

COLLIER COUNTY LEGAL NOTICES

BUSINESS OBSERVER FORECLOSURE SALES

COLLIER COUNTY

Case No.	Sale Date	Case Name	Sale Address	Firm Name
11-2019-CA-002480-0001-XX	04/16/2020	US Bank vs. Shelly Lynn Maguire etc et al	Unit No. 102, Building 16, Phase XVI, ORB 4178/1571	Tromberg Law Group
2019-CA-004697	04/16/2020	Texas Capital Bank vs. Douglas Michael Markusson et al	Lot 26, Blk E, Laurel Lakes Phs Two at Laurelwood, PB 39/5	Aldridge Pite, LLC
19-CA-1962	04/16/2020	470 Florida Asset Recovery LLC vs. Allen R Duquet et al	Unit No. 20, Phase I of Shenandoah Estates, ORB 761/191	Holmes Fraser, P.A.
11-2019-CA-002480-0001-XX	04/16/2020	US Bank vs. Shelly Lynn Maguire etc et al	Unit 102, Building 16, Phase XVI, ORB 4178/1571	Tromberg Law Group
11-2018-CA-002543-0001-XX	04/16/2020	Bank of New York Mellon vs. Estate of Simon C Vinas etc et al	E 180' of Tract 76, Golden Gate Estates, #80, PB 5/18	Van Ness Law Firm, PLC
11-2019-CA-003930-0001-XX	04/16/2020	The Surf Club of Marco vs. Matthew Ross Moore	Timeshare Estate No. 24, Unit 111, Unit 311	Belle, Michael J., P.A.
2019-CA-003763	04/16/2020	Sanibel Captiva Community Bank vs. Pinnacle Asset et al	1650 Dolphin Ct, Naples, FL; 1305 Marlin Dr, Naples, FL	Cheffer, Hagan, Stockman & Webb Martin,
11-2019-CC-001568-0001-XX	04/23/2020	Eagle's Nest on Marco Beach vs. Phyllis A Klein et al	Unit/Week No. 46, Condominium Parcel 405, ORB 976/600	Belle, Michael J., P.A.
2018-CA-003782	04/23/2020	Wells Fargo Bank vs. Christopher Landis etc et al	6134 Westport Lane, Naples, FL 34116.	Bitman, O'Brien & Morat, PLLC
2019-CA-000570	04/23/2020	The Bank of New York Mellon vs. Maria Valdes etc et al	295 Porter Street, Naples, FL 34113	Deluca Law Group
2018-CA-002926	04/23/2020	Wilmington Savings Fund Society vs. Kenneth W Fish et al	764 North 108th Avenue, Naples, FL 34108	Quintairos, Prieto, Wood & Boyer
11-2018-CA-000687-0001-XX	04/23/2020	Deutsche Bank vs. John A Lefevre et al	Lot 41, of Mandalay, PB 42/47	Van Ness Law Firm, PLC
2009-CA-009571-0001-XX	04/23/2020	The Bank of New York Mellon vs. Gary Holzhausen III et al	Unit No. 204 of the Dunes of Naples III, ORB 2884/1958	Greenspoon Marder, LLP (Ft Lauderdale)
11-2019-CA-003807-0001-XX	04/23/2020	Citimortgage vs. Lawrence Chambers etc et al	The West 75 Feet of the East 180 Feet of Tract 66, PB 5/32	Phelan Hallinan Diamond & Jones, PLLC

LEE COUNTY

Case No.	Sale Date	Case Name	Sale Address	Firm Name
19-CA-004593 Div T	04/13/2020	Quicken Loans Inc vs. Richard L Miank et al	Section 24, TS 44 S, Range 23 East, Lot 41, PB 14/63	Shapiro, Fishman & Gache (Boca Raton)
19-CA-001930	04/13/2020	Wilmington Savings Fund Society vs. Michael Himschoot et al	8980 Paseo De Valencia Street Fort Myers, FL 33908	Ghidotti Berger LLP
19-CA-004936	04/13/2020	US Bank National Association vs. Stephen McDonnell etc et al	Lots 1 and 2, Block 1436, Cape Coral Unit 16	Choice Legal Group P.A.
19-CA-004043	04/13/2020	US Bank vs. Thomas W Marsh Jr et al	1555 Park Meadows Dr, #1, Ft. Myers, FL 33907	Robertson, Anschutz & Schneid
2019CA005103	04/15/2020	Nexbank SSB vs. Cove 707 Inc et al	8358 Bernwood Cove Loop, Unit 707, Fort Myers, FL 33912	Padgett Law Group
19-CA-002910 Div H	04/16/2020	TIAA FSB vs. Crystal Lytle et al	Unit 1, Bldg 5254, Phase 2, Village of Cedarbend,	Shapiro, Fishman & Gache (Boca Raton)
19-CC-006063	04/16/2020	Casa Ybel Beach and Racquet Club vs. Susan Geiger et al	Unit Week No. 40, in Condominium Parcel no. 153	Belle, Michael J., P.A.
36-2018-CA-005785	04/17/2020	Nationstar Mortgage LLC vs. Christine Dale etc et al	1428 SW 49th Street, Cape Coral, FL 33914	Robertson, Anschutz & Schneid
19-CA-005473	04/17/2020	Pingora Loan Servicing vs. James Ipp-Johnson et al	6071 Lacota Avenue, Fort Myers, FL 33905	Marinosci Law Group, P.A.
20-CC-000379	04/17/2020	Single Family Homeowners vs. Annalise R Culp et al	20704 Torre Del Lago St, Estero, FL 33928	Florida Community Law Group, P.L.

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS (summary administration) IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA PROBATE DIVISION **FILE NO.: 20-CP-566** **IN RE: ESTATE OF THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Deceased.**

TO ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS OR DEMANDS AGAINST THE ABOVE ESTATE:

You are hereby notified that an Order of Summary Administration has been entered in the estate of THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, deceased, File Number 20-CP-566, by the Circuit Court for Collier County, Florida, Probate Division, the address of which is 3315 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, FL 34112; that the decedent's date of death was October 2, 2019; that the total value of the estate is less than \$75,000, and that the names and addresses of those to whom it has been assigned by such order are:

NAME	ADDRESS
Peter K. Williams, Mark J. Williams, Thomas H. Williams, Jr., and David G. Williams	c/o Kenneth D. Krier, Esq., Cummings & Lockwood LLC P.O. Box 413032 Naples, FL 34101-3032
Peter K. Williams and Robert L. Lancaster, co-Trustees of the Thomas H. Williams Revocable Trust u/a/d 3/6/2007	c/o Kenneth D. Krier, Esq., Cummings & Lockwood LLC P.O. Box 413032 Naples, FL 34101-3032 5800059_1.docx 4/7/2020 April 10, 17, 2020 20-00809C

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA Probate Division **Case No. 20-CP-899** **IN RE: ESTATE OF HELEN MAE FIELDS SHEAFFER A/K/A HELEN FIELDS SHEAFFER A/K/A HELEN M. SHEAFFER, Deceased.**

The administration of the estate of Helen Mae Fields Sheaffer a/k/a Helen Fields Sheaffer a/k/a Helen M. Sheaffer, deceased, whose date of death was January 12, 2020, is pending in the Circuit Court for Collier County, Florida, Probate Division, the address of which is 3315 Tamiami Trail East, Suite 102, Naples, FL 34112. The name and address of the personal representative and the personal representative's attorney are set forth below.

All creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate on whom a copy of this notice is required to be served must file their claims with this court WITHIN THE LATER OF 3 MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE OR 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THIS NOTICE ON THEM.

All other creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate must file their claims with this court WITHIN THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH IN SECTION 733.702 OF THE FLORIDA PROBATE CODE WILL BE FOREVER BARRED.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH ABOVE, ANY CLAIM FILED TWO (2) YEARS OR MORE AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DATE OF DEATH IS BARRED.

The date of the first publication of this notice is April 10, 2020.

/s/ Frances Maslowski, **Personal Representative** 3207 Horse Carriage Way, Unit 9 Naples, FL 34105

/s/ Christie L. Wohlbrandt, Esq. Florida Bar Number 98836 Vogel Law Office, P.A. Attorneys for Personal Representative 4099 Tamiami Trail North, Suite 403 Naples, Florida 34103 Telephone: 239-262-2211 Primary e-mail: chrismw@vogel-law.net April 10, 17, 2020 20-00813C

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA **File No. 20-CP-757** **Division: Probate** **IN RE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM P. ZASOBA, Deceased.**

The administration of the Estate of William P. Zasoba, deceased, whose date of death was February 10, 2020, is pending in the Circuit Court for Collier County, Florida, Probate Division, the address of which is Circuit Court for Collier County, 3315 E Tamiami Trail Room 102, Naples, Florida 34112. The names and addresses of the co-personal representatives' attorney are set forth below.

All creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against the decedent's estate on whom a copy of this notice is required to be served must file their claims with this court ON OR BEFORE THE LATER OF 3 MONTHS AFTER THE TIME OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE OR 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THIS NOTICE ON THEM.

All other creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against the decedent's estate must file their claims with this Court

WITHIN 3 MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS NOT FILED WITHIN THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH IN FLORIDA STATUTES SECTION 733.702 WILL BE FOREVER BARRED.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE TIME PERIOD SET FORTH ABOVE, ANY CLAIM FILED TWO (2) YEARS OR MORE AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DATE OF DEATH IS BARRED.

The date of first publication of this notice is April 10, 2020.

Co-Personal Representatives:

John W. Zasoba 5456 Freeport Lane Naples, Florida 34119

Sheila A. Zasoba 5456 Freeport Lane Naples, Florida 34119

Attorney for Co-Personal Representatives: M. TRAVIS HAYES, ESQ. Florida Bar Number 27883 GRANT FRIDKIN PEARSON, P.A. 5551 Ridgewood Drive, Suite 501 Naples, FL 34108-2719 Attorney E-mail: thayes@gfpac.com Secondary E-mail: jstevenson@gfpac.com Telephone: 239-514-1000/ Fax: 239-594-7313 April 10, 17, 2020 20-00808C

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA PROBATE DIVISION **File No. 20-CP-000578** **Division Probate** **IN RE: ESTATE OF JOHN WISNIEWSKI, Deceased.**

The administration of the estate of JOHN WISNIEWSKI, deceased, whose date of death was January 13, 2019, is pending in the Circuit Court for Collier County, Florida, Probate Division, the address of which is 3315 Tamiami Trail East, Suite 102, Naples, Florida 34112. The names and addresses of the personal representative and the personal representative's attorney are set forth below.

All creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate on whom a copy of this notice is required to be served must file their claims with this court ON OR BEFORE THE LATER OF 3 MONTHS AFTER THE TIME OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE OR 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THIS NOTICE ON THEM.

All other creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate must file their claims with this court WITHIN 3 MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS NOT FILED WITHIN THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH IN FLORIDA STATUTES SECTION 733.702 OF WILL BE FOREVER BARRED.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH ABOVE, ANY CLAIM FILED TWO (2) YEARS OR MORE AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DATE OF DEATH IS BARRED.

The date of first publication of this notice is April 10, 2020.

Personal Representative: **JEANNE M. WISNIEWSKI** 8565 Pepper Tree Way Naples, FL 34114

Attorney for Personal Representative: Donna M. Flammang Attorney for Petitioner Florida Bar Number: 0015230 Brennan, Manna & Diamond, PL 27200 Riverview Center Blvd., Suite 310 Bonita Springs, FL 34134-7833 Telephone: (239) 992-6578 Fax: (239) 992-9328 E-Mail: dmflammang@bmdpl.com Secondary E-Mail: acroczo@bmdpl.com 4847-3461-5220, v. 1 April 10, 17, 2020 20-00812C

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA PROBATE DIVISION **File No. 2019-CP-3235** **IN RE: ESTATE OF MARGARET K. PISTEK Deceased.**

The administration of the estate of Margaret K. Pistek, deceased, whose date of death was November 14, 2019, is pending in the Circuit Court for Collier County, Florida, Probate Division, the address of which is 3315 E. Tamiami Trail Suite 102, Naples, Florida 34112. The names and addresses of the personal representative and the personal representative's attorney are set forth below.

All creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate on whom a copy of this notice is required to be served must file their claims with this court ON OR BEFORE THE LATER OF 3 MONTHS AFTER THE TIME OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE OR 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THIS NOTICE ON THEM.

All other creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate must file their claims with this court WITHIN 3 MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS NOT FILED WITHIN THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH IN FLORIDA STATUTES SECTION 733.702 WILL BE FOREVER BARRED.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH ABOVE, ANY CLAIM FILED TWO (2) YEARS OR MORE AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DATE OF DEATH IS BARRED.

The date of first publication of this notice is April 10, 2020.

Personal Representative: **Carol Potter** 789 Granite Street Freeport, ME 04032

Attorney for Personal Representative: /s/ Ann T. Frank Ann T. Frank, Esquire Email Address: annfranklaw@yahoo.com Florida Bar No. 0888370 2124 S. Airport Road Suite 102 Naples, FL 34112 April 10, 17, 2020 20-00807C

FIRST INSERTION

Notice Under Fictitious Name Law Pursuant to Section 865.09, Florida Statutes

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, desiring to engage in business under fictitious name of Holmes Fraser, P.A. located at 711 5th Avenue South, Suite 200, Naples, Florida, County of Collier, in the City of Naples, Florida 34102 intends to register the said name with the Division of Corporations of the Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, Florida.

Dated at Collier County, Florida, this 7th day of April, 2020.

Alyssa Keogh April 10, 2020 20-00806C

HOW TO PUBLISH YOUR LEGAL NOTICE IN THE BUSINESS OBSERVER

CALL 941-906-9386 and select the appropriate County name from the menu option

OR E-MAIL: legal@businessobserverfl.com

Business Observer LV10242

OFFICIAL COURT HOUSE WEBSITES:

- MANATEE COUNTY:** manateeclerk.com
- SARASOTA COUNTY:** sarasotaclerk.com
- CHARLOTTE COUNTY:** charlotte.realforeclose.com
- LEE COUNTY:** leeclerk.org
- COLLIER COUNTY:** collierclerk.com
- HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY:** hillsclerk.com
- PASCO COUNTY:** pasco.realforeclose.com
- PINELLAS COUNTY:** pinellasclerk.org
- POLK COUNTY:** polkcountyclerk.net
- ORANGE COUNTY:** myorangeclerk.com

Check out your notices on: floridapublicnotices.com

PUBLIC NOTICES

An American Tradition

Public notice is an important tool in assuring an informed citizenry. Notices are mandated by legislatures to make sure there is a public window into the activities of governments, officers of the court and others holding a public trust. There are four key elements to a valid public notice. It should be executed by an entity outside the one mandated to provide notice, so proper checks and balances are in place.

A public notice informs citizens of government or government-related activities that affect citizens' everyday lives. A public notice typically has four elements:

- **Independent:** A public notice is published in a forum independent of the government, typically in a local newspaper.
- **Archivable:** A public notice is archived in a secure and publicly available format.
- **Accessible:** A public notice is capable of being accessed by all segments of society.
- **Verifiable:** The public and the source of the notice are able to verify that the notice was published, usually by an affidavit provided by the publisher.

(Adapted from the Public Resource Notice Center)

Types of Public Notices

There are three standard types:

- **Citizen participation notices** inform the public about proposed government action and allow the public time to react to such proposals. One such example is a public hearing notice.

- **Business and commerce notices**

relate to government contracts and purchases. Notices of contract bids allow citizens to ensure that the government is operating in accordance with principles of equal opportunity and is acting responsibly in spending taxpayer money.

- **Court notices** are required of many non-governmental entities that

use public powers or institutions in some way. Examples include notices of home mortgage foreclosures, which can provide a public alert of widespread credit problems, fraud in underwriting and a basis for analyses of housing trends.

This notice allows the public to object to an appointment based on any conflict of interest.

The history of public notices

Public notices existed long before the emergence of newspapers. The concept itself began when early civilizations posted notices in public squares. This crude method was eventually refined with the publication of the first English language newspaper in 1665 — a court newspaper called the Oxford Gazette. After being renamed The London Gazette, this official newspaper carried notices from the King's Court, London

officials and outlying regions. The American system is modeled after the British system. State governments published public notices before America's founding, and the newly-created federal government followed suit. In 1789, the Acts of the First Congress required the Secretary of State to publish all bills, orders, resolutions and congressional votes in at least three publicly available newspapers.

An important premise both in federal

and local governments of the United States, as well as in many republics around the world, is that information about government activities must be accessible for the electorate to make well-informed decisions.

Public notices in newspapers still provide this accessibility to citizens who want to know more about government activities. Public notice laws serve to outline the most effective method of reaching the public.

Public notice supports due process

Public notices are integral to democratic governance and stem from the right to "due process of law" guaranteed by the federal and state constitutions. Due process of law protects Americans' rights from arbitrary or wrongful violations. This concept has two parts: substantive due process and procedural due process.

Substantive due process refers to the

types of rights that are protected. Procedural due process refers to the means of protecting those rights.

Substantive due process ensures that certain basic rights are not violated, while procedural due process may require suitable notice and a hearing before a government or court-appointed body can act in a way that may affect those basic rights.

Public notices play a vital role in

substantive and procedural due process because they provide a window into government actions and also afford notice to citizens of actions about to take place so they may exercise their constitutional right to be heard. Notification not only informs the individual or entity most directly affected, but it also informs the public, which has an interest in knowing how public powers are being used.

THE RISKS OF NOTICES ONLY ON THE INTERNET

Although it has been part of American society for a quarter-century as a network for scholars and government agencies, the Internet has been widely used by citizens for about 15 years.

Because of its structure with computer clients and servers, information packets and open-network codes, the Internet remains vulnerable and sometimes unstable. Power surges, corrupted software and downed servers can disrupt access. Government agencies cannot ensure that information located on a server is secure.

Even a highly technological site like that of the Pentagon's has been affected. In June 2007, the Pentagon was forced to take about 1,500 computers off-line because of a cyber-attack. Then-Defense Department Secretary Robert Gates stated that the Pentagon sees hundreds of attacks every day.

Public notices guard our constitutional right to due process of law by informing citizens of government action and providing proof of publication via notarized affidavits of publication. Unlike the time-tested and trusted local newspapers that citizens have come to rely on for public notices, the Internet is an unstable medium for information. While it is a valuable tool in disseminating information, it has not yet reached a level of sophistication and technological stability that would justify its supplanting newspapers as the primary venue for public notices.

It is still uncertain how a "Net" affidavit could show proof of a public notice publication when constant technological change makes any attempt at archiving and accessing such a document online for any significant time dubious.

No less problematic for the Internet is its reach. Those who live in rural areas where broadband does not exist and others who simply cannot afford the Internet cannot access web public notices. In situations where foreclosures are on the rise due, in part, to predatory mortgage lending, more, not less, access to public notices is needed to better inform citizens about their rights and their choices.

It is difficult to justify, then, moving public notices from newspapers only to public-notice Web sites administered either by already over-burdened state governments or by third-party vendors who lack the experience and long-term viability newspapers have proven in publishing notices.

So far in the Internet age, newspapers remain the most trusted and primary method for providing citizens access to public notices.

WHY NEWSPAPERS?

Newspapers are the primary source

Newspapers, founded on the constitutional right of free press, have been serving the public's right to know in America since pre-colonial times and on the European continent since the 17th century. Because of their traditional information role in society and their long-established independence, newspapers remain the primary source for publishing public notices.

Upholding the public's right to know is essential to our country's way of life. Our government governs with the consent of the people, and this consent must be informed. Local newspapers keep the public informed about the inner workings of their respective state and local governments, thereby allowing citizens to participate more fully in the democratic process. Without this participation, the potential for misguided policies increases.

Newspaper tradition

Newspapers allow the government to notify the public of government actions. The government has a fundamental responsibility to ensure adequate notification to the public of its actions. Therefore, the government has a duty to make sure the methods used in satisfying this responsibility are the most effective.

Newspapers provide neutrality from government and credible distance from political pressures or partisan disagreements. Local and community newspapers serve as third-party reporters to the public, publishing information that can be beneficial or sometimes detrimental to the government's public image. They provide an environment for notices that the

public traditionally has regarded as neutral. Public notices in this print environment gain credibility because of the long history of trust in the local newspaper.

Placing notices on government Web sites undermines this neutral interest and removes a critical check and balance. While it may seem appealing on the surface in an age of ever-more sophisticated government Web sites, the potential for mishandling is great.

On the other hand, public notices in independent newspapers increase government transparency by opening up the decision-making process to the public's eyes. Without this oversight, local governments could enact controversial policies without input from the public.

Newspapers serve as effective monitors of governments and ensure that they publish information as required by law. Public notices are typically required by a statute or a regulation. The independent press can provide a valuable civic role by helping to monitor that the notices were published when required. If governments were responsible for publishing their own notices, no neutral and independent entity would have the incentive and the means to track public-notice publication.

Newspapers: The best medium for public notices

Newspapers, for the most of the republic's history, have been the accepted medium for public notices. This is exactly where the public, even infrequent readers, expects to find them. In addition, specialized publications, such as legal newspapers, are well known for

providing public notices to the population through legal communities. Other general interest newspapers, such as county seat weeklies, are the forum where county citizens expect to locate notices of important public business. Furthermore, the vast majority of these notices arrive at citizens' homes in a context that compels readership (amid local news, sports features and other content).

Another reason for the effectiveness of newspapers is that newspapers provide valid evidence of readership.

Legislatures are rightly concerned about web-only notices, given the digital divide between rich and poor, rural and urban residents. The Internet is either too costly or simply geographically unavailable to large segments of society.

Notices become historical records

The newspaper as paper of record is an important factor in the public policy of notices. Government Web sites cannot provide a secure archival history the way newspapers can. Electronic records lack permanence and can easily be intentionally or accidentally erased. Even the Library of Congress has recognized this shortcoming and has embarked upon a major project to attempt to archive digital records that are in danger of being "forever lost" due to Internet impermanence.

Despite these problems, the federal courts unwisely approved a rule change to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure recently that would

move notices of federal asset forfeitures out of newspapers and onto a Web site administered by the Department of Justice. Yet, the courts have little research to show that the Justice Department's Web site will produce viable, accessible, archivable notices.

While Internet web pages pose serious archiving challenges, newspapers, on the other hand, become historical documents. They are oriented and published with a date on every page. They cannot be deceptively altered after printing as a web page could. Historians, judges, lawyers, genealogists and researchers, to name only a few, use newspapers and public notices in particular as sources for records.

Newspaper notices protect due process

Procedural due process, as granted by the U.S. Constitution and interpreted by courts, generally requires an individual to receive notice and a hearing before he or she is deprived of certain rights or property. For example, before a person's home is sold by a county sheriff at a foreclosure sale, he or she must receive notice of the foreclosure sale and an opportunity to save the house from foreclosure. If the owner does not receive the notice, he may challenge the sale in court. The court may then void the sale or prevent the sale from happening to protect due process.

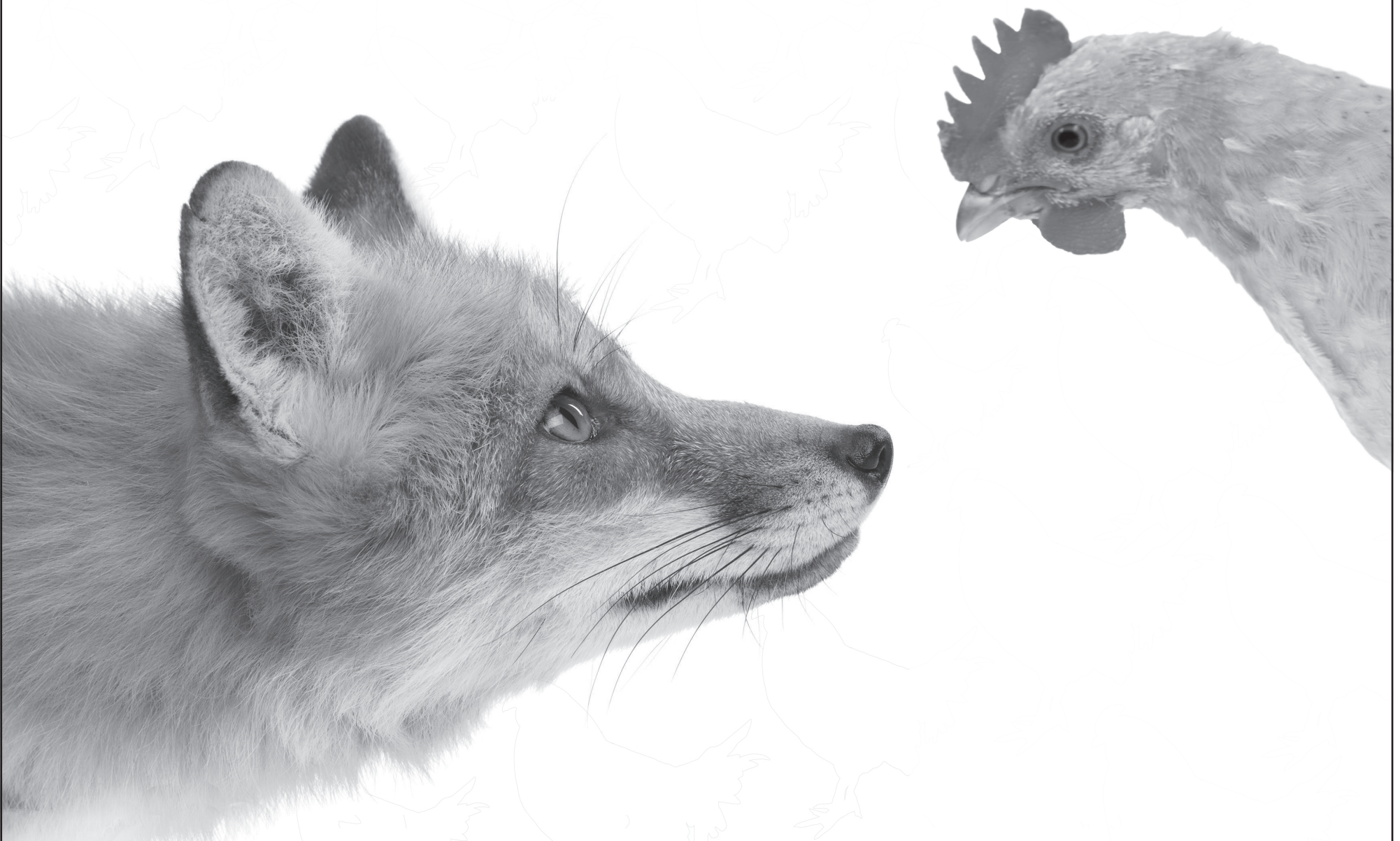
Newspapers are generally paid to run public notices, which recognizes that their publication creates a cost in paper, ink and delivery.



WHEN PUBLIC NOTICES REACH THE PUBLIC, EVERYONE BENEFITS.

Some officials want to move notices from newspapers to government-run websites, where they may not be easily found.

This is like putting the fox in charge of the hen house.



Keep Public Notices
in Newspapers

