paralegal to support two busy attorneys. Minimum of five (5) years of litigation experience required, prefer medical knowledge. Job duties include: scheduling depositions and meetings with physicians; organizing and indexing medical records; drafting pleadings and discovery documents; general investigative work; and assisting with trial preparation. The ideal candidate will be a self-starter and possess excellent organization, decision-making and communication skills. Candidate must be computer literate and proficient in WordPerfect, Word, Excel and West law. Competitive salary and benefits. Send cover letter and resume to bkronthal@margolisedelstein.com and agayman@margolisedelstein.com.

BAR ASSOCIATION PAGE – Continued MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

CLERK OF COURT - SCRANTON, PA

The United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania is seeking qualified applicants for the position of Clerk of Court. The Clerk of Court is a senior management position which is responsible for managing the administrative and operational functions of the Clerk's Office, including preparing the annual budget, ensuring compliance with statutory requirements and directing policy implementation and long-range planning. The salary range for the position is JSP 16-1 (\$133,389) to JSP 17-10 (\$165,300). Please refer to the court's web site at www.pamd.uscourts.gov to view the complete Vacancy Announcement. The closing date for applications is November 11, 2013.

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