

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Frank Thorne,	:	
	:	
Petitioner	:	
	:	
v.	:	No. 233 M.D. 2016
	:	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	:	
by and through The Pennsylvania	:	
State Police,	:	
	:	
Respondent	:	

**ORDER**

NOW, May 22, 2017, upon consideration of respondent's application for reargument, the application is denied to the extent it seeks reargument, but reconsideration is granted.

The opinion and order filed March 20, 2017, are withdrawn.

The attached opinion and order are entered.

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MARY HANNAH LEAVITT,  
President Judge

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Frank Thorne,	:	
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Petitioner	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	:	
by and through The Pennsylvania	:	
State Police,	:	No. 233 M.D. 2016
	:	
Respondent	:	Submitted: December 16, 2016

BEFORE: HONORABLE MARY HANNAH LEAVITT, President Judge  
HONORABLE ANNE E. COVEY, Judge  
HONORABLE DAN PELLEGRINI, Senior Judge

OPINION NOT REPORTED

MEMORANDUM OPINION BY  
JUDGE COVEY

FILED: May 22, 2017

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by and through The Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) filed a preliminary objection<sup>1</sup> in the nature of a demurrer to Frank Thorne’s (Thorne) Petition for Review and Application for Writ of Mandamus (Petition) filed in this Court’s original jurisdiction. The sole issue before the Court is whether Thorne’s Petition states a claim upon which relief may be granted. After review, PSP’s preliminary objection is sustained.

On October 27, 2004, Thorne was sentenced to probation in Ohio for unlawful sexual conduct with a minor.<sup>2</sup> That sentence included a ten-year registration

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<sup>1</sup> The PSP labeled its filing as “preliminary objections;” however, there is only one objection described therein.

<sup>2</sup> Thorne’s reference to unlawful “contact” with a minor in his Petition, Petition at 1, is in error. See Section 2907.04 of the Ohio Crimes Code, R.C. § 2907.04 (entitled “[u]nlawful sexual conduct with a minor”).

pursuant to Ohio’s version of Megan’s Law.<sup>3</sup> Thorne complied with all registration requirements, and obtained lawful permission to relocate to Pennsylvania in 2005. Pennsylvania’s Act commonly known as Megan’s Law III<sup>4</sup> was enacted on November 24, 2004, and was in effect at the time that Thorne relocated. In accordance with Megan’s Law III, Thorne began registering as a sex offender in Pennsylvania on February 8, 2005.

The Sexual Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)<sup>5</sup> was enacted on December 20, 2011, and became effective a year later on December 20, 2012. Section 9799.13 of SORNA, 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.13, requires individuals convicted of sexual offenses to register with PSP. Section 9799.14 of SORNA, 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.14, classifies sexual offenses in a three-tiered system. Section 9799.15(a) of SORNA, 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.15(a), specifies the length of time registration is required based upon whether the offense is classified as Tier I (15 years), Tier II (25 years) or Tier III (lifetime). Section 9799.15(a)(7) of SORNA further provides that “[a]n individual subject to registration under [S]ection 9799.13(7.1) [of SORNA] shall register for the period of time equal to the time for which the individual was required to register in another jurisdiction . . . .” 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.15(a)(7).

In December 2012, PSP notified Thorne that he is a Tier III offender subject to lifetime registration under SORNA. On April 2, 2016, Thorne filed his Petition alleging that PSP misapplied SORNA in his case because Section

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<sup>3</sup> Ohio’s version of Megan’s Law in effect at the time Thorne was sentenced was enacted in 1996, Am.Sub.H.B. No. 180, 146 Ohio Laws, Part II, 2560, and was significantly amended in 2003 by Am.Sub.S.B. No. 5 (“S.B. 5”), 150 Ohio Laws, Part IV, 6558.

<sup>4</sup> Act of November 24, 2004, P.L. 1243 *formerly*, 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 9791-9799.9.

<sup>5</sup> Sections 9799.10-9799.41 of the Sentencing Code, 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 9799.10-9799.41. Courts also refer to SORNA as the Adam Walsh Act or Megan’s Law IV. Megan’s Law III expired on December 20, 2012, pursuant to Section 9799.41 of SORNA.

9799.15(a)(7) of SORNA compelled his removal from the Megan's Law registry on October 27, 2014. On June 2, 2016, PSP filed its preliminary objection asserting that Thorne's reliance on Section 9799.15(a)(7) of SORNA is misplaced.

This Court's review of preliminary objections is limited to the pleadings. *Pa. State Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police v. Dep't of Conservation & Natural Res.*, 909 A.2d 413 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2006), *aff'd*, 924 A.2d 1203 (Pa. 2007).

[This Court is] required to accept as true the well-pled averments set forth in the . . . complaint, and all inferences reasonably deducible therefrom. Moreover, the [C]ourt need not accept as true conclusions of law, unwarranted inferences from facts, argumentative allegations, or expressions of opinion. In order to sustain preliminary objections, it must appear with certainty that the law will not permit recovery, and, where any doubt exists as to whether the preliminary objections should be sustained, the doubt must be resolved in favor of overruling the preliminary objections.

*Id.* at 415-16 (citations omitted).

PSP argues that Section 9799.15(a)(7) of SORNA does not apply to Thorne's case because he was not required to register under Ohio's version of Megan's Law when SORNA was enacted. We agree.

Section 9799.15(a)(7) of SORNA provides: "An individual subject to registration under [S]ection 9799.13(7.1) [of SORNA] shall register for the period of time equal to the time for which the individual was required to register in another jurisdiction or foreign country." 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.15(a)(7). Section 9799.13(7.1) of SORNA provides:

**An individual who, on or after the effective date of this section, is required to register in a sexual offender registry in another jurisdiction** or foreign country based upon a conviction of an offense set forth in [S]ection 9799.14(b)(23) [of SORNA] (relating to sexual offenses and tier system) and:

- (i) has a residence in this Commonwealth or is a transient;
- (ii) is employed within this Commonwealth; or
- (iii) is a student within this Commonwealth.

42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.13(7.1) (emphasis added). Our Supreme Court has explained:

Our interpretation [of a statute] is guided by the polestar principles set forth in the Statutory Construction Act [of 1972 ],<sup>[6]</sup> . . . which has as its paramount tenet that ‘[t]he object of all interpretation and construction of statutes is to ascertain and effectuate the intention of the General Assembly.’ 1 Pa.C.S.[] § 1921(a).

As we have often recognized, ‘[t]he General Assembly’s intent is best expressed through the plain language of the statute.’ *Commonwealth v. Brown*, . . . 981 A.2d 893, 897 ([Pa.] 2009); *Commonwealth v. McCoy*, . . . 962 A.2d 1160, 1166 ([Pa.] 2009). Therefore, when the terms of a statute are clear and unambiguous, they will be given effect consistent with their plain and common meaning. This means ascribing to the particular words and phrases the definitions which they have acquired through their common and approved usage. It is only in instances where the words of a statute are not explicit, or they are ambiguous, is there need to resort to consideration of the factors in aid of construction enumerated in [Section 1921(c) of the Statutory Construction Act,] 1 Pa.C.S.[] § 1921(c). *McCoy*, . . . 962 A.2d at 1166; *Commonwealth v. Fithian*, . . . 961 A.2d 66, 74 ([Pa.] 2008); *see also* 1 Pa.C.S.[] § 1921(b) (‘When the words of a statute are clear and free from all ambiguity, the letter of it is not to be disregarded under the pretext of pursuing its spirit.’).

*Commonwealth v. Hart*, 28 A.3d 898, 908 (Pa. 2011) (citations omitted). Here, the statute is “clear and unambiguous.” *Id.*

Upon moving to Pennsylvania, Thorne was required to register in Pennsylvania. Thus, as of February 8, 2005, when he began registering in Pennsylvania, he was no longer “required to register in a sexual offender registry in

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<sup>6</sup>1 Pa.C.S. §§ 1501-1991.

[Ohio] another jurisdiction[.]” 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.13(7.1). Accordingly, Section 9799.15(a)(7) of SORNA does not apply to Thorne on this basis.<sup>7</sup>

Based on the foregoing, PSP’s preliminary objection to Thorne’s Petition is sustained.

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ANNE E. COVEY, Judge

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<sup>7</sup> Thorne relies on *Jackson v. Commonwealth*, 143 A.3d 468 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2016), to support his position. In *Jackson*, the petitioner, like Thorne, had a previous conviction in another jurisdiction requiring a 10-year registration when he moved to Pennsylvania. Unlike Thorne, the petitioner had already completed his 10-year registration in other jurisdictions before SORNA’s enactment. The *Jackson* Court held that

[b]ecause [the petitioner] was convicted of an offense similar to an enumerated Pennsylvania Megan’s Law predicate offense, he was required to register as a sex offender with the PSP for ten years. If [the petitioner] is not given credit for the time he registered out of state, his ten-year period of required registration under Megan’s Law II[, Act of May 10, 2000, P.L. 74, *formerly* 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 9791–9799.7] would not have expired until 2014. SORNA states that individuals ‘who had not fulfilled [their] period of registration as of December 20, 2012’ were subject to its provisions, including the lifetime registration requirement. *See* [S]ection 9799.13(3)(i) of SORNA, 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.13(3)(i). **[The petitioner] would fall under this provision of SORNA because he had not completed his ten-year period of registration prior to December 20, 2012, unless** he was unconstitutionally denied credit for the years he registered in other states.

*Jackson*, 143 A.3d at 473-74 (bold emphasis added). Because Thorne had not completed his 10-year registration in any state before SORNA’s enactment, *Jackson* is inapposite.

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State Police,	:	No. 233 M.D. 2016
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ORDER

AND NOW, this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of May, 2017, the preliminary objection filed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by and through The Pennsylvania State Police in the nature of a demurrer to Frank Thorne’s (Thorne) Petition for Review and Application for Writ of Mandamus (Petition) is sustained. Thorne’s Petition is dismissed.

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ANNE E. COVEY, Judge