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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 Notices

ESTATE OF MARK H. GONDER, (died: May 12, 2017), late of the Borough of Williamstown, County of Dauphin, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Sarah C. Gonder, 682 East Market Street, Williamstown, Pennsylvania 17098; Attorney: Joseph D. Kerwin, Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 17023. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF MATTIE WOODS, late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: HATTIE WOODS, 5798 Severna Place, Harrisburg, PA 17111; Co-Executrix: Willie G. Woods, 8708 Mulberry St., Easton, MD 21601 or to Attorney: JAMES H. ROWLAND, JR., 812 N 17TH Street, Harrisburg, PA 17103. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF MARTHA M. HEDESH a/k/a MARTHA M. TAMANINI a/k/a MARTHA H. TAMANINI, (died: April 6, 2017), late of Harrisburg City, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Administrator: Jennifer E. Rule c/o William R. Church, Esquire, Keefer Wood Allen & Rahal, LLP, P.O. Box 11963, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1963. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF BETTY M. BUSHMAN (died: March 16, 2017), late of Camp Hill, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Douglas L. Bushman, 258 Greenlane Drive, Camp Hill, PA 17011. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF DAVID M. SAYLOR, (died: June 13, 2017), late of Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Erica Saylor, c/o Ehrgood & Arnold, 410 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, PA 17042. Attorney: Jon F. Arnold, Esquire, 410 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, PA 17042. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF ROBERT L. HUMMELBAUGH, (died: August 9, 2016), late of Lower Paxton Township. Executor: Robert E. L. Hummelbaugh, 16 Charlton Road, Harrisburg, PA 17112-3319. Attorney: Anthony W. Parker, Esquire, Kelly, Parker & Cohen LLP, 5425 Jonestown Road, Suite 103, Harrisburg, PA 17112. jy21-a4

W.T.D. v. T.L. f/k/a T.D.**Domestic Relations - Support - Alimony *Pendente Lite* - Marital Duration**

Defendant (Wife) appealed an order directing that she pay Plaintiff (Husband) alimony *pendente lite* (APL). She argued that he should not be entitled to any APL because he abused her during their marriage; he did not demonstrate financial need; and they were married less than two years. The Court terminated Defendant's APL obligation due to the short length of the parties' marriage.

1. Under Pennsylvania law, upon the separation of married parties, a dependent spouse is entitled to seek financial support from the non-dependent spouse. 23 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 3702, 4321(a); Pa.R.C.P. 1910.1(a).

2. The purpose of an order of spousal support is to assure a reasonable living allowance to the party requiring support. The duty to provide spousal support is concomitant with the marital relationship, and terminates with the ending of the marriage. Alimony *pendente lite*, on the other hand, is awarded to sustain the dependent spouse on a basis of equality with the other spouse while maintaining or defending the divorce action. An award of spousal support is separate and distinct from an award of alimony *pendente lite*. *Krakovsky v. Krakovsky*, 583 A2d 485, 488 (Pa. Super. 1990). The defense of lack of entitlement is not available in an APL action because the purpose of APL is different from that of spousal support. 17 *West's Pa. Prac., Family Law* § 5:5 (7th ed.).

3. Under the Support Guidelines, a spouse who requests APL is entitled to a presumptive APL amount under the formulae set forth in the Guidelines. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(b); Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-4 (Part IV). The APL amount calculated under the Guidelines is presumed correct. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(d). The presumption that the Guideline amount is correct is a strong one. *Ball v. Minnick*, 648 A.2d 1192, 1196 (Pa. 1994). This presumption can be rebutted upon consideration of the Guideline deviation factors where the fact finder determines that an award in the amount determined from the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(d). Deviation factors include, "in a spousal support or APL case, the duration of the marriage from the date of marriage to the date of final separation." Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-5(b)(8).

4. Marital duration is clearly a relevant factor for deviation in cases where the marriage is of a short duration, even where the period of time over which spousal support/APL payments will be made ends up being shorter than the length of the marriage prior to separation.

De Novo Appeal. C.P., Dau. Co., No. 1462 DR 2016, PACSES 819116198.

Mark T. Silliker, for the Defendant

Stanley H. Mitchell, for the Plaintiff

Turgeon, J., June 9, 2017.

OPINION**June 9, 2017**

Before the court is Wife's *de novo* appeal from an order directing that she pay Husband \$849.51 per month alimony *pendente lite* (APL). Wife argues that Husband should not be entitled to any APL because (1) he abused her during their marriage and it would be unjust and morally wrong to enrich him at her expense, (2) he earns over \$87,000 per year and (3) the parties were married, pre-separation, less than two years. For the reasons set forth below, I am constrained to find that existing law does not prohibit a spouse from obtaining APL from the spouse he or she abused. I do, however, limit the duration of the APL awarded in this case due to the short length of the parties' marriage.

Background

Plaintiff W.T.D. (Husband) and Defendant T.L. (Wife) met in August 2012 and moved in

together in December 2012. They married in August, 2014 and separated approximately 23 months later, after Husband abused Wife, as more fully described below. The parties have no children from their relationship although they do from prior relationships. All their children are currently adults except for Husband's fifteen-year-old son who lives with him.

On July 3, 2016, Wife filed a Protection from Abuse (PFA) petition against Husband and following an *ex parte* proceeding, a temporary PFA order was issued by a magisterial district judge. Following a proceeding before Senior Judge Douglas Herman July 13, 2016, he entered an agreed Final PFA Order, without Husband's admission of the abuse allegations, prohibiting Husband from having any contact with Wife for a period of three years and evicting him from their residence. T.L.D. v. W.D., No. 2016 CV 5075 AB (Dauph. Co.). As an additional result of the alleged abuse incident, police filed two counts of criminal mischief and one count of summary criminal harassment against Husband which are currently pending. Commonwealth v. W.T.D., No. 22 CR-5634-2016 (Dauph. Co.).¹

In August 2016, Wife filed a divorce complaint asserting irretrievable breakdown and cruel and barbarous treatment by Husband. T.L.D. v. W.D., No. 2016 CV 6011 DV (Dauph. Co.). She made no economic claims. Husband responded with a Petition for Related Claims including economic claims and requesting APL. In addition, on October 20, 2016, he filed a complaint seeking APL with the Dauphin County Domestic Relations Section (DRS). Husband's divorce economic claims raised are currently being addressed by our Divorce Master.²

Following a DRS conference on the APL claim, I issued an interim order recommended by the DRS conference officer, directing that effective October 20, 2016, Wife pay Husband \$849.51 per month APL plus \$85 per month on arrears. DRS calculated the APL amount based upon Husband's \$5,420.08 monthly net income (\$87,217 gross annual salary with the U.S. Postal Service) and Wife's \$7,363.85 monthly net income (\$130,000 gross yearly salary as an executive with a non-profit organization). (N.T. 2, 3, 6) The APL amount was determined pursuant to the presumptive Support Guidelines formula, a 40% difference between Wife and Husband's monthly net incomes (where the parties have no dependent children and no resulting child support obligation between themselves). Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-4(a), Part IV. Wife timely appealed, filing a Demand for Hearing De Novo.

I held the de novo hearing at which I incorporated into the record as court exhibits copies of court records including Wife's Petition for Protection from Abuse, the Final Protection from Abuse Order and Husband's public CCPMS criminal record history. (N.T. 7-8, 14; N.T. Appendix (Exhibits)) In her PFA Petition, Wife alleged that on July 3, 2016 around 7:15 p.m., Husband came to their house and while she was sitting on a couch, he grabbed her left arm while attempting to seize a phone from her right hand. He was unable to get the phone so he picked up her laptop computer and threw it across the room, stomped on it and smashed it. He then took another item, threw it across the street, and left. Wife immediately called police. At about 8:45 p.m., while Wife was about to leave their house, Husband returned. Wife was on her

¹ Husband's criminal case is scheduled for Plea Court on June 13, 2017.

² According to the divorce docket, all discovery must be completed by June 8, 2017 and a settlement conference is scheduled with Divorce Master Conley on July 6, 2017.

phone with her mother discussing seeking a PFA order. Husband approached her and she asked him why he was there. Husband physically struggled with Wife, pulling the phone from her hand, slamming it on the driveway and stomping on it until Wife could no longer hear her mother's voice. Police were called by neighbors and after they arrived, Wife left the premises. (N.T. Appendix (PFA Petition pp. 2-3)) Police filed criminal charges against Husband, as noted above.

Husband's criminal record history includes convictions for aggravated assault and terroristic threats (two counts) (CP-22-CR-0002372-1997 (Dauph. Co.)) and simple assault (CP-67-CR-0001950-1988 (York Co.)).

Husband testified at the de novo hearing before me that the primary reason he seeks APL is to help with legal fees for both his criminal charges and the divorce proceeding. (N.T. 11-12) He has primary custody of his fifteen-year-old son and supports him. (N.T. 10, 14) His lawyer, as an "offer of proof" characterized Wife's allegations about at the July 3rd incident as "overblown," that it involved only the parties raising their voices, and that Husband's old aggravated assault conviction was not representative of who he was. (See N.T. 9-10, 12) Wife strongly disagreed and countered that Husband "still characterizes himself as a brawler" and that "[h]is day is fighting every day whether it's verbal, whether it's emotional or psychological. There is a fight daily for him. So I've experienced that and I am just sharing with you that when he put his hands on me on July 3rd that was the end." (N.T. 15) She also credibly testified that three weeks prior to the July 3rd incident, during a couples' therapy session, Husband had verbally and psychologically abused her. (N.T. 15) In fact, after the session, the therapist told her he was afraid for her safety and concerned Husband might become physical. (N.T. 15) Wife produced a letter from the therapist in which the therapist described Husband's behavior during their session as "verbal and emotional abuse" against Wife to a degree he had never seen in a couples' session, prompting him to ask Husband to leave the session. (See N.T. 16) Husband's attorney produced a follow up letter penned by the therapist in which he backtracked from his description in the first letter, stating that he "no longer felt comfortable making an assessment of [Husband]" since he had only met with him one time and because Husband explained he had been agitated at the first session because he felt he had been lied to regarding the nature of the counseling.³

Legal Discussion

Wife argues that Husband is not entitled to APL because he abused her and that it would be unjust and morally wrong to enrich him at her expense. She also claims that Husband has shown no financial need for APL given his \$87,000 annual income. Finally, she claims he should not receive APL since their marriage was of such short duration and therefore the divorce litigation should be quick and simple.

Under Pennsylvania law, upon the separation of married parties, a dependent spouse is entitled to seek financial support from the non-dependent spouse. 23 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 3702, 4321(a); Pa.R.C.P. 1910.1(a). This support is classified as spousal support during the period after separation and prior to the

³ Neither of the letters written by the therapist and provided to the court during the hearing were entered as exhibits into the record.

commencement of divorce proceedings to provide for the dependent spouse's "care, maintenance and financial assistance." 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 3103. APL is an order for temporary support granted to a dependent spouse between the date divorce proceedings commence through final disposition of their economic claims. See Id.

The Divorce Code has codified the right to APL and spousal support as follows:

§ 3702. Alimony pendente lite, counsel fees and expenses

In proper cases, upon petition, the court may allow a spouse reasonable alimony pendente lite, spousal support and reasonable counsel fees and expenses. Reasonable counsel fees and expenses may be allowed pendente lite, and the court shall also have authority to direct that adequate health and hospitalization insurance coverage be maintained for the dependent spouse pendente lite.

23 Pa.C.S.A. § 3702.

Our Superior Court has explained the nature and parameters of APL, as follows:

... APL "is designed to help the dependent spouse maintain the standard of living enjoyed while living with the independent spouse." Litmans v. Litmans, 449 Pa. Super. 209, 673 A.2d 382, 389 (1996). Also, and perhaps more importantly, "APL is based on the need of one party to have equal financial resources to pursue a divorce proceeding when, in theory, the other party has major assets which are the financial sinews of domestic warfare." Id. at 388. ... Since, however, the purpose of APL is to provide the dependent spouse equal standing during the course of the divorce proceeding, it does not come with the "sanction" of Section 3706. DeMasi [v. DeMasi], 408 Pa. Super. 414, 597 A.2d 101, 104–105 (1991)]. "APL focuses on the ability of the individual who receives the APL during the course of the litigation to defend her/himself, and the only issue is whether the amount is reasonable for the purpose, which turns on the economic resources available to the spouse." Haentjens [v. Haentjens], 860 A.2d 1056, 1062 (Pa. Super. 2004)]; see also DeMasi, at 105.

Carney v. Carney, 2017 Pa. Super. 169, __ A.3d __, 2017 WL 23619142017 *6 (May 31, 2017). (quoting Schenk v. Schenk, 880 A.2d 633, 644–45 (Pa. Super. 2005)).

Where APL is warranted, it is to be determined under the Pennsylvania Support Guidelines. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(b); Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-4 (Part IV).

*I. Entitlement to APL Where Requesting Spouse
Has Committed Abuse or Marital Fault*

Wife first argues that Husband should not be entitled to any APL since he abused her. At the outset, I found Wife's testimony concerning Husband's abusive actions against her very credible, corroborated by documentary evidence submitted at the hearing. This evidence proved she was a victim of abuse as that term is defined under the PFA Act including the "Abuse" definitions: (2) "Placing another in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury" and (5) "Knowingly engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person ... under circumstances which place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury." 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 6102. Additionally, the abusive acts against Wife prior to the July 3rd incident likely establish "indignities," classified as a fault ground for divorce under the Divorce Code. 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 3301(a)(6) (Indignities occurs where one spouse has "offered such indignities to the

innocent and injured spouse as to render that spouse's condition intolerable and life burdensome.”) The first issue before me is whether Husband’s abuse and/or marital fault preclude him from seeking and being awarded APL.

At common law, marital fault by the recipient spouse was not a relevant factor when considering an APL claim. *See, Brown v. Brown*, 386 A.2d 15, 17 n.2 (Pa. Super. 1978); *Belsky v. Belsky*, 175 A.2d 348, 350 (Pa. Super. 1961). On the other hand, marital fault is an affirmative defense to a spousal support claim. *Hoffman v. Hoffman*, 762 A.2d 766, 770 (Pa. Super. 2000). Thus, a dependent spouse who is unable to obtain spousal support as a result of misconduct amounting to a fault ground for divorce may still be eligible for APL, due to the distinction between the purposes of APL and spousal support:

The purpose of an order of spousal support is to assure a reasonable living allowance to the party requiring support. The duty to provide spousal support is concomitant with the marital relationship, and terminates with the ending of the marriage. Alimony *pendente lite*, on the other hand, is awarded to sustain the dependent spouse on a basis of equality with the other spouse while maintaining or defending the divorce action. This Court has long recognized that an award of spousal support is separate and distinct from an award of alimony *pendente lite*.

Krakovsky v. Krakovsky, 583 A.2d 485, 488 (Pa. Super. 1990) (citations omitted). *See also*, 17 West's Pa. Prac., Family Law § 5:5 (7th ed.) (“The defense of lack of entitlement is not available in an [APL] action because the purpose of [APL] is different from that of spousal support.”)

Interestingly, for a period of less than three months in 1997, the common law rule prohibiting the consideration of marital misconduct in awarding APL was changed by legislation amending the Divorce Code. 1997, Dec. 16, P.L. 549, No. 58, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998 (H.B. 1412). The amendments, effective January 1, 1998, added language under new sub-section 3702(b), providing that when making an APL award or spousal support award, a court must consider the factors for determining alimony as set forth in Section 3701(b) as follows:

§ 3702. APL, counsel fees and expenses

(b) Relevant factors. — In determining whether alimony *pendente lite*, spousal support and reasonable counsel fees and expenses are necessary and in determining the amount of payment, the court shall consider all relevant factors, pursuant to section 3701(b) (relating to alimony). . . .

23 Pa.C.S.A. § 3702 (as amended 1997, Dec. 16, P.L. 549, No. 58, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998). Section 3701(b) then included seventeen alimony factors, including “marital misconduct” set forth in factor (b)(14), as follows:

§ 3701. Alimony

(b) Factors relevant.—In determining whether alimony is necessary and in determining the nature, amount, duration and manner of payment of alimony, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including:

(14) The marital misconduct of either of the parties during the marriage. The marital misconduct of either of the parties from the date of final separation may be considered by the court in its determinations relative to alimony. As used in this paragraph, the term “marital misconduct” shall include, but is not limited to, the abuse of one party by the other party. As used in this paragraph, “abuse” shall have the meaning given to it under section 6102 (relating to definitions).

23 Pa.C.S.A. § 3701 (as amended 1997, Dec. 16, P.L. 549, No. 58, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998) (emphasis added).⁴

Thus, under the 1997 amendments, marital misconduct generally and abuse specifically (as defined under the PFA Act) were added as relevant factors to consider in awarding APL, as well as spousal support. Unfortunately, the amendment was extremely short-lived and was repealed effective March 24, 1998, whereby sub-section (b) of Section 3701 was removed in its entirety. The repeal restored Section 3702 completely to its pre-amendment form, which is how it currently remains (cited above). 1998, March 24, P.L. 204, No. 36, § 1, imd. effective. By repealing the language that required consideration of the alimony factors, including marital misconduct and abuse, the Legislature determined they are not relevant factors when considering an APL claim.

Proposed pending legislation seeks to amend Section 3702, to prevent a spouse who is the victim of domestic violence from being “forced to pay their abuser APL” if convicted of a personal injury crime as a result of the abuse.⁵ Unfortunately this proposed legislation remains pending and, therefore,

⁴ The language specifying that “abuse” be considered “marital misconduct” had been newly added to subsection (b)(14) as part of the 1997 amendments.

⁵ House Bill 983, introduced this year, would amend Section 3702 by adding as new subsection (b) the following language: “Except where necessary to prevent manifest injustice, the court shall not allow APL or spousal support for the benefit of a party who has been convicted of a personal injury crime against the other party.” (HB 983, 2017 Session, Printer’s No. 1144) The Bill was referred to the House Judiciary Committee March 28, 2017. The House Co-Sponsorship Memoranda to the Bill describes its purpose as “Ensuring a Victim of Domestic Violence is not Forced to Pay Their Abuser APL.” See, <http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/Legis/CSM/showMemoPublic.cfm?chamber=H&SPick=20170&cosponId=23273> (visited 6/9/17). The reasons for the legislation are fully described by the co-sponsors in their memo, as follows:

In the near future, we plan to introduce legislation to make an abusive spouse ineligible to receive APL (APL) from the person that he or she was convicted of abusing.

The purpose of APL is to ensure financial fairness during the divorce process. While we recognize this very legitimate purpose, we would respectfully contend that it is never “fair” for a spouse to have to financially support someone they are divorcing because that person beat them.

This legislation comes in response to a terrible, but not unfortunately not unique, situation involving a financially successful woman who had been abused by her husband. Her husband was charged and pled guilty to assaulting his wife. Upon filing for divorce, the victim’s attorney informed her that she would almost certainly be ordered to pay APL to her soon-to-be ex-husband, because she made more money than he did. Sure enough, the court ordered her to pay APL to her abuser.

This legislation specifically addresses APL; it does not affect any eventual property settlement. In addition, it only applies where the abusive spouse was convicted of abuse, based on a standard of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

...

Id. This legislation, even if currently enacted, would provide no remedy to Wife here since it has a very narrow application; that is, it applies only if the abusing spouse is convicted in a criminal proceeding of a personal injury crime against the abused spouse. Furthermore, even if that did occur, there is a question of whether the abused

based upon the current state of the law established by statute, appellate case law and the prior legislative history of the APL statute, I am constrained to find that Husband's pre-separation abuse of wife and marital misconduct do not preclude his right to seek and obtain APL in Pennsylvania.

II. Financial Need

Wife argues that Husband fails to demonstrate financial need for APL inasmuch as he has sufficient income to support himself during divorce proceedings given his \$87,217 gross annual salary. Wife cites case law stating as follows:

The simple fact that one spouse earns more than the other spouse does not automatically entitle the other spouse to alimony *pendente lite*. Rather, the spouse seeking alimony *pendente lite* must need such relief to adequately defend his or her rights in the principal litigation.

Butler v. Butler, 621 A.2d 659, 667 (Pa. Super. 1993), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part*, 663 A.2d 148 (Pa. 1995) (citing Sutliff v. Sutliff, 474 A.2d 599 (Pa. Super. 1984)). Indeed, the case law developed in addressing APL claims did include a requirement that the party requesting APL show a level of economic need. See e.g. Schenk at 646 ("APL is designed to be temporary and is available to those who demonstrate the need for maintenance and professional services during the pendency of the proceedings") (quoting Jayne v. Jayne, 663 A.2d 169, 176 (Pa. Super. 1995)).

In 1993, the Supreme Court amended the Support Guidelines to expressly include APL therein and direct that the calculation of the amount of APL be determined under the Guidelines,⁶ as follows:

Rule 1910.16-1. Amount of Support. Support Guidelines.

(a) The amount of support (child support, spousal support or alimony *pendente lite*) to be awarded pursuant to the procedures under Rules 1910.11 and 1910.12 shall be determined in accordance with the support guidelines which consist of the guidelines expressed as grids set forth in Rule 1910.16-2 and the set forth in Rule 1910.16-3 and the operation of the guidelines set forth in Rule 1910.16-5.

Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(a) (as amended 1993, currently located at 1910.16-1(b)); 23 Pa. Bulletin 701-730, eff. Jan. 27, 1993. In 1994, the "scope" of the rules was amended to add that the duty to pay APL was also generally governed by the Support Rules Chapter (Pa.R.C.P. 1910.1 et. seq.). Pa.R.C.P. 1910.1(a) (as amended 1994); 24 Pa. Bulletin 1953, eff. July 1, 1994.

spouse would have the right to retroactively terminate APL and recoup monies paid since in many cases, divorce proceedings and the right to APL would have accrued well before a criminal conviction is secured. A DRS could continue generally an APL action pending conclusion of criminal proceedings; however, that process could take years. In addition, the proposed legislation provides no relief to a spouse found to have been abused under the PFA Act, a much more common court proceeding in domestic violence / spousal abuse cases than is a criminal proceeding and conviction. Finally, the proposed legislation provides no basis upon which a trial court in a divorce or support proceeding could find abuse and thus preclude an abusing spouse from receiving APL (or spousal support as proposed in the legislation). The failure to include any provision for the matter to be determined in family court significantly limits its application and many if not most abusing spouses will continue to be eligible to receive APL from the abused spouse under HB 983, as currently written.

⁶ The Support Guidelines were adopted September 1989. 19 Pa. Bulletin 4151-4184, eff. Sept. 30, 1989 (creating Rules 1910-16.1 through 1910.16-5; currently located at 1910.16-1 through 1910.16-7). They applied at that time to child and spousal support only; APL was not initially included within the Guideline framework until added in 1993.

Under the Guidelines, a spouse who requests APL is entitled to a presumptive APL amount under the formulae set forth in the Guidelines See, Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(b); Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-4 (Part IV). Calculation of APL under Guidelines is based upon the monthly net incomes of the parties and the requesting spouse is entitled to the presumptive amount so long as he or she has a lower monthly net income than the obligor spouse. See Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(a) (“the support guidelines determine the amount of support which a spouse or parent should pay based on the parties’ combined monthly net incomes”). As such, the currently applicable Guidelines do not require a spouse requesting APL to provide expense information evidencing economic need, except under limited circumstances such as when seeking deviation from the Guidelines.⁷ See Pa.R.C.P. 1910.11(c); 1910.16-3.1; 1910.27(c)(2)(A). As explained in a later Comment: “Because the guidelines are income driven, the trier of fact has little need for the expense information required in the Income and Expense Statement. Therefore in guideline cases, the rule no longer requires that expense information be provided.” Pa.R.C.P. 1910.11 (Explanatory Comment - 1994). This reflects the stated policy behind the Support Guidelines which is to “promote[] (1) similar treatment of persons similarly situated, (2) a more equitable distribution of the financial responsibility for raising children, (3) settlement of support matters without court involvement, and (4) more efficient hearings where they are necessary.” Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1 (Explanatory Comment -1998 (Introduction)), 28 Pa. Bulletin 6162.

Under the formulae applicable then and currently, calculation of APL is treated identically to the calculation of spousal support. That is, the recipient spouse is entitled to a presumptive amount equal to 30% of the difference between parties’ monthly net incomes where they have dependent children and 40% where they have no dependent children. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-4 (Part IV) (formerly Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-3). The APL amount calculated under the Guidelines is presumed correct. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(d). The presumption that the Guideline amount is correct is a strong one. Ball v. Minnick, 648 A.2d 1192, 1196 (Pa. 1994). This presumption can be rebutted upon consideration of the Guideline deviation factors where the fact finder determines “that an award in the amount determined from the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate.” Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(d).

Our courts have recognized that the Guidelines apply to APL cases. Ball v. Minnick, 648 A.2d 1192, 1195 (Pa. 1994) (“Rule 1910.16-1 explicitly states that the amount of support, whether it be child support, spousal support or alimony pendente lite, shall be determined in accordance with the support guidelines”); Calibeo v. Calibeo, 663 A.2d 184, 185 (Pa. Super. 1995) (“Rule 1910.16-1(a) requires that alimony pendente lite be determined pursuant to the support guidelines”). Our Supreme Court in Ball further stressed that where the Guidelines are applicable, a fact finder has no discretion to award an amount other than that dictated under the Guidelines, except where deviation is appropriate thereunder. Id.

The Support Guidelines, as Rules of Civil Procedure, have the force of a statute. Maddas v.

⁷ A spouse seeking spousal support or APL is only required to file an Expense Statement if he or she is claiming unusual needs and expenses that may warrant an upward deviation from the presumptive Guideline amount under Rule 1910.16-5 or if required because the matter involves a “high income case” under Rule 1910.16-3.1. Pa.R.C.P. 1910.11(c); 1910.27(c)(2)(A). Husband here does not seek an upward deviation from the presumptive amount and this is not a high income case.

Dehaas, 816 A.2d 234, 238 (Pa. Super. 2003), *appeal denied*, 827 A.2d 1202 (Pa. 2003). The Guidelines have thus, in this court's estimation, essentially overruled prior case law placing an initial burden on the requesting spouse to show a threshold level of need to obtain APL. Clearly, to hold a spouse requesting APL to such a burden would nullify application of the Guidelines to APL requests, which determines the presumptive APL obligation based upon the parties' monthly net incomes and without consideration of their expense information, except in limited cases. It would also obviate one of the primary purposes of Guideline application, which is to treat similarly situated spouses in the same manner.

Under the Guidelines, the deviation factors listed in Rule 1910.16-5(b) subsume concepts of financial need, permitting the court to deviate from the presumptive amount where the parties produce evidence warranting a deviation. See Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1 (Explanatory Comment – 1994 (Allowable Deviations)) (“The guidelines are designed to treat similarly situated parents, spouses and children in the same manner. However, when there are unavoidable differences, deviations must be made from the guidelines. Failure to deviate from these guidelines by considering a party's actual expenditures where there are special needs and special circumstances constitutes a misapplication of the guidelines.”)

Under the Guidelines and appellate decisions, most notably Ball v. Minnick, I find that Husband had no initial burden to prove financial need for APL.⁸ Instead, he is entitled to the presumptive level of APL based upon the parties' monthly net incomes as calculated under the Guidelines, subject to deviation only upon consideration of the factors enumerated thereunder.⁹

III. Deviation

Wife argues that Husband should either not receive APL or that it should be terminated because their marriage prior to separation, lasted less than 23 months. It is not disputed that Wife's presumptive

⁸ Ball in fact rejected a similar claim related to “need” in the child support context. There, the trial court awarded a child support amount lower than the Guidelines figure finding that evidence showed the basic needs of the children could be met with the lower payment. The Superior Court upheld the trial court's decision finding Guideline application not mandatory and subject to the discretion of the fact finder to mold a support order to meet the specific conditions of the parties, stating that “the traditional broad discretion in the trial court to determine these matters remains unrestricted.” Id. at 1195. The Ball Court reversed, stating that the Superior Court “erred with respect to its conclusion that the trial judge or hearing officer's discretion remains inviolate irrespective of the adoption of the guidelines and accompanying rules.” Id. It found that there was no evidence before the trial court justifying a below Guideline amount and that the trial court's primary reason for deviation (that children's basic needs could be met with a lower payment) was an impermissible basis for deviation because it was not included amongst the deviation factors set forth in the Guidelines. Id.

Despite clear recognition by our Supreme Court's adoption of the Guidelines and appellate court opinions stating APL is to be determined by the Guidelines (see Ball and Calibeo v. Calibeo, *supra*), Superior Court panels have, in at least two cases, suggested need is still a relevant factor in determining APL, outside of the deviation factors. See Schenk v. Schenk and Carney v. Carney, *supra*. To the extent those cases stand for that proposition, this court finds them in clear contravention of the Supreme Court's holding in Ball, which explicitly recognizes that determination of child support, spousal support and APL is to be determined solely by the Guidelines.

⁹ Even if financial need is a necessary element to obtain APL, Husband established a threshold economic “need” since in the context of an APL claim, it has broadly been interpreted by our courts to require proof only that the dependent spouse needs financial support to “maintain the standard of living enjoyed while living with the independent spouse” and “to provide the dependent spouse equal standing during the course of the divorce proceeding.” Schenk at 644 (citing Litmans and DeMasi); see also, Krakovsky v. Krakovsky, 583 A.2d 485, 488 (Pa. Super. 1990). These pre-Support Guideline standards do not involve an inquiry by the fact finder as to whether the requesting spouse earns enough to support him or herself on their current income.

APL obligation of \$849.51 per month under the Guidelines is accurate. This presumption, however, can be rebutted where the fact finder determines “that an award in the amount determined from the guidelines would be unjust or inappropriate.” Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-1(d). The factors to consider in deciding whether to deviate from the presumptive Guideline award, are as follows:

Rule 1910.16-5. Support Guidelines. Deviation

(b) Factors. In deciding whether to deviate from the amount of support determined by the guidelines, the trier of fact shall consider:

- (1) unusual needs and unusual fixed obligations;
- (2) other support obligations of the parties;
- (3) other income in the household;
- (4) ages of the children;
- (5) the relative assets and liabilities of the parties;
- (6) medical expenses not covered by insurance;
- (7) standard of living of the parties and their children;
- (8) in a spousal support or APL case, the duration of the marriage from the date of marriage to the date of final separation; and
- (9) other relevant and appropriate factors, including the best interests of the child or children.

Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-5. (Emphasis added)

Our Supreme Court discussed application of deviation factors at length in Ball v. Minnick, as follows:

As we said previously, deviations are governed by Rule 1910.16-4 [currently 1910.16-5] in support proceedings involving parties whose incomes fall within the guideline figures. Subsection (b) of this Rule sets forth the only factors that a trier of fact may consider in determining whether to deviate. The trier of fact is required to consider *all* relevant factors and any one factor alone will not necessarily dictate that the amount of support should be other than the guideline figure. Rather, the trier of fact must carefully consider all the relevant factors and make a reasoned decision as to whether the consideration thereof suggests that there are special needs and/or circumstances which render deviation necessary. ...

The presumption is strong that the appropriate amount of support in each case is the amount as determined from the support guidelines. However, where the facts demonstrate the inappropriateness of such an award, the trier of fact may deviate therefrom. This flexibility is not, however, intended to provide the trier of fact with unfettered discretion to, in each case, deviate from the recommended amount of support. Deviation will be permitted only where special needs and/or circumstances are present such as to render an award in the amount of the guideline figure unjust or inappropriate.

Ball v. Minnick at 1196 (footnote omitted) (italics in original).

The duration of marriage factor at (b)(8) is clearly a relevant factor here. Husband has also presented testimony suggesting application of factor (b)(2), that he is supporting his minor son. The remaining deviation factors are not implicated in this case or there was little or no evidence produced raising their relevance.

The parties separated slightly less than 23 months after marriage and I find that this warrants a deviation from the presumptive APL amount. The Explanatory Comment to the Rule advises: “The primary purpose of [the duration of marriage factor] is to prevent the unfairness that arises in a short-term marriage when the obligor is required to pay support over a substantially longer period of time than the parties were married and there is little or no opportunity for credit for these payments at the time of equitable distribution.” Pa.R.C.P. 1910.16-5 (Explanatory Comment – 2005). The duration of Wife’s APL obligation to Husband here (currently 7 months) will most certainly be shorter than the duration of their marriage prior to separation (23 months), such that this situation does not raise the concern cited in the Comment as the primary purpose for the inclusion of factor (b)(8). However, the Rule and Comment do not otherwise limit the application of this factor only to situations where spousal support/APL payments will last as long or longer than the marriage. Had that been the intent, the language in deviation factor (b)(8) could have been written to so reflect it. Since it was not more narrowly written, marital duration is clearly a relevant factor for deviation in cases where the marriage is of a short duration even where the period of time over which spousal support/APL payments will be made ends up being shorter than the length of the marriage prior to separation.

Husband testified he supports his minor son, a potentially relevant factor under Rule 1910.16-5 (b)(2) (“other support obligations of the parties”). However, he presented no evidence about as his son’s expenses and no evidence suggesting he has been unable to meet his son’s needs. Thus, this particular factor is of little consequence. If Husband needs more financial assistance for his son, he can seek it from his son’s mother.

To date, Wife has paid Husband APL for seven months in this case. I find it would be “unjust and inappropriate” to require that Wife continue making any more APL payments to Husband, given their short marriage. See *J.W. v. C.W.*, No. 04-21,164 (Lycoming Co. 2005) (limiting the length of APL to one year where the parties were married 32 months).

Accordingly, I direct as follows:

ORDER

AND NOW, this 9th day of June, 2017, it is directed that, effective May 20, 2017, Defendant’s APL obligation is terminated.

FIRST PUBLICATION**Estate Notices**

ESTATE OF BERNICE E. HERRING a/k/a BERNICE EDITH HERRING, (died: February 3, 2017), late of Middletown Borough, Dauphin County. Executor: Daniel Herring, c/o Trinity Law, 145 East Market Street, York, PA 17401. Attorney: Matthew D. Menges, Esquire, 145 East Market Street, York, PA 17401. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF ANITA M. LEO, (died: June 28, 2017), late of Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Scott C. Leo, 52 Cambridge Drive, Hershey, PA 17033. Attorney: Elizabeth H. Feather, Esquire, Caldwell & Kearns, P.C., 3631 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110, (717) 232-7661. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF CLEO I. LADAVATT, (died: June 16, 2017), late of Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Co-Executor: Scott W. McCaughey, Co-Executor: Jodi L. Stockum c/o Robert R. Church, Esq., Keefer Wood Allen & Rahal, LLP, P.O. Box 11963, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1963. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF ANGELO COLICCI, (died: February 9, 2016), late of Lower Paxton Township. Executrix: Diane Colicci, 4105 Wimbledon Drive Harrisburg, PA 17112. Attorney: Scott B. Horowitz, Esquire, Welch, Gold, Siegel & Fiffik, P.C., 428 Forbes Avenue, Suite 1240, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF MICHELLE L. FREET aka MICHELLE L. FORNEY, late of Londonderry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Administrator: Bradley E. Freet, c/o Robert P. Kline, Esquire, Kline Law Office, P.O. Box 461, New Cumberland, PA 17070-0461. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF NANCY J. BEAVER, (died: February 27, 2017), late of Lower Paxton Township. Executor: David A. Mumma, c/o James D. Cameron, Esq., 1325 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17102. Attorney: James D. Cameron, Esq., 1325 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17102. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF DEANNA OYER MYERS a/k/a DEANNA MYERS, late of Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Administrator: Ronald D. Butler, 1007 Mumma Road, Suite 101, Lemoyne, PA 17043 or to Butler Law Firm, 1007 Mumma Road, Suite 101, Lemoyne, PA 17043. jy21-a4

ESTATE OF JARVIS JAMES HARTFIEL (died: May 31, 2017), late of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Jonathan Hartfiel, 2650 9th Avenue, #1, Anoka, MN 55303. jy21-a4

SECOND PUBLICATION**Estate Notices**

ESTATE OF JAMES W. CALDWELL, JR. a/k/a JAMES ANDREWS (died: July 10, 2015), late of Rockaway Park, New York. Executrix: Geraldine Walker, 2600 George Street, Harrisburg, PA 17109. Attorney: Gerald S. Robinson, P.O. Box 5320, Harrisburg, PA 17110. jy14-28

ESTATE OF MARY ANN M. KELEMEN, late of Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: ROSALIE KELEMEN, 40 Brighton Street, Harrisburg, PA 17113 or to Attorney: ELIZABETH B. PLACE, ESQUIRE, SkarlatosZonarich LLC, 17 South 2nd Street, Floor 6, Harrisburg, PA 17101. jy14-28

ESTATE OF JAMES W. CALDWELL, (died: October 31, 2009), late of Susquehanna Township. Executrix: Geraldine Walker, 2600 George Street, Harrisburg, PA 17109. Attorney: Gerald S. Robinson, P.O. Box 5320, Harrisburg, PA 17110. jy14-28

ESTATE OF WINIFRED A. DONADEE, (died: April 10, 2017), late of Dauphin County, PA. Executor: Walter Tomlinson; Attorney: Steven P. Miner, Esquire, Daley Zucker Meilton & Miner, LLC, 635 N. 12th Street, Suite 101, Lemoyne, PA 17043. jy14-28

ESTATE OF CHARLES D. JACOBS, (died: May 28, 2017), late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Larry A. Jacobs, 5350 South County Road, Commiskey, Indiana 47227. Attorney: Joseph D. Kerwin, Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethville, Pennsylvania 17023. jy14-28

ESTATE OF SHIRLEY A. CAMPBELL, (died: June 16, 2017), late of Jackson Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Sandra D. Buffington, 92 Highland Circle, Halifax, Pennsylvania. Attorney: Terrence J. Kerwin, Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, 4245 Route 209, Elizabethville, Pennsylvania 17023. jy14-28

ESTATE OF JACK D. MCCLAIN a/k/a JACK DELANO MCCLAIN, late of West Hanover Township, Dauphin County and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Co-Executors: Jack R. McClain, 1220 Nagy Lane, Dauphin, PA 17018; Jason D. McClain, 7922 Evening Star Drive, Harrisburg, PA 17112; Renee G. Hoy, 7542 Lakeside Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17112; Karin Judd, 369 Sarhelm Road, Harrisburg, P A 17112. Attorney: David H. Stone, Esquire, Stone LaFaver & Shekletski, P.O. Box E, New Cumberland, PA 17070. jy14-28

SECOND PUBLICATION

Estate Notices

ESTATE OF ROBERT J. WINTER, (died: June 25, 2017), late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Linda Silverman. Attorney: Bruce J. Warshawsky, Esquire, Cunningham, Chernicoff & Warshawsky, P.C., 2320 North Second Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110. jy14-28

ESTATE OF EMORY L. HARSHBARGER a/k/a EMORY LEROY HARSHBARGER, (died: June 8, 2017), late of 601 Wilhelm Road #116, Harrisburg, Susquehanna Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Lynn A. Funkhouser a/k/a Lynn A. Firestone, c/o 940 South Queen Street, York, PA 17402. jy14-28

ESTATE OF ROBERT L. COLESTOCK, (died: December 6, 2016), late of Middle Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Cynthia K. Pugh. Attorney: Nathaniel J. Flandreau, Esquire, Nauman, Smith, Shissler & Hall, LLP, P.O. Box 840, Harrisburg, PA 17108-0840. jy14-28

THIRD PUBLICATION

Estate Notices

ESTATE OF PORTIA A. JONES, (died: April 23, 2017), late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Kesia R. Alston, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Attorney: Jacqueline A. Kelly, Esquire, Jan L. Brown & Associates, 845 Sir Thomas Court, Suite 12, Harrisburg, PA 17109, 717-541-5550. jy7-21

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. JONES, (died: June 8, 2017), late of Wiconisco Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Janet C. Machamer, 254 Machamer Avenue, PO Box 50, Wiconisco, PA 17097. Attorney: Gregory M. Kerwin, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethtown, PA 17023. jy7-21

ESTATE OF EUNICE LOWER a/k/a EUNICE R. LOWER, (died: May 14, 2017), late of the Borough of Millersburg, County of Dauphin, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Marie L. Bowman, 142 North Chestnut Street, P.O. Box 108, Berrysburg, Pennsylvania 17005; Attorney: Joseph D. Kerwin, Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 17023. jy7-21

ESTATE OF LARRY A. CAMPBELL, late of the Township of Derry, Dauphin County, PA. Executrix: Yvonne E. Campbell. Attorney: John E. Feather, Jr., Esquire, Feather and Feather, P.C., 22 West Main Street, Annville, PA 17003. jy7-21

ESTATE OF BARBARA L. BRANDT-STONER, Late of the Township of Middletown, County of Dauphin and Commonwealth of PA. Executor: Allen S. Brandt, c/o Gingrich, Smith, Klingensmith & Dolan, 222 S. Market Street, Suite 201, Elizabethtown, PA 17022. Attorney: Kevin D. Dolan, Esq. jy7-21

ESTATE OF BEVERLY B. DARE, (died: March 28, 2017), late of Lower Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Keystone Guardianship Services c/o Hazen Law Group, 2000 Linglestown Road, Suite 202, Harrisburg, PA 17110 or to Estate of Beverly B. Dare, c/o Hazen Law Group, 2000 Linglestown Road, Suite 202, Harrisburg, PA 17110. jy7-21

ESTATE OF ARIA G. BOWMAN, late of Halifax Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Co-Executors: April E. Taylor, 301 Schoolhouse Lane Millersburg, PA 17061; Jan A. Snyder, 301 Shaffer Road, Millersburg, PA 17061. Attorney: Earl Richard Etzweiler, Esquire, 105 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101, (717) 234-5600. jy7-21

ESTATE OF VALERIE ANN GEARY, (died: December 6, 2016), late of the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Administratrix: Carol E. Purdy. Attorney: Bruce J. Warshawsky, Esquire, Cunningham, Chernicoff & Warshawsky, P.C., 2320 North Second Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110. jy7-21

ESTATE OF PAULYNE PAULEY, (died: May 22, 2017), late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Lisa M. Pauley. Attorney: Nora F. Blair, Esquire, 5440 Jonestown Road, P.O. Box 6216, Harrisburg, PA 17112. jy7-21

ESTATE OF PORTIA A. JONES, (died: April 23, 2017), late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Kesia R. Alston, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Attorney: Jacqueline A. Kelly, Esquire, Jan L. Brown & Associates, 845 Sir Thomas Court, Suite 12, Harrisburg, PA 17109, 717-541-5550. jy7-21

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. JONES, (died: June 8, 2017), late of Wiconisco Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Janet C. Machamer, 254 Machamer Avenue, PO Box 50, Wiconisco, PA 17097. Attorney: Gregory M. Kerwin, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethtown, PA 17023. jy7-21

ESTATE OF LARRY A. CAMPBELL, late of the Township of Derry, Dauphin County, PA. Executrix: Yvonne E. Campbell. Attorney: John E. Feather, Jr., Esquire, Feather and Feather, P.C., 22 West Main Street, Annville, PA 17003. jy7-21

THIRD PUBLICATION

Estate Notices

ESTATE OF EUNICE LOWER a/k/a EUNICE R. LOWER, (died: May 14, 2017), late of the Borough of Millersburg, County of Dauphin, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Marie L. Bowman, 142 North Chestnut Street, P.O. Box 108, Berrysburg, Pennsylvania 17005; Attorney: Joseph D. Kerwin, Kerwin & Kerwin, LLP, 4245 State Route 209, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 17023. jy7-21

ESTATE OF BARBARA L. BRANDT-STONER, Late of the Township of Middletown, County of Dauphin and Commonwealth of PA. Executor: Allen S. Brandt, c/o Gingrich, Smith, Klingensmith & Dolan, 222 S. Market Street, Suite 20 I, Elizabethtown, PA 17022. Attorney: Kevin D. Dolan, Esq. jy7-21

ESTATE OF BEVERLY B. DARE, (died: March 28, 2017), late of Lower Swatara Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Keystone Guardianship Services c/o Hazen Law Group, 2000 Linglestown Road, Suite 202, Harrisburg, PA 17110 or to Estate of Beverly B. Dare, c/o Hazen Law Group, 2000 Linglestown Road, Suite 202, Harrisburg, PA 17110. jy7-21

ESTATE OF ARIA G. BOWMAN, late of Halifax Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Co-Executors: April E. Taylor, 301 Schoolhouse Lane Millersburg, PA 17061; Jan A. Snyder, 301 Shaffer Road, Millersburg, PA 17061. Attorney: Earl Richard Etzweiler, Esquire, 105 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101, (717) 234-5600. jy7-21

ESTATE OF VALERIE ANN GEARY, (died: December 6, 2016), late of the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Administratrix: Carol E. Purdy. Attorney: Bruce J. Warshawsky, Esquire, Cunningham, Chernicoff & Warshawsky, P.C., 2320 North Second Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110. jy7-21

ESTATE OF PAULYNE PAULEY, (died: May 22, 2017), late of Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Lisa M. Pauley. Attorney: Nora F. Blair, Esquire, 5440 Jonestown Road, P.O. Box 6216, Harrisburg, PA 17112. jy7-21

ESTATE OF NANCY E. KOPPENHAVER, (died: May 29, 2017), late of Lower Paxton, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Margaret L. Koppenhaver, 8100 Spruce Drive, Harrisburg, PA 17111. Attorney: John S. Davidson, Esquire, Yost & Davidson, 320 West Chocolate Avenue, P.O. Box 437, Hershey, PA 17033-0437. jy7-21

ESTATE OF MARJORIE W. RHEN, (died: June 6, 2017), late of Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executrix: Michelle R. Allen, 1049 Mt. Alem Drive, Hummelstown, PA 17036. Attorney: John S. Davidson, Esquire, Yost & Davidson, 320 West Chocolate Avenue, P.O. Box 437, Hershey, PA 17033-0437. jy7-21

ESTATE OF CATHERINE L. BOYLE, late of Swatara Township Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Executor: Margaret M. Heisey, 1770 Powderhorn Road, Middletown, PA 17057. Attorney: Hannah R. Suhr, Esquire, 2011 W. Trindle Road, Carlisle, PA 17013. jy7-21

ESTATE OF EUGENE H. EINZIG, late of Swatara Township, Pennsylvania. Executor: Ira H. Weinstock, Esquire, 800 North Second Street, Harrisburg, PA 17102. jy7-21

ESTATE OF DOLORES E. KEIM, (died: May 30, 2017), late of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, PA. Executrix: Linda K. Mauck, 1480 Crums Mill Ln., Harrisburg, PA 17110 or to her Atty.: David Schachter, 1528 Walnut St., Ste. 1507, Philadelphia., PA 19102. jy7-21

FIRST PUBLICATION

Corporate Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on 6/12/2017 under the Domestic Business Corporation Law, for **MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION & CONSULTING, INC.**, and the name and county of the commercial registered office provider is c/o: Corporation Service Co., Dauphin County. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **EQUIPMENT 9355, INC.**, a foreign business corporation incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with its princ. office located at c/o PF de Ravel d'Esciapon, 33 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10023, has applied for a Statement of Registration to do business in Pennsylvania under the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Association Transactions Act. 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. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in compliance with the requirements of the applicable provisions of 15 PA. C.S/415 or /417, the undersigned registered foreign association hereby states that **B & G SALES, INC.** is not doing business in the Commonwealth and withdraws its registration to do business in this Commonwealth. The jurisdiction of formation is Illinois, with the PA registered agent being c/o: Corporation Service Co. jy21

FIRST PUBLICATION

Corporate Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **ArcBest International, Inc.**, a foreign business corporation, has applied for a Statement of Registration to do business in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Pennsylvania Association Transactions Act (15 Pa. C.S. § 6124). The corporation is incorporated under the laws of the State of Arkansas. The address of its principal office under the laws of said jurisdiction is 8401 McClure Drive, Fort Smith, Arkansas 72916, and its commercial registered officer provider in Pennsylvania is Corporation Service Company. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **Moving Solutions, Inc.**, a foreign business corporation, has applied for a Statement of Registration to do business in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Pennsylvania Association Transactions Act (15 Pa. C.S. § 6124). The corporation is incorporated under the laws of the State of Arkansas. The address of its principal office under the laws of said jurisdiction is 8401 McClure Drive, Fort Smith, Arkansas 72916, and its commercial registered officer provider in Pennsylvania is Corporation Service Company. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **Urology Associates of Central Pennsylvania, P.C.**, a Pennsylvania corporation, having its registered office is located at 4310 Londonderry Road, Suite 101, Harrisburg, PA 17109, has filed a Certificate of Election to Dissolve with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 5, 1933, as amended, and that the said corporation is winding up its affairs in the manner prescribed by said law, so that its corporate existence shall be ended upon the issuance of a Certificate of Dissolution by the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Attorney: Charles I. Artz, Esq.
Artz McCarrie Health Law
200 N. 3rd Street, Suite 12-B
Harrisburg, PA 17101

jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA on or about June 28, 2017: **Complete Homecare Inc.** c/o United Corporate Services, Inc.

The corporation has been incorporated under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of 1988, as amended. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certificate of authority for **LearningMate Solutions, Inc.**, incorporated under the laws of Delaware under the name LearningMate Solutions, Inc., has been filed on 7/12/2017 under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law of 1988. The address of its principal office under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is incorporated is 880 Third Ave. 18th Floor, New York, NY 10022. The address of its proposed registered office in this Commonwealth is: 600 N. Second St., Harrisburg, PA 17101. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **Karomi Inc.**, a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, where its principal office is located at 719 Inman Ave., Ste. 201, Colonia, NJ 07067, has or will register to do business in Pennsylvania with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on July 5, 2017, 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 Business Filings Incorporated, Dauphin County. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **TCPU INC.**, a foreign corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, where its principal office is located at 1401 McKinney St., Ste. 1500, Houston, TX 77010, has or will register to do business in Pennsylvania with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, PA, on July 11, 2017, 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. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on 7/12/2017 under the Domestic Business Corporation Law, for **INTERGRATIVE MEDICAL INSIGHTS, INC.**, and the name and county of the commercial registered office provider is c/o: Corporation Service Co., Dauphin County. jy21

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 **Chas. M. Moore Insurance Agency, Incorporated** on 07/10/2017. The address of its principal office under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is incorporated is 1007 state St. Bowling Green, KY 42101. The registered office for this business is: Registered Agent Solutions, Inc. Dauphin County, PA. The corporation is file in compliance with the requirements of the applicable provision of 15 PA.C.S. 4124. jy21

FIRST PUBLICATION

Corporate Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation - For Profit have been filed with the Pennsylvania Department of State on 07/12/2017 for **Onduo Professionals, P.C.** Said professional corporation has been incorporated under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988, as amended. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all creditors and claimants of **M. PARKER TRUCKING INC.**, a Pennsylvania (PA) business corporation that said corporation has filed Articles of Dissolution under the provisions of PA Business Corporation Law on 7/12/2017. jy21

FIRST PUBLICATION

Fictitious Name Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Registration of Fictitious Name was filed in the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for **Ariel Capital** with a principle place of business located at 1732 1st Avenue, Suite 24677 New York NY 10128. The entity interested in such business is Ariel Capital Pennsylvania, LLC whose commercial registered office address is c/o National Registered Agents, Inc. in Dauphin County. This is filed in accordance with 54 Pa. C.S. 311. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application for registration of a fictitious name, **Revittle**, for the conduct of business in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, with the principal place of business being 614 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, P A 17101, was made to the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on the 28th day of June, 2017 pursuant to the Fictitious Names Act.

The name and address of the only person or persons owning or interested in the said business are: Labrador, LLC, 614 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101.

Marc A. Scaringi, Esquire
Scaringi & Scaringi, P.C.
2000 Linglestown Road, Suite 106
Harrisburg, PA 17110

jy21

FIRST PUBLICATION

Miscellaneous Notices

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF
DAUPHIN COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA**

CIVIL ACTION-LAW

NO. CV-2015-9775

**NOTICE OF ACTION
IN MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE**

**U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS
TRUSTEE UNDER POOLING AND
SERVICING AGREEMENT DATED AS OF
MARCH 1, 2006 ASSET-BACKED
SECURITIES CORPORATION HOME
EQUITY LOAN TRUST, SERIES NC 2006-
HE2 ASSET-BACKED PASS-THROUGH
CERTIFICATES, SERIES NC 2006-HE2, C/O
OCWEN LOAN SERVICING, LLC,
PLAINTIFF
VS.**

**GEORGE WINFIELD BRINGHAM, KNOWN
HEIR OF BARBARA TURNER A/K/A
BARBARA J. TURNER, DONALD TURNER,
KNOWN HEIR OF RODERICK TURNER
A/K/A RODERICK TURNER BY HIS
GUARDIAN BARBARA TURNER A/K/A
BARBARA J. TURNER, SYLVIA BRUCE,
KNOWN HEIR OF RODERICK TURNER
A/K/A RODERICK TURNER BY HIS
GUARDIAN BARBARA TURNER A/K/A
BARBARA J. TURNER, UNKNOWN HEIRS,
SUCCESSORS, ASSIGNS AND ALL
PERSONS, FIRMS OR ASSOCIATIONS
CLAIMING RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST
FROM OR UNDER BARBARA TURNER
A/K/A BARBARA J. TURNER AND
UNKNOWN HEIRS, SUCCESSORS,
ASSIGNS AND ALL PERSONS, FIRMS OR
ASSOCIATIONS CLAIMING RIGHT, TITLE
OR INTEREST FROM OR UNDER
RODERICK TURNER A/K/A RODERICK
TURNER BY HIS GUARDIAN BARBARA
TURNER A/K/A BARBARA J. TURNER,
DEFENDANTS**

TO: Donald Turner, Known Heir of Roderick Turner a/k/a Roderick Turner by his Guardian Barbara Turner a/k/a Barbara J. Turner and Sylvia Bruce, Known Heir of Roderick Turner a/k/a Roderick Turner by his Guardian Barbara Turner a/k/a Barbara J. Turner Defendants, whose last known addresses are 1212 Griffin Street, Harrisburg, PA 17112.

**AMENDED COMPLAINT
IN MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE**

FIRST PUBLICATION

Miscellaneous Notices

You are hereby notified that Plaintiff, U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee under Pooling and Servicing Agreement dated as of March 1, 2006 Asset-Backed Securities Corporation Home Equity Loan Trust, Series NC 2006-HE2 Asset-Backed Pass-Through Certificates, Series NC 2006-HE2, c/o Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC, has filed an Amended Mortgage Foreclosure Complaint endorsed with a Notice to Defend, against you in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, docketed to NO. CV-2015-9775, wherein Plaintiff seeks to foreclose on the mortgage secured on your property located, 1212 Griffin Street, Harrisburg, PA 17112, whereupon your property would 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 notice above, 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 other claim or relief requested by the Plaintiff. You may lose money or property or other rights important to you.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THIS PAPER TO YOUR LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A LAWYER GO TO OR TELEPHONE THE OFFICE SET FORTH BELOW. THIS OFFICE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH THE 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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Dauphin County Lawyer Referral Service
213 N. Front St.
Harrisburg, PA 17101
717-232-7536

Udren Law Offices, P.C.
Attys. for Plaintiff
111 Woodcrest Rd., Ste. 200
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003
856-669-5400

jjy21

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
DAUPHIN COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA**

NUMBER 2016-CV-00011-MF

CIVIL ACTION LAW

**BRANCH BANKING AND TRUST
COMPANY, PLAINTIFF**

VS.

**SELENA CLEMENTS AND IVEY WILSON,
DEFENDANT(S)**

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE
OF REAL PROPERTY**

To: Ivey Wilson

Your house (real estate) at 1408 Liberty Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17103 is scheduled to be sold at Sheriff's Sale on October 19, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. at Dauphin County Administration Building, Corners of Second and Market Streets, Commissioners Hearing Room, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101 to enforce the court judgment of \$90,602.22 obtained by Branch Banking and Trust Company against the above premises.

NOTICE OF OWNER'S RIGHTS
YOU MAY BE ABLE TO PREVENT THIS
SHERIFF'S SALE

To prevent this Sheriff's Sale you must take immediate action:

1. The sale will be canceled if you pay to Branch Banking and Trust Company the back payments, late charges, costs, and reasonable attorney's fees due. To find out how much you must pay, you may call McCabe, Weisberg and Conway, P.C., Esquire at (215) 790-1010.

2. You may be able to stop the sale by filing a petition asking the Court to strike or open the judgment, if the judgment was improperly entered. You may also ask the Court to postpone the sale for good cause.

3. You may also be able to stop the sale through other legal proceedings.

You may need an attorney to assert your rights. The sooner you contact one, the more chance you will have of stopping the sale. (See the following notice on how to obtain an attorney.)

YOU MAY STILL BE ABLE TO SAVE YOUR
PROPERTY AND YOU HAVE OTHER
RIGHTS EVEN IF THE SHERIFF'S SALE
DOES TAKE PLACE

FIRST PUBLICATION

Miscellaneous Notices

1. If the Sheriff's Sale is not stopped, your property will be sold to the highest bidder. You may find out the price bid by calling McCabe, Weisberg and Conway, P.C., Esquire at (215) 790-1010.

2. You may be able to petition the Court to set aside the sale if the bid price was grossly inadequate compared to the value of your property.

3. The sale will go through only if the buyer pays the Sheriff the full amount due on the sale. To find out if this has happened, you may call McCabe, Weisberg and Conway, P.C. at (215) 790-1010.

4. If the amount due from the buyer is not paid to the Sheriff, you will remain the owner of the property as if the sale never happened.

5. You have a right to remain in the property until the full amount due is paid to the Sheriff and the Sheriff gives a deed to the buyer. At that time, the buyer may bring legal proceedings to evict you.

6. You may be entitled to a share of the money which was paid for your real estate. A schedule of distribution of the money bid for your real estate will be filed by the Sheriff within thirty (30) days of the sale. This schedule will state who will be receiving that money. The money will be paid out in accordance with this schedule unless exceptions (reasons why the proposed schedule of distribution is wrong) are filed with the Sheriff within ten (10) days after the posting of the schedule of distribution.

7. You may also have other rights and defenses, or ways of getting your real estate back, if you act immediately after the sale.

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

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ASSOCIATION DE LICENCIADOS
Dauphin County Lawyer Referral Service
213 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101
(717) 232-7536

McCABE, WEISBERG & CONWAY, P.C.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
123 S. Broad Street, Suite 1400
Philadelphia, PA 19109
215-790-1010

jj21

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
DAUPHIN COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA**

NUMBER 2016-CV-8894-MF

CIVIL ACTION LAW

**AMERICAN ADVISORS GROUP,
PLAINTIFF**

VS.

**RAHEEM POTTER, CO-ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE ESTATE OF LUCINDA C. POTTER
AND KHADJAH POTTER, CO
-ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF
LUCINDA C. POTTER, DEFENDANT(S)**

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE
OF REAL PROPERTY**

To: Raheem Potter, Co-Administrator of the Estate of Lucinda C. Potter

Your house (real estate) at 710 North 17th Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17103 is scheduled to be sold at Sheriff's Sale on September 7, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. at Dauphin County Administration Building, Corners of Second and Market Streets, Commissioners Hearing Room, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101 to enforce the court judgment of \$34,258.62 obtained by American Advisors Group against the above premises.

NOTICE OF OWNER'S RIGHTS
YOU MAY BE ABLE TO PREVENT THIS
SHERIFF'S SALE

To prevent this Sheriff's Sale you must take immediate action:

1. The sale will be canceled if you pay to American Advisors Group the back payments, late charges, costs, and reasonable attorney's fees due. To find out how much you must pay, you may call McCabe, Weisberg and Conway, P.C., Esquire at (215) 790-1010.

2. You may be able to stop the sale by filing a petition asking the Court to strike or open the judgment, if the judgment was improperly entered. You may also ask the Court to postpone the sale for good cause.

3. You may also be able to stop the sale through other legal proceedings.

You may need an attorney to assert your rights. The sooner you contact one, the more chance you will have of stopping the sale. (See the following notice on how to obtain an attorney.)

YOU MAY STILL BE ABLE TO SAVE YOUR
PROPERTY AND YOU HAVE OTHER
RIGHTS EVEN IF THE SHERIFF'S SALE
DOES TAKE PLACE

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Miscellaneous Notices

1. If the Sheriff's Sale is not stopped, your property will be sold to the highest bidder. You may find out the price bid by calling McCabe, Weisberg and Conway, P.C., Esquire at (215) 790-1010.

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Dauphin County Lawyer Referral Service
213 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101
(717) 232-7536**

**McCABE, WEISBERG & CONWAY, P.C.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
123 S. Broad Street, Suite 1400
Philadelphia, PA 19109
215-790-1010**

jy21

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF
DAUPHIN COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA**

NO. 2017-CV-2693-MF

CIVIL ACTION – LAW

**NOTICE OF ACTION
IN MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE**

**U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS
TRUSTEE, SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO
WACHOVIA BANK, N.A., AS TRUSTEE FOR
PARK PLACE SECURITIES, INC., ASSET
-BACKED PASS-THROUGH
CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2004-WWF1,
PLAINTIFF**

VS.

**BRADLEY S. GIBSON
PAULA M. GIBSON, DEFENDANTS**

NOTICE

To BRADLEY S. GIBSON

You are hereby notified that on April 7, 2017, Plaintiff, U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS TRUSTEE, SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO WACHOVIA BANK, N.A., AS TRUSTEE FOR PARK PLACE SECURITIES, INC., ASSET-BACKED PASS-THROUGH CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2004-WWF1, 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. 2017-CV-2693-MF. Wherein Plaintiff seeks to foreclose on the mortgage secured on your property located at 585 HARVEST DRIVE, HARRISBURG, PA 17111-5671 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 TELEPHONE THE OFFICE SET FORTH BELOW. THIS OFFICE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH INFOR-

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Miscellaneous Notices

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DAUPHIN COUNTY
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213 NORTH FRONT STREET
HARRISBURG, PA 17101
Telephone (717) 232-7536

jy21

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF
DAUPHIN COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA**

NO. 2017-CV-2007-MF

CIVIL ACTION – LAW

**NOTICE OF ACTION
IN MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE**

**WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., PLAINTIFF
VS.
MALIK-SHAHID E. DEFREITAS
LORELLE A. DEFREITAS A/K/A LORELLE
DEFREITAS
JENNIFER A. TATE-DEFREITAS
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA C/O
THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR
THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PA,
DEFENDANTS**

NOTICE

To LORELLE A. DEFREITAS A/K/A LORELLE
DEFREITAS

You are hereby notified that on March 21, 2017, 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. 2017-CV-2007-MF. Wherein Plaintiff seeks to foreclose on the mortgage secured on your property located at 462 KELKER STREET, OBERLIN, PA 17113-1907 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.

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jy21

FIRST PUBLICATION

Name Change Notices

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
OF DAUPHIN COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA**

DOCKET NO: 2017-CV-03854-NC

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on June 2 2017, the Petition of Heather Susan Morales was filed in the above named court, requesting a decree to change her name from **Heather Susan Rosa Morales to Heather Susan Rosa**.

The Court has fixed Tuesday August 22, 2017 at 9:30 am in Courtroom No. 12, 7th Floor, Juvenile Justice Center, (Human Services Building), 25 South Second Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101 as the time and place for the hearing on said Petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted. jy21

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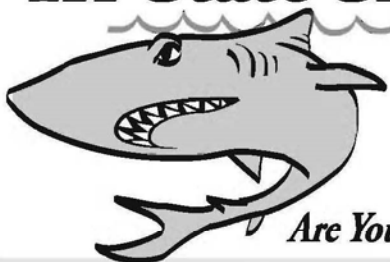
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213 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101-1493
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The Board of Directors of the Bar Association meets on the third Thursday of the month at the Bar Association headquarters. Anyone wishing to attend 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
Dauphin County Bar Association
213 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101-1493
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FAMILY LAW PARALEGAL: Law Office of Debra R. Mehaffie is expanding and is seeking an experienced Family Law Paralegal. The ideal candidate will have at least five years of experience in family law and be familiar with local practices, rules, and forms. Additionally, this individual must have experience with PC Law, Word, Excel, and Outlook. Interested applicants should send a cover letter and resume with references to: Deb@MehaffieLaw.com. jy7-21

CIVIL LITIGATION ATTORNEY – DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL: The Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General is seeking a Pennsylvania licensed attorney with 2 to 6 years of experience to join our Civil Litigation team in Harrisburg. Litigation experience—including experience in handling civil rights claims, employment matters, and constitutional issues—is desired. The successful candidate must possess excellent oral communication and written skills and must also be able to effectively handle a heavy caseload. To apply, please go to www.attorneygeneral.gov, click on THE OFFICE, then EMPLOYMENT. jy14-28

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ESTATE ADMINISTRATION PARALEGAL: Gibbel Kraybill & Hess LLP seeks an estate administration paralegal to work with attorneys in its 2933 Lititz Pike, Lancaster office. Full-time is preferred, but applicants interested in a part-time position will be considered. The ideal candidate will have 2 – 3 years of experience with Lackner estate administration software, as well as excellent self-management and inter-personal skills. Email resume with references to gkhlaw@gkh.com. jy21-a4

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