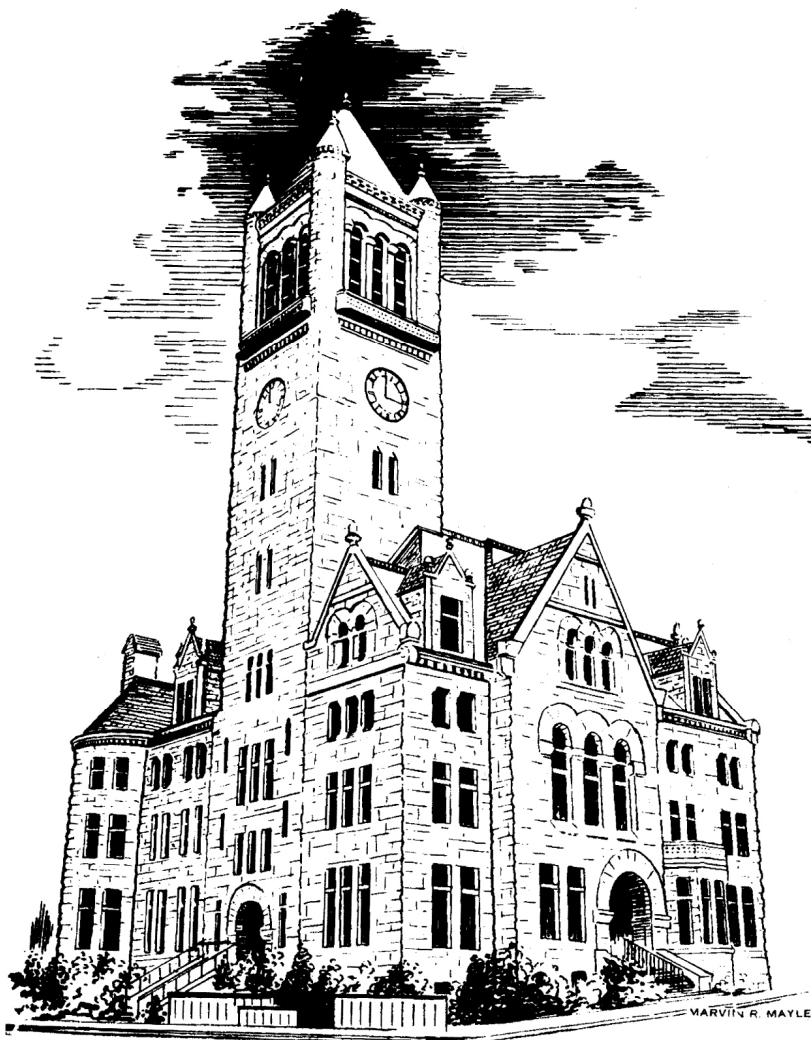


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ESTATE NOTICES

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

MARIE LUKACHIK, late of North Union Township, Fayette County, PA (3)

Executrix: Jacqueline Lukachik
110 Meadowview Court
Uniontown, PA 15401
c/o 92 East Main Street, Suite 24
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: Michelle Kelley

STANLEY BERNARD SOBEK, late of Redstone Township, Fayette County, PA (3)

Administratrix: Juliann E. Braddock
535 Pittsburgh Road
Brownsville, PA 15417
c/o 1600 Morrell Avenue
P.O. Box 100
Connellsville, PA 15425
Attorney: Robert R. Harper, Jr.

Second Publication

MICHAEL C. KEEFER, a/k/a MIKE KEEFER, late of Connellsville, Fayette County, PA (2)

Administratrix: Elma Porterfield
215 South Prospect
Connellsville, PA 15425

RAVINDRAN NADARAJAH, a/k/a DR. RAVINDRAN NADARAJAH, late of South Union Township, Fayette County, PA (2)

Administratrix: Anusha Paramesvaran
c/o Goodwin Como, P.C.
108 North Beeson Boulevard, Suite 400
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: Benjamin F. Goodwin

DUANE READY, a/k/a DUANE W. READY, late of Uniontown, Fayette County, PA (2)

Executrix: Lynn Ready-Aspiotes
663 Elm Street
Bridgeville, PA 15017
c/o Hanchak & Pratt, LLC
76 Old Clairton Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15236
Attorney: Grey Pratt

TIFFANY RIDER, late of Menallen Township, Fayette County, PA (2)

Administrator: Andrew Rider
c/o Berger and Green
800 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Attorney: Mark Milsop

DONNA R. SWANEY, late of South Union Township, Fayette County, PA (2)

Executor: Timothy E. Swaney
c/o Higinbotham Law Offices
68 South Beeson Boulevard
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: James E. Higinbotham, Jr.

DAVID A. VENSKO, late of North Union Township, Fayette County, PA (2)

Executrix: Kathleen D. Vensko
c/o Radcliffe Martin Law, LLC
648 Morgantown Road, Suite B
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: William M. Martin

First Publication

JUNE ELIZABETH CRONIN, late of Uniontown, Fayette County, PA (1)

Personal Representative: Janine Adao
c/o P.O. Box 953
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: Ricardo J. Cicconi

ELEANOR J. POORBAUGH, late of Mount Pleasant, Fayette County, PA (1)

Executor: Darryl Lee Poorbaugh
c/o Radcliffe Martin Law, L.L.C.
648 Morgantown Road, Suite B
Uniontown, PA 15401
Attorney: William M. Radcliffe

**GARY A. RAFFLE, a/k/a GARY RAFFLE,
a/k/a GARY ADAM RAFFLE**, late of South
Union Township, Fayette County, PA (1)
Administratrix: Ruby C. Raffle
c/o 9 Court Street
Uniontown, PA 15017
Attorney: Vincent J. Roskovensky, II

**LARRY E. STILLWAGON, a/k/a LARRY
EDWARD STILLWAGON**, late of
Connellsville Township, Fayette County, PA (1)
Executor: Jamie M. DeVitis-Rybka
6231 Springhouse Place
Bridgeville, PA 15017
c/o Brenlove and Fuller LLC
401 Washington Avenue
Bridgeville, PA 15017
Attorney: Robin L. Rarie

LEGAL NOTICES

**NOTICE OF REVOCABLE TRUST
PURSUANT TO
20 PA C.S. SECTION 7755(c)**

NOTICE is hereby given of the administration of the Elizabeth Salvi Trust, a Private Revocable Trust dated July 1, 2016. Elizabeth Salvi, Settlor of the Trust of the Borough of Masontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, died on June 30, 2025. All persons having claims against Elizabeth Salvi or the Trust are requested to make known the same to the Trustees or Attorney named below. All persons indebted to Elizabeth Salvi or the Trust are requested to make payment without delay to the Trustees or Attorney named below. Brian K. Salvi, 79 Farmview Drive, Uniontown, PA 15401 and Robert A. Salvi, 21 Lexington Avenue, Uniontown, PA 15401, or to Richard A. Husband, Esquire, Riverfront Professional Center, 208 South Arch Street, Suite 2, Connellsville, PA 15425.

(1 of 3)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF
FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL ACTION
NO. 1403 OF 2025, G.D
JUDGE JOSEPH M. GEORGE, JR.

IN RE: IN THE MATTER OF
PETITION FOR CHANGE OF
NAME OF MADISON MAYLE

ORDER

AND NOW, this 17th day of July, 2025, upon consideration of the Petition for Change of Name, the Court hereby ORDERS and DIRECTS the following:
A hearing on the motion for name change of Madison Mayle is hereby SCHEDULED for Tuesday, September 23rd, 2025 at 1:30 p.m. in Courtroom #5, Fayette County Courthouse, Uniontown, PA.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette
County, Pennsylvania
No. 1433-2025-GD

In Re: Petition of Elzia Jack Mathews for
change of name to Elza Jack Bell.

To all persons interested, notice is hereby given that an order of said County authorized the filing of said petition and fixed the 6th day of November, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., as the time and Fayette County Courthouse, 2nd floor, as the place for a hearing, when and where all persons may show cause, if they have, why the request of the petition should not be granted.

Articles of Incorporation

Notice is hereby given that Articles of Incorporation - Non Profit was filed with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on August 27, 2025 for proposed nonprofit corporation which was incorporated under the provisions of the nonprofit Corporation Law of 1988. The name of the corporation is The Village of Virtue and Victory, and the purpose or purposes which said corporation is organized is: exclusively for charitable and education purposes and empowers women and families through birth advocacy, education, and community storytelling to promote health and wellness, and for any and all other lawful business for which corporations may be organized under the Business Corporation Law.

NOTICE OF ACTION IN MORTGAGE
FORECLOSURE

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF
FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL ACTION – LAW
NO.: 2025-01336

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Robin Lynn Hall-Emery, as believed Heir and/or
Administrator to the Estate of James D. Emery;
Unknown Heirs and/or Administrators to the
Estate of James D. Emery,
Defendants

TO: Unknown Heirs and/or Administrators to
the Estate of James D. EmeryUnknown Heirs
and/or Administrators to the Estate of James D.
Emery

You are hereby notified that Plaintiff,
JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association,
filed an Action in Mortgage Foreclosure
endorsed with a Notice to Defend, in the Court
of Common Pleas of Fayette County,
Pennsylvania, docketed to No. 2025-01336,
seeking to foreclose the mortgage secured by the
real estate located at 216 Baer Road, Smock, PA
15480.

A copy of the Action in Mortgage
Foreclosure will be sent to you upon request to
the Attorney for the Plaintiff, MDK Legal, P. O.
Box 165028, Columbus, OH 43216-5028. Phone
614-220-5611.

You have been sued in court. If you wish to
defend against the claims in this notice, you
must take action within twenty (20) days after
this publication, 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 NOTICE TO
YOUR LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU DO
NOT HAVE LAWYER OR CANNOT
AFFORD ONE, GO TO OR TELEPHONE THE
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WHERE YOU CAN GET LEGAL HELP.
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JUDICIAL OPINION

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

COMMONWEALTH OF	:	
PENNSYLVANIA,	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
THOMAS E. RAY,	:	No. 1099 of 2024
Defendant/Appellant.	:	Honorable Nancy D. Vernon

OPINION IN SUPPORT OF JURY VERDICT

VERNON, J.	March 21, 2025
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Following a trial by jury, Appellant, Thomas E. Ray, was found guilty of Criminal Trespass [18 Pa.C.S.A. §3503(a)(1)(i)]. Appellant was sentenced to a term of incarceration of eighteen months to thirty six months for his conviction. Appellant has appealed to the Superior Court and this Opinion is in support of the jury verdict and sentence imposed.

On appeal, Appellant raises the following issues:

- 1. The Defendant submits that the evidence presented by the Commonwealth failed to establish ever element of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt and therefore, was insufficient to support the Defendant’s conviction on the charge of Criminal Trespass.
- 2. The trial court erred when it denied defense counsel’s motion to strike a juror (561) for cause. The juror indicated during voir dire that he was familiar and knew the judge and or staff in Fayette County. Said juror 561 was the foreman of the jury that ultimately convicted the Defendant.
- 3. The trial court erred in permitting a stipulation or any evidence as to the existence of a Protection from Abuse Order, as it was more prejudicial than probative.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Commonwealth and Appellant stipulated that Terry Jobe obtained a Protection from Abuse Order on April 21, 2022, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and that the Order was active in September 2023. N.T., 12/3/2024, at 16.

Terry Jobe testified that she resided at 934 Third Street, New Salem, Pennsylvania, on September 23, 2023. Id. at 18-19. Ms. Jobe was not feeling well on the evening of September 22nd and took an over-the-counter medication and prescription Ambien before she fell asleep on the couch. Id. at 19. Ms. Jobe was awoken by Appellant standing

over her. Id. Ms. Jobe testified that she and Appellant used to be in a relationship, that the relationship ended before she moved to Fayette County, and that she moved several times to get away from Appellant. Id. at 20. The residence on Third Street was a duplex with Ms. Jobes living on one side and using the other side for storage. Id. at 21. Ms. Jobes testified that the windows and doors to her residence were shut and locked. Id. at 22. Ms. Jobes did not want Appellant in the residence, he remained until seven a.m. when she called the police, and then he ran. Id. at 23. Ms. Jobes later observed the plywood was kicked open to the basement door on the other side of the duplex and Appellant's vehicle was in the back driveway. Id. at 24-25. Under cross-examination, Ms. Jobes admitted that she went back to sleep from three until seven in the morning with Appellant in her house. Id. at 32.

Trooper Aaron Hanchek of the Pennsylvania State Police responded to Ms. Jobe's residence. Id. at 36. He searched the house and did not locate Appellant inside. Id. at 37. He observed an SUV in the backyard and was told by Ms. Jobe that it belonged to Appellant, which was confirmed with a license plate and registration check. Id. at 38. Trooper Hanchek testified the doors and windows were secure except for the basement door on the unoccupied side of the duplex which gave access to Ms. Jobe's residence. Id. at 39-41.

DISCUSSION

In his first issue raised on appeal, Appellant claims the evidence presented at trial was insufficient to establish every element of criminal trespass. When a party challenges the sufficiency of the evidence, the critical inquiry on review does not require a court to ask itself whether it believes that the evidence at the trial established guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. *Commonwealth v. McCurdy*, 943 A.2d 299, 301 (Pa. Super. 2008). Instead, it must determine simply whether the evidence believed by the factfinder was sufficient to support the verdict. All of the evidence and any inferences drawn therefrom must be viewed in the light most favorable to the Commonwealth as the verdict winner. Id. at 301-302. While it is true that the Commonwealth must prove every essential element of a crime beyond a reasonable doubt, it is well established that the Commonwealth may sustain this burden by means of wholly circumstantial evidence. *Commonwealth v. Richardson*, 357 A.2d 671, 673 (Pa. Super. 1976). The Commonwealth need not preclude every possibility of innocence or establish the Appellant's guilt to a mathematical certainty. *Commonwealth v. Williams*, 871 A.2d 254, 259 (Pa. Super. 2005).

Further, any doubts regarding an appellant's guilt may be resolved by the factfinder unless the evidence is so weak and inconclusive that no probability of fact may be drawn from the combined circumstances. The trier of fact while passing upon the credibility of the witnesses and the weight of the evidence produced, is free to believe all, part or none of the evidence. *Commonwealth v. Robertson-Dewar*, 829 A.2d 1207, 1211 (Pa. Super. 2003).

With the above principles in mind, we now consider whether the Commonwealth presented sufficient evidence to sustain Appellant's conviction of criminal trespass.

A person commits Criminal Trespass when, "knowing that he is not licensed to do so, he ... enters, gains entry by subterfuge or surreptitiously remains in any building or

occupied structure or separately secured portion thereof.” 18 Pa.C.S. § 3503(a)(1)(i). Thus, the Commonwealth must prove a defendant (1) entered the premises, (2) was not licensed to do so, and (3) knew he was not licensed to do so. *Commonwealth v. Goldsborough*, 426 A.2d 126, 127 (Pa. Super. 1981).

Viewed under the aforementioned standard, and with this law to guide us, we find Appellant’s challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence frivolous. A review of the record reveals evidence, sufficient in kind and quality, presented at trial, such that the trier of fact permissibly concluded that Appellant committed this offense when he entered Terry Jobe’s residence. The conviction is supported by the testimony of Terry Jobe that she was awakened to find Appellant standing over her in her own house and further by the stipulation entered that a Protection from Abuse Order was active against Appellant.

In his second issue, Appellant alleges the court erred to strike a juror for cause when the juror “indicated during voir dire that he was familiar and knew the judge and or staff in Fayette County.” The trial transcript reflects that Appellant’s trial counsel moved to dismiss “Juror No. 561 – Michael for cause as he identified that he is familiar and knows the Judge.” N.T., 12/3/2024, at 5. The Commonwealth objected arguing that Juror No. 561 stated that he has knowledge of the judge and staff in Fayette County but “does not bias him or does not impartial him in this process.” *Id.* The Court denied Appellant’s Motion to Strike. *Id.*

One of the most essential elements of a successful jury trial is an impartial jury. *Colosimo v. Pennsylvania Elec. Co.*, 518 A.2d 1206, 1209 (Pa. 1986) (“The impartiality and integrity of the jury are critical to the properly functioning [sic] of our system. Indeed, the jury is its keystone.”) Through the voir dire process individuals with bias or a close relationship to the parties, lawyers or matters involved are examined and excluded. *Bruckshaw v. Frankford Hosp. of City of Philadelphia*, 58 A.3d 102, 110 (Pa. 2012).

A criminal defendant’s right to an impartial jury is explicitly guaranteed by Article I, section 9 of the Pennsylvania Constitution. The jury selection process is crucial to the preservation of that right

It must be remembered the purpose of the voir dire examination is to provide an opportunity to counsel to assess the qualifications of prospective jurors to serve. It is therefore appropriate to use such an examination to disclose fixed opinions or to expose other reasons for disqualification. Thus the inquiry must be directed at ascertaining whether the venireperson is competent and capable of rendering a fair, impartial and unbiased verdict. The law also recognizes that prospective jurors were not cultivated in hermetically sealed environments free of all beliefs, conceptions and views. The question relevant to a determination of qualification is whether any biases or prejudices can be put aside upon the proper instruction of the court.

A challenge for cause to service by a prospective juror should be sustained and that juror excused where that juror demonstrates through his conduct and answers a likelihood of prejudice. The decision whether to disqualify a venireman is within the discretion of the trial court and will not be disturbed on appeal absent a palpable abuse of that discretion.

Commonwealth v. Ingber, 531 A.2d 1101, 1102–1103 (Pa. 1987) (internal quotations and citations omitted). Stated another way, “the test of disqualification is the juror’s ability and willingness to eliminate the influence of his scruples and render a verdict according to the evidence. This determination is to be made by the trial judge based on the juror’s answers and demeanor and will not be reversed absent a palpable abuse of discretion. Commonwealth v. Penn, 132 A.3d 498, 502 (Pa. Super. 2016).

In denying Appellant’s Motion to Strike, this Court determined that Juror No. 561 was able to put aside any biases or prejudices upon proper instruction from the court. Juror No. 561 did not have a personal relationship with this Court or its staff and did not demonstrate a likelihood of prejudice by his conduct or answers to voir dire questions. Whereby this issue is without merit.

In his third issue, Appellant alleges the trial court erred in permitting a stipulation of the existence of a Protection from Abuse Order entered against him, as the evidence was more prejudicial than probative. First, we note that although appellate counsel was not trial counsel, this issue was not raised at trial and would be waived. Nonetheless, the Court disagrees with Appellant’s contention. Rather, the PFA Order was highly relevant to the charge of criminal trespass as an element of the offense required the Commonwealth to prove that Appellant was not licensed to enter the premises and knew that he was not licensed to do so.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully submitted that the entire appeal is without merit and should be denied.

BY THE COURT:
NANCY D. VERNON, JUDGE

ATTEST:
Clerk of Courts

LUNCH & LEARN SERIES

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

- Date: **Wednesday, September 17th** from **12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.**
- Location: **Fayette County Courthouse - Courtroom Four**
- Discussion topic: **The Criminal Arena: New Cases; Old Issues**
- Presenter: **Bruce A. Antkowiak, J.D., LL.D.**

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, 2020

- \$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 ****
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, September 15th.

BENCH BAR CONFERENCE

SAVE THE DATE

FCBA Bench Bar Conference will be held on

Wednesday, October 22nd from
8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at

The Historic Summit Inn

Agenda to follow