

--- ACTIONS / SALES ---

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE OF ACTION - FOR PUBLICATION IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

real property located in Collier County, Florida: The West 105 feet of Tract No. 97, GOLDEN GATE ESTATES, UNIT NO. 42, according to the map or plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 7, Page 27, of the Public Records of Collier County, Florida.

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE OF ACTION OF LIS PENDENS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

diately thereafter. If you fail to do so, a default may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the petition. Copies of all court documents in this case, including orders, are available at the Clerk of the Circuit Court's office.

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

inclusive of the Public Records of Collier County, Florida. Property Address: 4133 Tabago Lane, Naples, FL 34119.

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE OF SALE PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 45 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

auctions, at 11:00 AM, on the 29th day of August, 2024 the following described property as set forth in said Final Judgment, to wit:

--- PUBLIC SALES ---

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE Landlord, notice and intent to sell, for nonpayment of storage fees per FL Statutes 715.104, 715.106, & 715.109 by James Russel Head for the following Vehicle on 08/02/2024 at 8:30AM at 1025 Ridge St, Naples, FL 34103.

SECOND INSERTION

PUBLIC SALE Extra Space Storage will hold a public auction to sell personal property described below belonging to those individuals listed below at the location indicated: 7391 Rattlesnake Hammock Rd Naples, FL 34113

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINT To: KERELINE SURIN Case: CD202402940/D 3218209/3400752

SECOND INSERTION

PUBLIC SALE Extra Space Storage, on behalf of itself or its affiliates, Life Storage or Storage Express, will hold a public auction to sell personal property described below belonging to those individuals listed below at the location indicated: 3697 Kramer Dr Naples, FL 34109

SECOND INSERTION

PUBLIC SALE Extra Space Storage, on behalf of itself or its affiliates, Life Storage or Storage Express, will hold a public auction to sell personal property described below belonging to those individuals listed below at the location indicated: 8471 Davis Blvd. Naples, FL 34104

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE The following personal property of KRISTIAN-JON RUDEEN-MONIGHETTI and MICHELE ANN MONIGHETTI, will, on July 31, 2024, at 10:00 a.m., at 808 Bunker Hill Drive, Lot #1A05, Naples, Collier County, Florida 34110; be sold for cash to satisfy storage fees in accordance with Florida Statutes, Section 715.109:

SECOND INSERTION

PUBLIC SALE Extra Space Storage will hold a public auction to sell personal property described below belonging to those individuals listed below at the location indicated: 10550 Goodlette-Frank Rd Naples, FL 34109 on 07/25/2024 AT 11:30 AM

SECOND INSERTION

PUBLIC SALE Extra Space Storage, on behalf of itself or its affiliates, Life Storage or Storage Express, will hold a public auction to sell personal property described below belonging to those individuals listed below at the location indicated: 5304 Ueppa Way Naples, FL 34109

SECOND INSERTION

PUBLIC SALE Extra Space Storage, on behalf of itself or its affiliates, Life Storage or Storage Express, will hold a public auction to sell personal property described below belonging to those individuals listed below at the location indicated: 14600 Old US 41 Naples, FL 34110

--- ESTATE ---

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

The administration of the estate of George H. Stancil, deceased, whose date of death was June 10, 2024, is pending in the Circuit Court for Collier County, Florida, Probate Division.

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

Personal Representative Karen S. Beavin 2681 Airport Rd. S. C107 Naples, FL 34112

Attorney for Personal Representative KAREN S. BEAVIN, ESQUIRE Florida Bar No. 797261 KAREN S. BEAVIN, P.A. 2681 Airport Road South, Suite C-107 Naples, Florida 34112

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA PROBATE DIVISION

TO ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS OR DEMANDS AGAINST THE ABOVE ESTATE: The administration of the Estate of Anastacia T. Cambo, deceased, whose date of death was August 27, 2023, is pending in the Circuit Court for Collier County, Florida, Probate Division.

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 CLAIMS AND DEMANDS NOT SO 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.

Personal Representative Curtis L. Claussen 867 Andayol Drive Kouts, IN. 46347

Attorney for Personal Representative Cassidy B. Thomson 340 9th St. N. Ste. 97 Naples, FL 34102

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

The name of the decedent, the designation of the court in which the administration of this estate is pending and the file number are indicated above.

If you have been served with a copy of this notice and you have any claim or demand against the decedent's estate, even if that claim is unmatuured, contingent or unliquidated, you must file your claim with the court ON OR BEFORE THE LATER OF A DATE THAT IS 3 MONTHS AFTER THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE OR 30 DAYS AFTER YOU RECEIVE A COPY OF THIS NOTICE.

All other creditors of the decedent and other persons who have claims or demands against the decedent's estate, including unmatuured, contingent or unliquidated claims, must file their claims with the court ON OR BEFORE THE DATE THAT IS 3 MONTHS AFTER THE FIRST DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS NOT SO FILED WILL BE FOREVER BARRED. EVEN IF A CLAIM IS NOT BARRED BY THE LIMITATIONS DESCRIBED ABOVE, ALL CLAIMS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FILED WILL BE BARRED TWO YEARS AFTER DECEDENT'S DEATH.

The date of first publication of this Notice is July 19, 2024.

Personal representative: Michael N. Thornborough 5362 Marion Bucyrus Road Marion, Ohio 43302

Attorney for personal representative: Jessa M. Gary Florida Bar Number: 92351 300 W. Wilson Bridge Road, Suite 170 Worthington, Ohio 43085

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA PROBATE DIVISION

The administration of the Estate of Anastacia T. Cambo, deceased, whose date of death was August 27, 2023, is pending in the Circuit Court for Collier County, Florida, Probate Division.

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 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.

Personal Representative: Timothy LaMotte 6 Kensington Drive Wilbraham, MA 01095

Attorney for Ancillary Personal Representative: /s/Jonathan Feuerman Jonathan Feuerman, Esq. Florida Bar Number: 330310 THERREL BAIDEN, LLP 1 SE 3rd Avenue, Suite 2950 Miami, FL 33131

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

Choices and Solutions

What Should Be Done

Left unchanged, Social Security and Medicare are bankrupting America. Here are practical ways to provide a social safety net for those who need it. Unfortunately, politicians don't show the courage to cross that bridge.

BY MILTON & ROSE FRIEDMAN

Most of the present welfare programs should never have been enacted. If they had not been, many of the people now dependent on them would have become self-reliant individuals instead of wards of the state.

In the short run, that might have appeared cruel for some, leaving them no option to low-paying, unattractive work. But in the long run, it would have been far more humane. However, given that the welfare programs exist, they cannot simply be abolished overnight. We need some way to ease the transition from where we are to where we would like to be, of providing assistance to people now dependent on welfare while at the same time encouraging an orderly transfer of people from welfare rolls to payrolls.

Such a transitional program has been proposed that could enhance individual responsibility, end the present division of the nation into two classes, reduce both government spending and the present massive bureaucracy, and at the same time assure a safety net for every person in the country, so that no one need suffer dire distress.

Unfortunately, the enactment of such a program seems a utopian dream at present. Too many vested interests — ideological, political and financial — stand in the way.

Nonetheless, it seems worth outlining the major elements of such a program, not with any expectation that it will be adopted in the near future, but in order to provide a vision of the direction in which we should be moving, a vision that can guide incremental changes.

The program has two essential components: first, reform the present welfare system by replacing the ragbag of specific programs with a single comprehensive program of income supplements in cash — a negative income tax linked to the positive income tax; second, unwind Social Security while meeting present commitments and gradually requiring people to make their own arrangements for their own retirement.

Such a comprehensive reform would do more efficiently and humanely what our present welfare system does so inefficiently and inhumanely. It would provide an assured minimum to all persons in need regardless of the reasons for their need while doing as little harm as possible to their character, their independence or their incentive to better their own condition.

THE NEGATIVE INCOME TAX

The basic idea of a negative income tax is simple, once we penetrate the smoke screen that conceals the essential features of the positive income tax. Under the current positive income tax you are permitted to receive a certain amount of income without paying any tax. The exact amount depends on the size of your family, your age and on whether you itemize your deductions. This amount is composed of a number of elements — personal exemptions, low-income allowance, standard deduction (which has recently been relabeled the zero-bracket amount), the sum corresponding to the general tax credit, and for all we know still other items that have been added by the Rube Goldberg geniuses who have been having a field day with the personal income tax.



STEPS TO FIX ENTITLEMENTS

- Enact a “negative income tax.”
- Wind down Social Security

““““

Yet, as Anderson says, “There is no way that the Congress, at least in the near future, is going to pass any kind of welfare reform that actually reduces payments for millions of welfare recipients.”

To simplify the discussion, let us use the simpler British term of “personal allowances” to refer to this basic amount.

If your income exceeds your allowances, you pay a tax on the excess at rates that are graduated according to the size of the excess. Suppose your income is less than the allowances? Under the current system, those unused allowances in general are of no value. You simply pay no tax.

If your income happened to equal your allowances in each of two succeeding years, you would pay no tax in either year. Suppose you had that same income for the two years together, but more than half was received the first year. You would have a positive taxable income, that is, income in excess of allowances for that year, and would pay tax on it. In the second year, you would have a negative taxable income, that is, your allowances would exceed your income but you would, in general, get no benefit from your unused allowances. You would end up paying more tax for the two years together than if the income had been split evenly.

With a negative income tax, you would receive from the government some fraction of the unused allowances. If the fraction you received was the same as the tax rate on the positive income, the total tax you paid in the two years would be the same regardless of how your income was divided between them.

When your income was above allowances, you would pay tax, the amount depending on the tax rates charged on various amounts of income. When your income was below allowances, you would receive a subsidy, the amount depending on the subsidy rates attributed to various amounts of unused allowances.

The negative income tax would allow for fluctuating income, as in our example, but that is not its main purpose. Its main purpose is rather to provide a straightforward means of assuring every family a minimum amount, while at the same time avoiding a massive bureaucracy, preserving a considerable measure of individual responsibility and retaining an incentive for individuals to work and earn enough to pay taxes instead of receiving a subsidy.

Consider a particular numerical example. In 1978, allowances amounted to \$7,200 for a family of four, none above age 65. Suppose a negative income tax had been in existence with a subsidy rate of 50% of unused allowances. In that case, a family of four that had no income would have qualified for a subsidy of \$3,600. If members of the family had found jobs and earned an income, the amount of the subsidy would have gone down, but the family's total income — subsidy plus earnings — would have gone up. If earnings had been \$1,000, the subsidy would have gone down to \$3,100, and total income up to \$4,100. In ef-

fect, the earnings would have been split between reducing the subsidy and raising the family's income.

When the family's earnings reached \$7,200, the subsidy would have fallen to zero. That would have been the break-even point at which the family would have neither received a subsidy nor paid a tax. If earnings had gone still higher, the family would have started paying a tax.

We need not here go into administrative details — whether subsidies would be paid weekly, biweekly or monthly, how compliance would be checked and so on. It suffices to say that these questions have all been thoroughly explored; that detailed plans have been developed and submitted to Congress.

The negative income tax would be a satisfactory reform of our present welfare system only if it replaces the host of other specific programs that we now have. It would do more harm than good if it simply became another rag in the ragbag of welfare programs.

NEGATIVE TAX HELPS POOR

If it did replace them, the negative income tax would have enormous advantages. It is directed specifically at the problem of poverty. It gives help in the form most useful to the recipient, namely, cash.

It is general — it does not give help because the recipient is old or disabled or sick or lives in a particular area, or any of the other many specific features entitling people to benefits under current programs. It gives help because the recipient has a low income. It makes explicit the cost borne by taxpayers. Like any other measure to alleviate poverty, it reduces the incentive of people who are helped to help themselves.

However, if the subsidy rate is kept at a reasonable level, it does not eliminate that incentive entirely. An extra dollar earned always means more money available for spending.

Equally important, the negative income tax would dispense with the vast bureaucracy that now administers the host of welfare programs. A negative income tax would fit directly into our current income tax system and could be administered along with it. It would reduce evasion under the current income tax since everyone would be required to file income tax forms. Some additional personnel might be required, but nothing like the number who are now employed to administer welfare programs.

By dispensing with the vast bureaucracy and integrating the subsidy system with the tax system, the negative income tax would eliminate the present demoralizing situation under which some people — the bureaucrats administering the programs — run other people's lives.

It would help to eliminate the present division of the population into two classes — those who pay and those who are supported on public funds. At reasonable break-even levels and tax rates, it would be far less expensive than our present system.

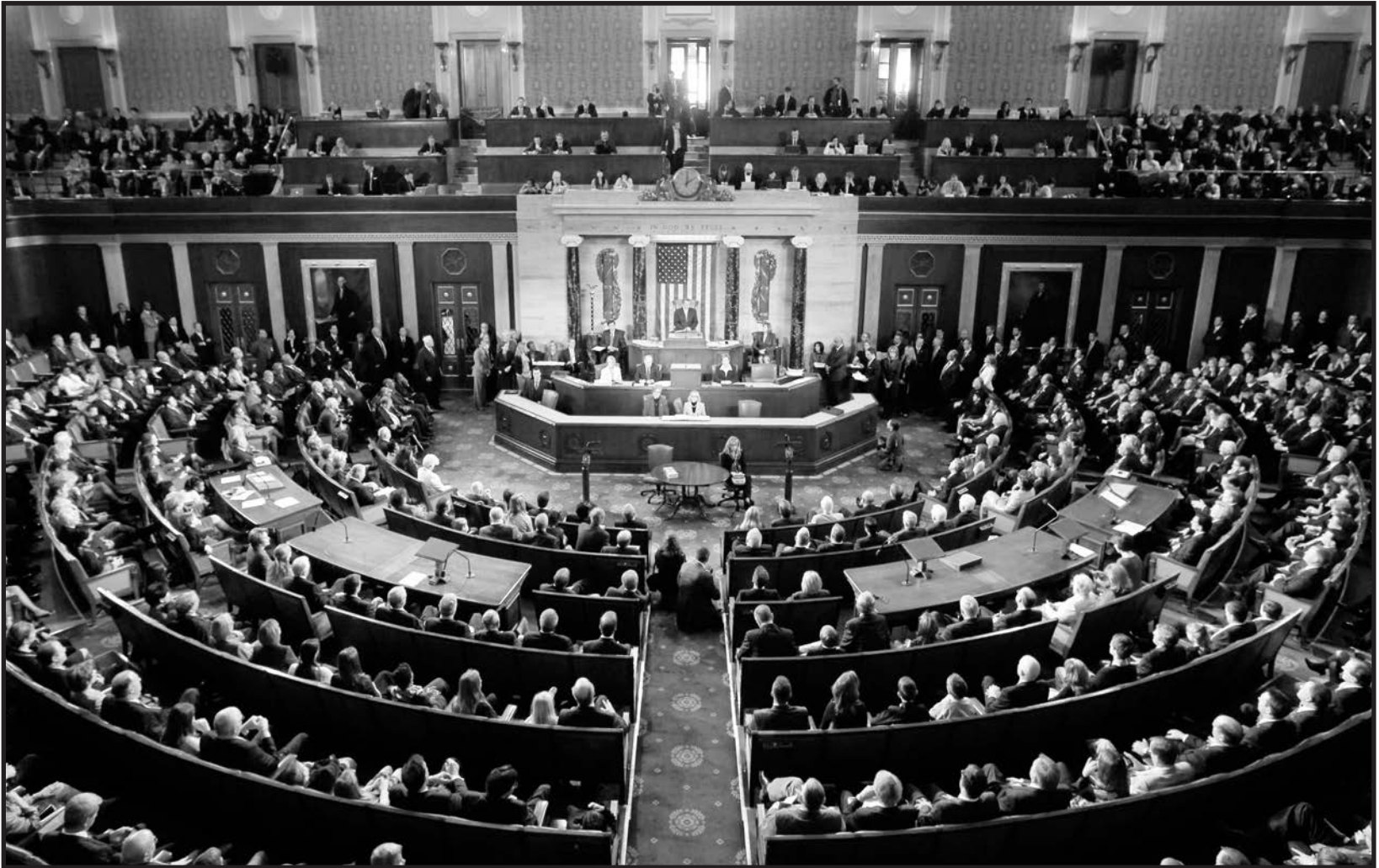
There would still be need for personal assistance to some families who are unable for one reason or another to manage their own affairs. However, if the burden of income maintenance were handled by the negative income tax, that assistance could and would be provided by private charitable activities. We believe that one of the greatest costs of our present welfare system is that it not only undermines and destroys the family, but also poisons the springs of private charitable activity.

HOW TO FIX SOCIAL SECURITY

Where does Social Security fit into this beautiful, if politically unfeasible, dream?

The best solution in our view would be to combine the enactment of a negative income tax with winding down Social Security while living up to present obligations. The way to do that would be:

1. Repeal immediately the payroll tax.
2. Continue to pay all existing beneficiaries under Social Security the amounts that they are entitled to under current law.
3. Give every worker who has already earned coverage a claim to those retirement, disability and survivors benefits that his tax payments and earnings to date would entitle him to under current law, reduced by the present value of the reduction in his future taxes as a result of the repeal of the payroll tax. The worker could choose to take his benefits in the form of a future annuity or government bonds equal to the present value of the benefits to which he would be entitled.
4. Give every worker who has not yet earned coverage a capital sum (again in the form of bonds) equal to the accumulated value of the taxes that he or his employer has paid on his behalf.
5. Terminate any further accumulation of benefits, allowing individuals to provide for their own retirement as they wish.
6. Finance payments under items 2, 3 and 4 out of gen-



eral tax funds plus the issuance of government bonds.

This transition program does not add in any way to the true debt of the U.S. government. On the contrary, it reduces that debt by ending promises to future beneficiaries. It simply brings into the open obligations that are now hidden. It funds what is now unfunded.

These steps would enable most of the present Social Security administrative apparatus to be dismantled at once.

The winding down of Social Security would eliminate its present effect of discouraging employment and so would mean a larger national income currently. It would add to personal saving and so lead to a higher rate of capital formation and a more rapid rate of growth of income. It would stimulate the development and expansion of private pension plans and so add to the security of many workers.

WHAT IS POLITICALLY FEASIBLE?

This is a fine dream, but unfortunately it has no chance whatsoever of being enacted at present. Three presidents — Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter — have considered or recommended a program including elements of a negative income tax.

In each case, political pressures have led them to offer the program as an addition to many existing programs, rather than as a substitute for them. In each case, the subsidy rate was so high that the program gave little if any incentive to recipients to earn income.

These misshapen programs would have made the whole system worse, not better.

Despite our having been the first to have proposed a negative income tax as a replacement for our present welfare system, one of us testified before Congress against the version that President Nixon offered as the “Family Assistance Plan.”

The political obstacles to an acceptable negative income tax are of two related kinds. The more obvious is the existence of vested interests in present programs: the recipients of benefits, state and local officials who regard themselves as benefiting from the programs and, above all, the welfare bureaucracy that administers them. The less obvious obstacle is the conflict among the objectives that advocates of welfare reform, including existing vested interests, seek to achieve.

As Martin Anderson puts it in an excellent chapter on “The Impossibility of Radical Welfare Reform”:

“All radical welfare reform schemes have three basic parts that are politically sensitive to a high degree. The first is the basic benefit level provided, for example, to a family of four on welfare.

“The second is the degree to which the program affects the incentive of a person on welfare to find work or to earn more.

“The third is the additional cost to the taxpayers.

“To become a political reality, the plan must provide a decent level of support for those on welfare. It must contain strong incentives to work, and it must have a reasonable cost. And it must do all three at the same time.”

The conflict arises from the content given to “decent,” to “strong” and to “reasonable,” but especially to “decent.” If a “decent” level of support means that few if any current recipients are to receive less from the reformed program than they now do from the collection of programs available, then it is impossible to achieve all three objectives simultaneously, no matter how “strong” and “reasonable” are interpreted.

Yet, as Anderson says, “There is no way that the Congress, at least in the near future, is going to pass any kind of welfare reform that actually reduces payments for millions of welfare recipients.”

Consider the simple negative income tax that we introduced as an illustration in the preceding section: a break-even point for a family of four of \$7,200, a subsidy rate of 50%, which means a payment of \$3,600 to a family with no other source of support. A subsidy rate of 50% would give a tolerably strong incentive to work.

The cost would be far less than the cost of the present complex of programs.

However, the support level is politically unacceptable today. As Anderson says, “The typical welfare family of four in the United States now [early 1978] qualifies for about \$6,000 in services and money every year. In higher paying states, like New York, a number of welfare families receive annual benefits ranging from \$7,000 to \$12,000 and more.”

Even the \$6,000 “typical” figure requires a subsidy rate of 83.3% if the break-even point is kept at \$7,200. Such a rate would both seriously undermine the incentive to work and add enormously to cost.

The subsidy rate could be reduced by making the break-even point higher, but that would add greatly to the cost. This is a vicious circle from which there is no escape.

So long as it is not politically feasible to reduce the payments to many persons who now receive high benefits from multiple current programs, Anderson is right: “There is no way to achieve all the politically necessary conditions for radical welfare reform at the same time.”

However, what is not politically feasible today may become politically feasible tomorrow. Political scientists and economists have had a miserable record in forecasting what will be politically feasible. Their forecasts have repeatedly been contradicted by experience.

Our great and revered teacher Frank H. Knight was fond of illustrating different forms of leadership with ducks that fly in a V with a leader in front. Every now and then, he would say, the ducks behind the leader would veer off in a different direction while the leader continued flying ahead. When the leader looked around and saw that no one was following, he would rush to get in front of the V again. That is one form of leadership — undoubtedly the most prevalent form in Washington.

While we accept the view that our proposals are not currently feasible politically, we have outlined them as fully as we have, not only as an ideal that can guide incremental reform, but also in the hope that they may, sooner or later, become politically feasible.