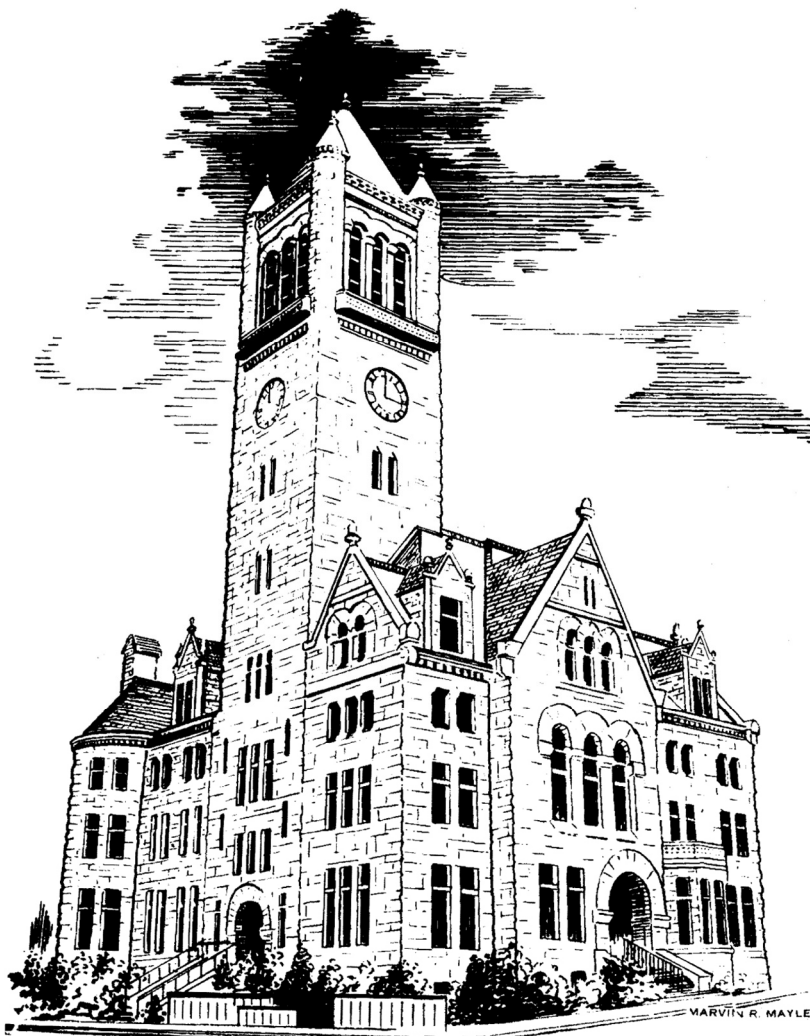


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ESTATE NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary or of administration have been granted to the following estates. All persons indebted to said estates are required to make payment, and those having claims or demands to present the same without delay to the administrators or executors named.

Third Publication

GERTRUDE F. BROWN, late of Scottdale, Fayette County, PA (3)

Administrator: Carl E. Brown
903 Everson Street
Scottdale, PA 15683
c/o 314 C Porter Avenue
Scottdale, PA 15683
Attorney: David G. Petonic

DON COLBORN, late of Connellsville, Fayette County, PA (3)

Executrix: Renee Colborn
701 East Cummings Avenue
Connellsville, PA 15425
c/o Tremba Kinney Greiner & Kerr
1310 Morrell Avenue, Suite C
Connellsville, PA 15425
Attorney: John Greiner

LINDA C. HARDEN, a/k/a LINDA CHRISTINE HARDEN, late of Masontown, Fayette County, PA (3)

Executor: Richard D. Harden
c/o 51 East South Street
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: Webster & Webster

RALPH STRIMEL, a/k/a RALPH EDSON STRIMEL, late of Springhill Township, Fayette County, PA (3)

Personal Representative: Ralph E. Strimel
c/o Higinbotham Law Offices
68 South Beeson Boulevard
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: James E. Higinbotham, Jr.

BONITA C. TUCKISH, a/k/a BONITA TUCKISH, late of Redstone Township, Fayette County, PA (3)

Executor: Robert J. Tuckish, Jr.
c/o Davis & Davis
107 East Main Street
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: Jeremy J. Davis

STANLEY LAWRENCE WHITE, a/k/a STANLEY LAWRENCE WHITE, JR., a/k/a STANLEY WHITE, late of Redstone Township, Fayette County, PA (3)

Administratrix: Robyn Lynn Webb
c/o Steven M. Zelinger, Esquire
1650 Market Street, #3600
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Attorney: Steven M. Zelinger

DOLORES YURKOVICH, late of Belle Vernon Borough, Fayette County, PA (3)

Executrix: Carol M. Grisnik
c/o 35 West Pittsburgh Street
Greensburg, PA 15601
Attorney: Christopher Huffman

Second Publication

MABEL LORRAINE BURNWORTH, a/k/a LORRAINE BURNWORTH, late of North Union Township, Fayette County, PA (2)

Executrix: Judith R. Thomas
c/o 51 East South Street
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: Webster & Webster

RONALD W. HARDY, late of Connellsville, Fayette County, PA (2)

Executrix: Margaret L. Hardy
c/o 208 South Arch Street, Suite 2
Connellsville, PA 15425
Attorney: Richard A. Husband

STEPHEN D. STRAUCH, late of Grindstone, Fayette County, PA (2)

Executor: William Edward Johnson, Sr.
428 Quail Hill Road
Normalville, PA 15469
c/o P.O. Box 310
902 First Street
Hiller, PA 15444
Attorney: Herbert G. Mitchell, Jr.

PETER B. TALLERICO, a/k/a PETER B. TALLARICO, late of Belle Vernon Borough,
Fayette County, PA (2)

Executrix: Nancy Bartolotta
95 Sunset Avenue
Charleroi, PA 15022
c/o 300 Fallowfield Avenue
Charleroi, PA 15022
Attorney: Richard C. Mudrick

First Publication

RONALD J. BUKOWSKI, late of Franklin Township, Fayette County, PA (1)

Personal Representative:
Timothy P. Bukowski
c/o Watson Mundorff, LLP
720 Vanderbilt Road
Connellsville, PA 15425
Attorney: David D. Tamasy

NAOMI J. EICHER, late of Springfield Township, Fayette County, PA (1)

Executrices: Linda Eicher, Sheila Porterfield, Marcia Miller and Susan May
c/o 815 A Memorial Boulevard
Connellsville, PA 15425
Attorney: Margaret Z. House

WILMA A. FRANKO, late of Brownsville, Fayette County, PA (1)

Executor: John Ball
c/o 51 East South Street
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: Anthony S. Dedola, Jr.

WINONA R. HIGINBOTHAM, late of Georges Township, Fayette County, PA (1)

Executrix: Sharon Lee Higinbotham-Butchko
c/o Higinbotham Law Offices
68 South Beeson Boulevard
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: James E. Higinbotham, Jr.

PAUL KLINK, a/k/a PAUL E. KLINK, JR., late of Dunbar Township, Fayette County, PA (1)

Administratrix: Sue A. Klink
163 Cow Rock Road
Dunbar, PA 15431
c/o Tremba Kinney Greiner & Kerr
1310 Morrell Avenue, Suite C
Connellsville, PA 15425
Attorney: John Greiner

HELEN MINIAFEE, a/k/a HELEN ELIZABETH MINIAFEE, late of Fayette County, PA (1)

Administratrix: Kim Chandler
80 Stewart Avenue
Uniontown, PA 15401
c/o Fieschko & Associates, Inc.
300 Cedar Boulevard, Suite 202
Pittsburgh, PA 15228
Attorney: Joseph Fieschko

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
Bankruptcy Case No. 21-21435 CMB
Chapter 13

IN RE: Barry L. Donaldson and
Brenda L. Donaldson, Debtors.

Property to be sold: 311 West Fayette Street, Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania
Initial Offer: \$61,100.00 (\$65,000.00 less closing cost assistance)/\$500.00 Deposit
Terms of Sale: Mortgage Contingency, \$500.00 in cash or certified funds at the time of sale. Closing in 30 days.

Contact: Daniel R. White, Esquire, 1310 Morrell Avenue, Suite C, Connellsville, PA 15425, 724-628-7955, dwhite@westpalawyers.com
A hearing will be held on **December 17, 2024 at 1:30 p.m.** before Judge Carlota M. Böhm in Courtroom B, 54th Floor, U.S. Steel Tower, 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. Unless otherwise ordered, parties may also appear for non-evidentiary matters remotely by utilizing the Zoom video conference platform ("Zoom"). To participate in the hearing via Zoom, use the following link no later than ten (10) minutes prior to your scheduled hearing time: <https://www.zoomgov.com/j/16143800191>.

Alternatively, connect with Zoom by using the following Meeting ID: 161 4380 0191. ALL HEARING PARTICIPANTS ARE REQUIRED TO REVIEW AND COMPLY WITH THE ZOOM PROCEDURES, which can be found at: <https://www.pawb.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/pdfs/cmb-proc-videohrg.pdf>. For questions regarding Zoom connection, contact Judge Böhm's Chambers at 412-644-4328. Only a limited time of ten (10) minutes is being provided on the calendar. No witnesses will be heard. If an evidentiary hearing is required, it will be scheduled by the Court for a later date.

WARMAN ABSTRACT & RESEARCH LLC

JOHN F. WARMAN

518 Madison Drive

Smithfield, PA 15478

724-322-6529

johnfranciswarman@gmail.com

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JUDICIAL OPINION

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL DIVISION

LOWER TYRONE TOWNSHIP,	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
v.	:	
JOSHUA C. OHLER and ASHLEY OHLER,	:	
his wife,	:	No. 422 of 2024
Defendants.	:	President Judge Steve P. Leskinen

OPINION AND ORDER

LESKINEN, P.J.

November 25, 2024

Before the Court is Lower Tyrone Township’s Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Upon consideration of the Petition and the arguments and briefs submitted by the parties, the Court issues this Opinion and Order granting the Motion and issuing a Preliminary Injunction.

The Ohlers own the property located at 110 Nicklow Drive in Lower Tyrone Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Parcel ID# 18-08-0016. This matter concerns a locked gate the Ohlers placed across Nicklow Drive in the fall of 2023. On February 28th, 2024, the Township filed the instant Petition seeking a Preliminary Injunction enjoining the Ohlers from blocking a 0.2 mile portion of Nicklow Drive. The Township contends that the first 0.2 miles of Nicklow Drive (from the intersection of Jimtown Road/T754) is a Township Road and that the Ohlers’ gate blocks both the access of the Township and the access of other adjoining property owners to this portion of Nicklow Drive. This 0.2 mile portion of Nicklow Drive appears on the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation’s (PennDOT) Liquid Fuels Map (Revised 1-17-24) as T750, and the Township receives state tax funds for maintaining this section of roadway. {1} The Ohlers contend that the portion of Nicklow Drive beyond the gate has not been used or maintained by the Township in more than forty years and further contends that, pursuant to 36 P.S. §1961, a street that has not been opened to or used by the public for twenty-one years cannot thereafter be opened without the consent of the owners of the underlying land.

Legal Standard for a Preliminary Injunction

The Motion for a Preliminary Injunction is the only issue presently before the Court. {2} The purpose of a preliminary injunction is to prevent irreparable injury by preserving the status quo as it previously existed before the acts complained of in the complaint until the merits of the controversy can be fully heard and determined. *Ambrogi v. Reber*, 932 A.2d 969, 974 (Pa. Super. 2007), Appeal of Little Britain Tp., 651 A.2d 606, 611 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1994).

{1} The Pennsylvania Municipal Liquid Fuels Program provides funding to municipalities to support the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and streets. A municipality’s allocation is based on its population and the miles of roads in the municipality in its approved liquid fuels inventory. For a portion of a roadway to be eligible, the roadway must meet specific dimensional requirements and be maintained in a condition in which it can be driven safely at 15 MPH. (<https://www.penndot.pa.gov/Doing-Business/LocalGovernment/LiquidFuels/MunicipalLiquidFuelsProgram/Pages/default.aspx>, accessed 11/15/2024).
{2} A separate Complaint in Equity was filed regarding the gate at No. 1880 of 2024, which was consolidated for all purposes with this case by Order dated November 19th, 2024. The pleadings have not closed in the equity action.

To obtain a preliminary injunction, a moving party must demonstrate: (1) the injunction is necessary to prevent immediate and irreparable harm that cannot be compensated adequately by damages; (2) greater injury would result from refusing the injunction than from granting it, and, concomitantly, the issuance of an injunction will not substantially harm other interested parties in the proceedings; (3) the preliminary injunction will properly restore the parties to their status as it existed immediately prior to the alleged wrongful conduct; (4) the party seeking injunctive relief has a clear right to relief and is likely to prevail on the merits; (5) the injunction is reasonably suited to abate the offending activity; and, (6) the preliminary injunction will not adversely affect the public interest. *SEIU Healthcare Pennsylvania v. Com.*, 628 Pa. 573, 584 (Pa. 2014).

A hearing on a preliminary injunction is not and cannot serve as a final hearing on the merits of the case, since it is, by definition, a temporary remedy granted until the parties' dispute can be completely resolved. *Little Britain*, at 611. As the party seeking an injunction, the Township must establish a clear right to relief and that it is likely to prevail on the merits. For a right to relief to be clear, it must be more than merely viable or plausible, but this is not the equivalent of stating that no factual disputes exist between the parties. *Wolk v. School District of Lower Merion*, 228 A.3d 595, 611 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2020). An injunction is appropriate where a party seeking to stop an invasion of his real property has a clear right to the property in question. *King v. Rock*, 610 A.2d 48, 49 (Pa. Super. 1992).

History of Relevant Road Laws

Townships have no common law power to build, improve, or vacate roads and must strictly comply with the statutory processes for their creation and vacation. *Basinger v. Adamson*, 297 A.3d 10, 19 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2023). Historically, Pennsylvania highways are the property of the people of the entire Commonwealth, not of a particular district. Once a public right in a road has been established, it cannot be lost through nonuse or by municipal action not expressly authorized by law. *Breisch v. Locust Mountain Coal Co.*, 110 A. 242, 243 (Pa. 1920).

The General Road Law, {3} as originally enacted in 1836, in Sections 1 through 6, vested the authority in the "courts of quarter sessions" to appoint six viewers to view, lay out, and report to the court the advisability of any requested new public road, which upon approval would become a public road. Conversely, the same courts were empowered "upon application to them by petition to inquire of and to change or vacate the whole or any part of any private or public road which may have been laid out by authority of law, whenever the same shall become useless, inconvenient, or burdensome[.]" Act of June 13th, 1836, Sec. 18 (as originally enacted). Roads laid out and confirmed but not opened could be vacated upon the petition of a majority of the original petitioners. *Id.* at Sec. 19.

In 1889, the General Road Law was amended to add the section the Defendants rely upon, currently 36 P.S. §1961, {4} which provides, "Any street, lane or alley laid out by any person or persons in any village or town plot or plan of lots, on lands owned by such person or persons, in case the same has not been opened to or used by the public for twenty-one years next after the laying out of the same, shall be and have no force and effect, and shall not be opened without the consent of the owner or owners of the land on which the same has been or shall be laid out."

{3} Act of June 13th, 1836, P.L. 551, as amended, 36 P.S. §§1761-3588.

{4} Act of May 9th, 1889, P.L. 173, No. 192, §1, as amended, 36 P.S. §1961.

Section 1961 has been interpreted as creating a statute of limitations that benefits the landowners who laid out a town or plan of lots and allows them to void the dedication to public use when it remains unaccepted by the municipal government for twenty-one years. *Barnes v. Philadelphia, N. & N.Y.R. Co.*, 27 Pa. Super. 84, 87 (1905). It does not automatically vacate the streets in question, and it was not intended to enable the owners of abutting lots to seize the interest of the grantor who laid out the plan. *Id.* at 88. Notably here, §1961 does not apply to roads that are merely named as a boundary and were not laid out in any town plot or plan of lots within the terms of the statute. *Id.* at 87. It also does not apply to streets opened and used prior to its passage in 1889, since there is no language in that statute to imply that it applied retroactively to roadways previously laid out or opened. *Osterheldt v. City of Philadelphia*, 195 Pa. 355, 361 (1900). Essentially, §1961 applies only to the special situation where a landowner tries to dedicate a road to the public, but the municipality does not timely accept.

The Second Class Township Code, enacted in 1933, {5} provided that township road matters were to be governed by the extant General Road Law. That Code was amended in 1947. {6} The amendment divested the “courts of quarter sessions” of original jurisdiction over road matters and transferred authority for determinations previously made by viewers to the township supervisors. In *re Vacation of Portion of Tp. Road 164, Lausanne Tp., Carbon County*, 518 A.2d 2, 3 (Pa.Cmwlth. 1986). Sections 67304 and 67305 (53 P.S. §67304 and 67305) of the Code set forth the statutory procedure by which township supervisors lay out, open, widen, and vacate public roads within the township. Pursuant to §67308(a), township supervisors have the obligation to keep all “public roads” in repair.

There are three relevant methods for establishing the existence of a “public road.” *Stewart v. Watkins*, 427 Pa. 557, 558 (Pa. 1967). The first method is by producing court records that show the road was opened under the 1836 General Road Act. The second method (pursuant to §67307), provides that a “. . . road which has been used for public travel and maintained and kept in repair by the township for a period of at least twenty-one years is a public road having a right-of-way of thirty-three feet even though there is no public record of the laying out or dedication for public use of the road.” {7} The third method of establishing the existence of a public road occurs by prescription, which requires proof of uniform, adverse, continuous use of the road under claim of right by the public for twenty-one years. *Id.* at 559. {8}

Once established by any of those three methods, a public road can only be vacated by the procedures set forth in §67304 and 67305. The abandonment or failure to maintain a public road, even for a very long period of time, is not sufficient to deem it vacated. *Warner-Vaught v. Fawn Tp.*, 958 A.2d 1104, 1109 (Pa.Cmwlth. 2008). {9}

{5} Act of May 1st, 1933, P.L. 103, as amended, 53 P.S. §§65101-67201.

{6} Act of July 10, 1947, P.L. 1481.

{7} Added by 1995, Nov.9, P.L. 350, No. 60, §1, amended, 2008, Oct. 9, P.L. 1520, No. 126, §1. The 1995 Act deleted 53 P.S. §66105, which similarly required the use for public travel and maintenance by the township for at least twenty-one years. See: *Stewart*, at 559.

{8} It is possible that a road could be “unopened” under the first method but still qualify as “public” under the second or third method.

{9} The Commonwealth Court’s Opinion in *Warner-Vaught* was issued October 21st, 2008, after arguments were heard on September 8th, 2008. §67307 was amended by Act of October 9th, 2008, effective immediately, which added subsections (b) through (e) codifying the types and sufficiency of evidence required to establish the existence of a public road and township maintenance under this Section, and the shifting burdens of proof between the parties in a dispute. The weight given to the evidence in *Warner-Vaught*, particularly as to the use of the Liquid Fuels maps, may have had a different result had it been decided under these amended provisions.

History of Nicklow Drive

Plaintiff's Motion and the evidence presented at the hearing focus on the 0.2 mile portion of Nicklow Drive that is reflected on the Liquid Fuels map and extends beyond the Ohlers' gate. Witnesses testified that this relatively small section had not been used or maintained during their lifetime. However, the survey and testimony offered by Brian Lake of K2 Engineering demonstrates that the road dates back much further and that a much longer portion of the road is relevant here. The surveys dated 9/29/2023 (admitted as Plaintiff's Exhibit 3A) and 11/15/2023 (Ex. 3) show a road that extends far beyond the .2 mile section, past a pond, the gate, and the Ohlers' private driveway (which they bulldozed in 2021 at the same time they cleared the public road). The survey road turns right in a southeastern direction and then turns and continues south. Lake testified that the road on the survey was based on references in the chains of title of surrounding properties, as well as the PennDoT Liquid Fuels map. Some of these references are cited in Exhibit B to the Plaintiff's Motion. The description in the deed for Parcel ID# 18-08-0020 refers to an 1897 survey in Deed Book 870, page 13. ("1897 Survey".) The portion of the road shown on the K2 survey is part of the same road shown on the 1897 Survey. {10} That longer road extends past the Ohlers' private driveway and curves around what was once the "J. Vance" farm.

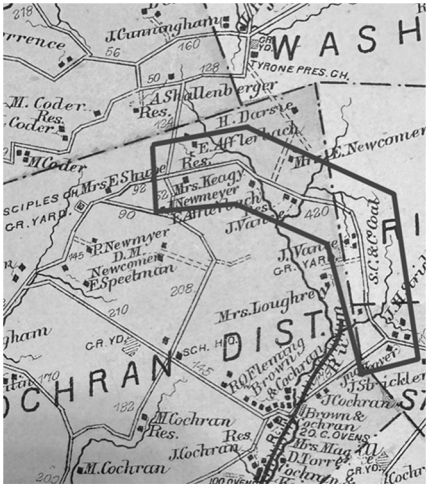
An 1858 map of Fayette County in the Library of Congress, {11} and two maps of the County in the Fayette County Law Library dated 1872 and 1939 all strongly suggest that Nicklow Drive and the 1897 Survey road were parts of a much longer road throughout those 81 years. It begins at the intersection of Route 819 and Clark Road, extends to Jimtown Road/T754, where it becomes Nicklow Drive, and then curves southeast and then south to Hickory Square Road. The road is identified variously as "public road," "the Dawson-Broadford Road," and "the road leading to Broadford."

{10} The Court takes judicial notice of the 1897 Survey as it is a public record referenced in the testimony.

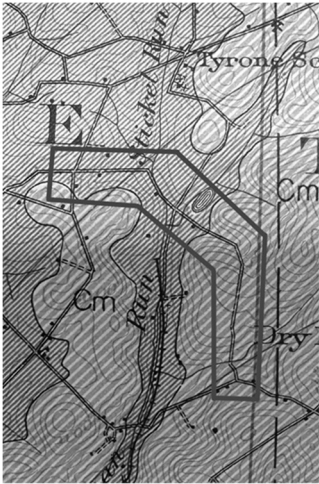
{11} <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3823fla000747/?r=0.371,0.178,0.104,0.056,0> accessed 11/18/2024.



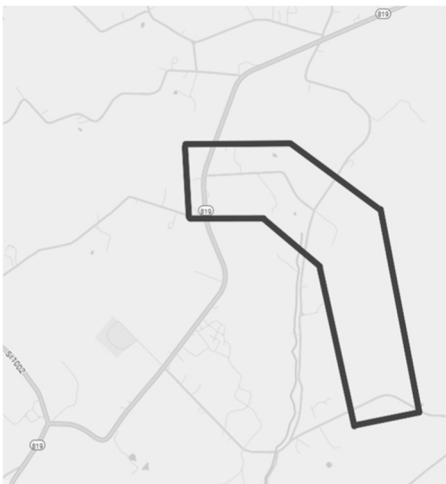
1858 Map



1872 Map



1939 Map



Present Day Map

Discussion

Once a road is established as a public road by any of the three methods set forth in *Stewart*, *supra*, the Township remains under a statutory duty to keep and maintain the road until it is vacated by ordinance, even if it has fallen into disrepair and hasn't been open for use for a long time. *Clifford Tp. v. Ransom*, 398 A.2d 768, 769 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1979). If the Township can establish that Nicklow Drive, including the portion beyond the gate, was ever a public road, the burden shifts to the Ohlers to show that the road was vacated pursuant to 53 P.S. §66102, that it was vacated by operation of 36 P.S. §1961, or that it falls under some other exception to the general rule.

The testimony and survey offered by K2 Engineering shows the location of the road referenced in the chains of title of various properties that connect it to Nicklow Drive. The K2 survey aligns with the 1897 Survey referenced in the deed description for Parcel #18-08-0020, which adjoins the southern boundary of the Ohlers' property. The 1897 survey road is consistent with the K2 survey road, and both are consistent with the road shown on the 1858, 1872, and 1939 maps. Although the evidence is limited, for the purposes of this preliminary injunction it adequately demonstrates that the length of the road from Route 819 to Hickory Square Road, (including present-day Clark Road and Nicklow Drive), was identified as a road connecting Dawson and Broadford in the same location and configuration for at least eighty-one years.

With additional research, the parties may find an official record laying out the road, or the Township may be able to finally establish the legal existence of the road by any of the other methods in *Stewart*. {12} It is also possible that the parties will find an official record to establish the that the road was lawfully vacated.

However, even if the road was lawfully vacated by the Township, the adjacent landowners would still retain a private right to the use of the road. When a public easement in a road is vacated, the private easements of individual property owners are not extinguished. *Leininger v. Trapizona*, 645 A.2d 437, 440 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1994). The owners of the properties for which the road is a boundary may maintain private rights of access even if the public's rights are extinguished. {13}

The evidence before the Court supports the issuance of a preliminary injunction. The gate restricts the adjoining landowners' access to their property and prevents the Township from fulfilling its statutory obligation to maintain the road. This is an immediate harm that cannot be compensated by monetary damages. Similarly, greater injury would result from preventing the township and adjoining neighbors from exercising their right of access than from preventing the Ohlers from blocking the road to secure their equipment. Preventing any blockages would support rather than adversely affect the public interest. A preliminary injunction would restore the parties to their status as it existed before the Ohlers placed the gate on the road and enjoining the Ohlers from blocking the road is reasonably suited to abate the offending activity. Finally, there is sufficient evidence to show that a public road existed from at least 1858 to 1939, and absent any evidence that the Township vacated the road in accordance with statutory process or that another exception applies, the road still exists as a public road. Therefore, the Township has a clear right to relief and is likely to prevail on the merits.

WHEREFORE, the Court issues the following Order:

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

AND NOW, this 25th day of November, 2024, upon consideration of the Motion for Preliminary Injunction filed by the Plaintiff, Lower Tyrone Township, after a hearing, the Motion is GRANTED. It is ORDERED that a PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION is hereby entered, enjoining Joshua C. Ohler and Ashley Ohler from blocking any portion of the road shown on the K2 Engineering survey admitted as Exhibit P-3 at the hearing and on the 1897 survey recorded in the Fayette County Recorder of Deeds' Office at Deed Book 870, page 13. Any structures or other impediments blocking the road shall be removed within thirty (30) days of the date of this Preliminary Injunction. {i}

Within twenty (20) days of the date of this Injunction, Plaintiff shall file a surety or cash bond in accordance with the provisions of Pa. R.C.P. 1531(b) in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) {ii} or the Injunction shall automatically dissolve. Otherwise, the Preliminary Injunction shall remain in effect until further order of court.

BY THE COURT:
STEVE P. LESKINEN,
PRESIDENT JUDGE

ATTEST:
PROTHONOTARY

{12} This may include prior liquid fuels or other PennDoT maps, many of which are annotated to show the source of title, maintenance records, references in older deeds in the chains of title of surrounding properties, or records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, among other potential sources

{13} In addition to the power to vacate set forth in 53 P.S. §67304, §67311 offers an alternate procedure for relocating or vacating roads by agreement with the property owners affected without the formality of a view.

{i} If the parties agree that opening or leaving the gate unlocked is sufficient to allow for access and maintenance during the pendency of this Injunction, Defendants shall not be required to completely remove the gate.

{ii} Neither party offered evidence as to damages for the mandatory bond required by Pa. R.C.P. 1531(b). Either party may seek to amend the amount of the bond by Motion.

LUNCH & LEARN SERIES

The Fayette County Bar Association's next presentation in its Lunch & Learn Series will be:

- **Date: Wednesday, December 18th from 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.**
- **Location: Courtroom No. 2 of the Fayette County Courthouse**
- **Discussion topics: Be it Resolved... Striving for a (Realistic) Work/Life Balance in 2025**
- **Presenter: Brian S. Quinn, Esq. – Lawyers Concerned for Lawyers**

CLE Credit

1.5 hours of Substantive CLE credit for the program. The fees are as follows:

Members of the FCBA

- \$5 fee for attendance without CLE Credit
- \$15 fee for attendance with CLE Credit

Attorneys admitted to practice in Pennsylvania after January 1, 2019

- \$5 fee for attendance with CLE Credit

Non-members of the FCBA

- \$15 fee for attendance without CLE Credit
- \$40 fee for attendance with CLE Credit

**** All fees to be paid at the door ****
A light lunch will be provided.

RSVP

If interested in attending, please call Cindy at the Bar office at 724-437-7994 or email to cindy@fcbar.org on or before Monday, December 16th.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The Annual General Membership meeting of the Fayette County Bar Association will be held on Wednesday, December 18, 2024, at 1:30 pm in Courtroom No. 2 at the Fayette County Courthouse, 61 East Main Street, Uniontown, PA 15401. Members are invited to present topics of concern or interest to the Association.



The Fayette County Bar Association
invites you to join us for a

Christmas PARTY

December 12 at 5:00 pm

TITLOW TAVERN

RSVP by Friday, December 6th
724-437-7994 or cindy@fcbar.org

Guests Welcome

Please bring new, unwrapped toys for donation to
Fayette County Children & Youth Services.
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