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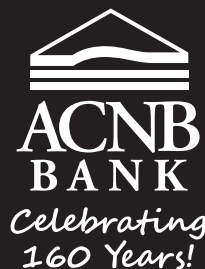
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons interested or who may be affected, that VANHOUTTE ENTERPRISES, INC., with its registered office at 320 Hunterstown-Hampton Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a business corporation, has elected, pursuant to Resolution duly proposed at a meeting of the Board of Directors and approved at a meeting of the Shareholders, to voluntarily dissolve the corporation and intends to file Articles of Dissolution with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Board of Directors is now engaged in winding up and settling the affairs of said corporation so that its corporate existence shall be ended under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988, as amended.

Harold A. Eastman, Jr., Esq.
Barley Snyder LLP
123 Baltimore Street, Suite 101
Gettysburg, PA 17325

1/21

CHANGE OF NAME NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on November 12, 2021, Jessica Rutt filed a petition for name change in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pennsylvania requesting a decree to change the name of the minor Jayden Lee Coplon to Jayden Lee Rutt. The court has affixed February 28, 2022 at 10:00 am in courtroom #4, third floor of the Adams County Courthouse as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the Petition should not be granted.

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INCORPORATION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the Department of State, Bureau of Corporations and Charitable Organizations, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for a business corporation organized under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law of 1988, approved December 21, 1988, P.L. 1444, No. 177, as amended.

The name of the corporation is McLEAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, INC.

Barley Snyder, LLP
Attorneys at Law
123 Baltimore Street, Suite 101
Gettysburg, PA 17325

1/21

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA VS.
JEFFERY W. MCWILLIAMS

1. On April 22, 2010, Petitioner was sentenced to 6½ to 20 years' imprisonment and was designated a lifetime registrant under Megan's Law III. Petitioner did not file post-sentence motions or a direct appeal, but he filed three PCRA petitions on August 20, 2010, January 5, 2012, and December 2, 2019. The Court dismissed each of these PCRA petitions.

2. On November 22, 2021, Petitioner, proceeding *pro se*, filed a fourth PCRA petition. Essentially, Petitioner contends SORNA applies retroactively to him because he was required to register as a sex offender for life pursuant to Megan's Law III, which was found unconstitutional. Petitioner proceeds to argue that retroactive application of SORNA violates the constitutional prohibition on *ex post facto* laws. Petitioner also asserts "this issue [concerning Megan's Law III] has no time bar" because he could not have ascertained the facts upon which this claim is predicated by the exercise of due diligence.

3. Petitioner's argument fails because "subsequent decisional law does not amount to a new 'fact' under section 9545(b)(1)(ii) of the PCRA.

4. Second, the petition raises a claim that is not cognizable under the PCRA. The Superior Court has recognized that challenges to "the application of Subchapter I of SORNA II's lifetime registration requirements are not cognizable under 42 Pa. C.S. § 9545(b)(1)-(3).

5. In line with the General Assembly's declaration, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently held that "Subchapter I [of SORNA II] does not constitute criminal punishment." This is because "[n]on-punitive administrative requirements" such as the requirements imposed by Subchapter I "are merely collateral consequence of a criminal conviction." "Thus, a challenge to the requirements mandated by Subchapter I of SORNA II [mere] pertains to a collateral consequence of one's criminal sentence," not the imposition of punishment. Accordingly, "ex post facto claims" concerning Subchapter I of SORNA II "necessarily fail."

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ADAMS COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA, CP-01-CR-1046-2009, COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA VS. JEFFERY W. MCWILLIAMS

Brian R. Sinnett, Esquire, Attorney for Commonwealth

Jeffery W. McWilliams, *pro se* Defendant

George, P. J., January 3, 2022

OPINION

This litigation has its roots in a sexual assault committed by Petitioner Jeffrey W. McWilliams ("Petitioner") against a minor victim in September 2009. On January 11, 2010, Petitioner pled guilty to one count of rape by forcible compulsion under 18 Pa.C.S. § 3121(1) and one count of kidnapping under 18 Pa.C.S. § 2901(a)(2). On April 22, 2010, Petitioner was sentenced to 6 ½ to 20 years'

imprisonment and was designated a lifetime registrant under Megan’s Law III. Petitioner did not file post-sentence motions or a direct appeal, but he filed three PCRA petitions on August 20, 2010, January 5, 2012, and December 2, 2019. The Court dismissed each of these PCRA petitions.

On November 22, 2021, Petitioner, proceeding *pro se*, filed a fourth PCRA petition (“the petition”). Essentially, Petitioner contends SORNA applies retroactively to him because he was required to register as a sex offender for life pursuant to Megan’s Law III, which was found unconstitutional. Petitioner proceeds to argue that retroactive application of SORNA violates the constitutional prohibition on *ex post facto* laws. Petitioner also asserts “this issue [concerning Megan’s Law III] has no time bar” because he could not have ascertained the facts upon which this claim is predicated by the exercise of due diligence.

The Court finds Petitioner is not entitled to relief for three reasons. First, the petition is untimely under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(1). Second, the petition raises a claim that is not cognizable under the PCRA. Finally, the claim raised in the petition, even if timely and cognizable under the PCRA, is unconvincing. The reasons for this determination are elaborated herein.

To begin, the petition is plainly untimely under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(1). Pursuant to Section 9545(b)(1), PCRA petitions ordinarily must be brought within one year of the date upon which a petitioner’s sentence becomes final unless an exception applies:

(b) Time for filing petition.--

(1) Any petition under this subchapter, including a second or subsequent petition, shall be filed within one year of the date the judgment becomes final, unless the petition alleges and the petitioner proves that:

...

(ii) the facts upon which the claim is predicated were unknown to the petitioner and could not have been ascertained by the exercise of due diligence; or

(iii) the right asserted is a constitutional right that was recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States

or the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania after the time period provided in this section and has been held by that court to apply retroactively.

...

(2) Any petition invoking an exception provided in paragraph (1) shall be filed within one year of the date the claim could have been presented.

(3) For purposes of this subchapter, a judgment becomes final at the conclusion of direct review, including discretionary review in the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, or at the expiration of time for seeking the review.

42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(1)–(3). “[I]t is the petitioner who bears the burden to allege and prove that one of the timeliness exceptions applies.” *Commonwealth v. Whitehawk*, 146 A.3d 266, 269–70 (Pa. Super. 2016) (quoting *Commonwealth v. Marshall*, 947 A.2d 714, 719 (Pa. 2008)).

Sex offender registration may be challenged by a PCRA petition, though the PCRA is not the only avenue through which individuals may seek relief from sex offender registration requirements. See *Commonwealth v. Lacombe*, 234 A.3d 602, 617–18 (Pa. 2020) (“[W]e decline to find the PCRA, or any other procedural mechanism, is the exclusive method for challenging sexual offender registration statutes.”). However, “under the PCRA[,] . . . many registrants . . . would be ineligible for relief on timeliness grounds” due to the application of the time bar imposed by 42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(1). *Id.* at 617.

Here, the petition is untimely. Petitioner seems to argue the petition is not time-barred under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(1)(ii) because the invalidity of Megan’s Law III constitutes a fact he could not have discovered by exercising due diligence. It is true that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court struck Megan’s Law III as unconstitutional some eight years ago. *Commonwealth v. Neiman*, 84 A.3d 603, 615–16 (Pa. 2013). However, it is also true “that the presumption that information which is of public record cannot be deemed ‘unknown’ for purposes of subsection 9545(b)(1)(ii) *does not apply to pro se*

prisoner petitioners.” *Commonwealth v. Burton*, 158 A.3d 618, 638 (Pa. 2017) (emphasis in original). Nevertheless, Petitioner’s argument fails because “subsequent decisional law does not amount to a new ‘fact’ under section 9545(b)(1)(ii) of the PCRA.” *Commonwealth v. Brandon*, 51 A.3d 231, 235 (Pa. Super. 2012) (quoting *Commonwealth v. Watts*, 23 A.3d 980, 987 (Pa. 2011)). Accordingly, the petition does not satisfy the requirements of 42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(1)(ii) because it does not establish the existence of a newly discovered fact.

Petitioner also seems to argue that the petition is not time-barred because, under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(1)(iii), he is claiming a right recognized to apply retroactively by the United States Supreme Court or the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. However, the petition does not assert any specific right. Instead, Petitioner merely states that “on December, 20th, 2012 SORNA was applied to apply retroactive [*sic*] to subchapter I which I am sentenced under Megans [*sic*] Law III which the statute is voided and should be voided as unconstitutional from Defendants [*sic*] sentence.” Petitioner’s failure to identify a right recognized to apply retroactively entails that the petition also does not satisfy the requirements of 42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(1)(iii). Because Petitioner’s sentence became final in 2010, the petition is untimely and therefore subject to dismissal. See 42 Pa.C.S. § 9545(b)(3); Pa.R.Crim.P. 720(A)(3) (“If the defendant does not file a timely post-sentence motion, the defendant’s notice of appeal shall be filed within 30 days of imposition of sentence.”); *Commonwealth v. Eller*, 807 A.2d 838, 840 (Pa. 2002) (“Appellant did not seek to withdraw his plea or to have his sentence reconsidered, nor did he file a direct appeal and thus, by operation of law, his sentence became final thirty days after its imposition.”).

Second, the petition raises a claim that is not cognizable under the PCRA. The Superior Court of Pennsylvania has recognized that challenges to “the application of Subchapter I of SORNA II’s lifetime registration requirements are not cognizable under the PCRA.” See *Commonwealth v. Smith*, 240 A.3d 654, 658 (Pa. Super. 2020). Accordingly, the petition fails for a second reason.

Finally, even assuming *arguendo* the petition timely presents a cognizable issue, it is not meritorious. This defect in the petition is related to, but distinct from, the fact that the petition is not cognizable

under the PCRA.¹ The gist of Petitioner’s argument seems to be that because Petitioner was sentenced when Megan’s Law III was in effect, retroactive application of Subchapter I of SORNA II violates the prohibition on *ex post facto* laws under the United States Constitution and the Pennsylvania Constitution. Unfortunately for Petitioner, this argument fails.

An *ex post facto* law “imposes a punishment for an act which was not punishable at the time it was committed; or imposes additional punishment to that then prescribed.” *Commonwealth v. Rose*, 127 A.3d 794, 798 (Pa. 2015) (quoting *Weaver v. Graham*, 450 U.S. 24, 28–29 (1981)). “Non-punitive, administrative requirements are merely collateral consequences of a criminal conviction,” not *ex post facto* laws. *Smith*, 240 A.3d at 658 (citing *Commonwealth v. Leidig*, 956 A.2d 399, 406 (Pa. 2008)). The enactment of *ex post facto* laws is prohibited under both the United States Constitution and the Pennsylvania Constitution. U.S. Const. art. I, § 9; Pa. Const. art. 1, § 17. “As the Ex Post Facto Clause of the United States [Constitution] and the Ex Post Facto Clause of the Pennsylvania Constitution . . . are virtually identical in language, . . . the standards applied to determine ex post facto violations under both constitutions are comparable.” *Rose*, 127 A.3d at 798 n.11 (citing *Commonwealth v. Young*, 637 A.2d 1313, 1317 n. 7 (Pa. 1993)).

The history of sex offender registration requirements in Pennsylvania is somewhat complex because of numerous successful constitutional challenges, some of which involved claims of *ex post facto* violations:

Megan’s Law I, the Act of October 24, 1995, P.L. 1079 (Spec. Sess. No. 1), was enacted on October 24, 1995, and became effective 180 days thereafter. Megan’s Law II was enacted on May 10, 2000[,] in response to Megan’s

¹ A claim not cognizable under the PCRA might still raise an issue worthy of consideration by the courts. *Cf. Commonwealth v. Smith*, 240 A.3d 654, 658 (Pa. Super. 2020) (vacating and remanding when the appellant’s Motion for Removal challenging application of Subchapter I of SORNA II, which the lower court erroneously treated as “an untimely PCRA petition,” was not cognizable under the PCRA). However, in the instant matter, Petitioner’s claim is neither cognizable under the PCRA nor substantively meritorious. This Court would reject Petitioner’s challenge to SORNA II’s registration requirement even if Petitioner had raised the issue in a procedurally appropriate manner.

Law I being ruled unconstitutional by our Supreme Court in *Commonwealth v. Williams*, ... 557 Pa. 285, 733 A.2d 593 ([Pa.] 1999). Our Supreme Court held that some portions of Megan’s Law II were unconstitutional in *Commonwealth v. Gomer Williams*, ... 574 Pa. 487, 832 A.2d 962 ([Pa.] 2003), and the General Assembly responded by enacting Megan’s Law III on November 24, 2004. The United States Congress expanded the public notification requirements of state sexual offender registries in the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, 42 U.S.C. §§ 16901-16945, and the Pennsylvania General Assembly responded by passing SORNA [I] on December 20, 2011[,], with the stated purpose of “bring[ing] the Commonwealth into substantial compliance with the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.” 42 Pa. C.S. § 9799.10(1). SORNA [I] went into effect a year later on December 20, 2012. Megan’s Law III was also struck down by our Supreme Court for violating the single subject rule of Article III, Section 3 of the Pennsylvania Constitution. [*Commonwealth*] v. *Neiman*, ... 624 Pa. 53, 84 A.3d 603, 616 ([Pa.] 2013). However, by the time it was struck down, Megan’s Law III had been replaced by SORNA [I].

M.S. v. Pennsylvania State Police, 212 A.3d 1142, 1143 n.1 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2019) (quoting *Dougherty v. Pennsylvania State Police*, 138 A.3d 152, 155 n.8 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2016) (en banc)).

SORNA I also failed to withstand constitutional scrutiny. In *Commonwealth v. Muniz*, 640 Pa. 699, 164 A.3d 1189 (2017), cert. denied, *Pennsylvania v. Muniz*, — U.S. —, 138 S.Ct. 925, 200 L.Ed.2d 213 (2018), our Supreme Court held that

1) SORNA’s registration provisions constitute punishment notwithstanding the General Assembly’s identification of the provisions as nonpunitive; 2) retroactive application of SORNA’s registration provisions violates the federal ex post facto clause; and 3) retroactive application of

SORNA's registration provisions also violates the ex post facto clause of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

Id. at 1193. The *Muniz* Court deemed SORNA I's registration provisions to be punitive by applying the seven-factor test established in *Kennedy v. Mendoza-Martinez*, 372 U.S. 144, 83 S.Ct. 554, 9 L.Ed.2d 644 (1963). Applying *Muniz*, in conjunction with *Alleyn v. United States*, 570 U.S. 99, 133 S.Ct. 2151, 186 L.Ed.2d 314 (2013), this Court deemed unconstitutional the SVP assessment provision of SORNA I, 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.24, because "it increases the criminal penalty to which a defendant is exposed without the chosen fact-finder making the necessary factual findings beyond a reasonable doubt." *Commonwealth v. Butler*, 173 A.3d 1212, 1218 (Pa. Super. 2017), *reargument denied* (Jan. 3, 2018), *appeal granted*, 190 A.3d 581 (Pa. 2018).

In direct response to *Muniz* and *Butler*, our General Assembly passed SORNA II, which became effective on June 12, 2018. See 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.51(d)(4) (indicating the "intention of the General Assembly" to "[a]ddress the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's decision in ... *Muniz*..., and the Pennsylvania Superior Court's decision in ... *Butler*...").

Commonwealth v. Cosby, 224 A.3d 372, 428–29 (Pa. Super. 2019), *appeal granted in part*, 236 A.3d 1045 (Pa. 2020), and *vacated on other grounds*, 252 A.3d 1092 (Pa. 2021). "[After] the General Assembly enacted Subchapter I [of SORNA II], the retroactive application of [Subchapter I] became the operative version of SORNA for those sexual offenders whose crimes occurred between April 22, 1996 and December 20, 2012." *Commonwealth v. Lacombe*, 234 A.3d 602, 615 (Pa. 2020). It was the intention of the General Assembly that Subchapter I of SORNA II "shall not be considered as punitive." *Id.* (quoting 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.51(b)(2)).

In line with the General Assembly's declaration, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently held that "Subchapter I [of SORNA II] does not constitute criminal punishment." *Id.* at 626. This is because "[n]on-punitive, administrative requirements" such as the requirements imposed by Subchapter I "are merely collateral consequences of a criminal conviction." *Smith*, 240 A.3d at 658 (citing *Leidig*, 956 A.2d at 406). "Thus, a challenge to the

requirements mandated by Subchapter I of SORNA II [merely] pertains to a collateral consequence of one's criminal sentence," not the imposition of punishment. *Id.* Accordingly, "*ex post facto* claims" concerning Subchapter I of SORNA II "necessarily fail." *Lacombe*, 234 A.3d at 626–27. Consequently, the Court rejects Petitioner's argument on the merits as well as on procedural grounds.

As the petition is defective in in terms of procedure and substance, Petitioner is not entitled to relief. For the foregoing reasons, the attached Order is entered.

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, this 3rd day of January, 2022, it is hereby Ordered that the Defendant's fourth P.C.R.A. Petition is dismissed.

The Defendant is advised that he has the right to file an appeal to the Pennsylvania Superior Court from this Order. If he wishes to do so, the appeal must be filed within thirty (30) days of the date of this Order. Failure to do so will result in permanent waiver or loss of any issues raised. The Defendant is further advised that he is entitled to the assistance of counsel at no charge to him in filing appeal.

The Adams County Clerk of Courts Office is directed to forward a copy of this Order to the Defendant by certified mail, return receipt requested.

ESTATE NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the estates of the decedents set forth below, the Register of Wills has granted letters, testamentary or of administration to the persons named. All persons having claims or demands against said estates are requested to make known the same, and all persons indebted to said estates are requested to make payment without delay to the executors or administrators or their attorneys named below.

FIRST PUBLICATION**ESTATE OF JOYCE A. EICHOLTZ, DEC'D**

Late of the Borough of Arendtsville, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Co-Executors: Steven D. Eicholtz and Linda K. Carey, c/o Todd A. King, Esq., Salzmänn Hughes, P.C., 112 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325

Attorney: Todd A. King, Esq., Salzmänn Hughes, P.C., 112 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325

ESTATE OF DIANNE M. HOLLINGER, DEC'D

Late of Berwick Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Co-Administrators: Thristin S. James, and Lee E. Hollinger, c/o Amy S. Loper, Esq., The Family Law Practice of Leslie S. Arzt, LLC, 2002 South Queen Street, York, PA 17403

Attorney: Amy S. Loper, Esq., The Family Law Practice of Leslie S. Arzt, LLC, 2002 South Queen Street, York, PA 17403

ESTATE OF ROBERT J. MIDKIFF a/k/a ROBERT JAMES MIDKIFF, DEC'D

Late of the Borough of McSherrytown, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executrix: Rachel E. Repcik a/k/a Rachel E. Repcik-Pitts a/k/a Rachel E. Pitts, c/o Rachel L. Gates, Esq., Gates & Gates, P.C., 250 York Street, Hanover, PA 17331

Attorney: Rachel L. Gates, Esq., Gates & Gates, P.C., 250 York Street, Hanover, PA 17331

ESTATE OF LEAH C. MILLER a/k/a LEAH CATHERINE MILLER, DEC'D

Late of the Borough of New Oxford, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Nelson L. Miller, 354 South Hickory Lane, New Oxford, PA 17350

Attorney: Clayton A. Lingg, Esq., Mooney Law, 230 York Street, Hanover, PA 17331

ESTATE OF CHARLES L. PLANK a/k/a CHARLES LEROY PLANK, DEC'D

Late of Cumberland Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Steven A. Plank, c/o Sharon E. Myers, Esq., CGA Law Firm, P.O. Box 606, East Berlin PA 17316

Attorney: Sharon E. Myers, Esq., CGA Law Firm, P.O. Box 606, East Berlin PA 17316

ESTATE OF CHRISTINE WOLF POOLE a/k/a CHRISTINE W. GERRICK, DEC'D

Late of Straban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Brian A. Poole, c/o Scott L. Kelley, Esq., Barley Snyder, LLP, 14 Center Square, Hanover, PA 17331

Attorney: Scott L. Kelley, Esq., Barley Snyder, LLP, 14 Center Square, Hanover, PA 17331

ESTATE OF LEE ANN TARANT, DEC'D

Late of the Borough of Carroll Valley, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Robert J. Lindsey, 165 Guilford Drive, Chambersburg, PA 17202

Attorney: Puhl & Thrasher, 220 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325

ESTATE OF JACK TORRES a/k/a JACK VINCENT TORRES, DEC'D

Late of Mount Joy Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Administratrix: Rosanne Torres Calure, 13519 Allnutt Lane, Highland, MD 20777

Attorney: John A. Wolfe, Esq., Wolfe, Rice & Quinn, LLC, 47 West High Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325

SECOND PUBLICATION**ESTATE OF KATHRYN L. COPP, DEC'D**

Late of Oxford Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Co-Executrices: Joan M. Copp and Rebecca A. Strayer, c/o Richard R. Reilly, Esq., 54 N. Duke Street, York, PA 17401-1210

Attorney: Richard R. Reilly, Esq., 54 N. Duke Street, York, PA 17401-1210

ESTATE OF MARY L. CROUSE, DEC'D

Late of Franklin Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executors: Catherine L. Swartz, 7500 Molly Pitcher Highway, Lot 26, Shippensburg, PA 17257; Donald P. Crouse, 1200 Siloam Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201

Attorney: Tracy J. Ross, Esq., Keller, Beck And Ross, LLC, 1035 Wayne Avenue, Chambersburg, PA 17201

ESTATE OF MARION D. CZAR a/k/a MARION SHONK CZAR, DEC'D

Late of Straban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: David M. Czar, 128 Seminary Avenue, Gettysburg, PA 17325

Attorney: Puhl & Thrasher, 220 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325

ESTATE OF BERNETTA G. HELWIG a/k/a BERNETTA HELWIG, DEC'D

Late of Mount Joy Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Larry E. Helwig, 9 Spring Trail, Fairfield, PA 17320

Attorney: Puhl & Thrasher, 220 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325

ESTATE OF WILLIAM DAVID HOFFMAN, DEC'D

Late of Hamilton Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Scott Douglas Hoffman, c/o John C. Zepp, III, Esq., P.O. Box 204, 8438 Carlisle Pike, York Springs, PA 17372

Attorney: John C. Zepp, III, Esq., P.O. Box 204, 8438 Carlisle Pike, York Springs, PA 17372

ESTATE OF JANICE K. SPEAKMAN, DEC'D

Late of Oxford Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executrix: Susan L. Dow, c/o D. Keith Brown, Esq., Stuckert & Yates, P.O. Box 70, Newtown, PA 18940

Attorney: D. Keith Brown, Esq., Stuckert & Yates, P.O. Box 70, Newtown, PA 18940

ESTATE OF ELLEN J. STULTZ a/k/a ELLEN JENNIE STULTZ, DEC'D

Late of the Borough of Carroll Valley, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Executrix: Dorothy E. Moul, 375 Heritage Drive, Gettysburg, PA 17325

THIRD PUBLICATION**ESTATE OF HALLIE P. CARPENTER, DEC'D**

Late of the Borough of Littlestown, Adams County, Pennsylvania

Janet M. Krom, 25 Fox Tail Drive, Hanover, PA 17331

Attorney: David K. James, III, Esq., 234 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325

THIRD PUBLICATION CONTINUED

ESTATE OF ROBERT W. KLUNK, DEC'D

Late of the Borough of Littlestown,
Adams County, Pennsylvania

David R. Klunk, 534 East King Street,
Littlestown, PA 17340; Mary R.
Harner, 981 Biglerville Road,
Gettysburg, PA 17325

Attorney: David K. James, III, Esq.,
234 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg,
PA 17325

ESTATE OF CYNTHIA A. LAWRENCE,
DEC'D

Late of Conewago Township, Adams
County, Pennsylvania

Executor: Jefferson J. Cook, c/o
Rachel L. Gates, Esq., Gates &
Gates, P.C., 250 York Street,
Hanover, PA 17331

Attorney: Rachel L. Gates, Esq., Gates
& Gates, P.C., 250 York Street,
Hanover, PA 17331



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