St. Paul Chanter

Sec. 14.01. - Power to levy assessments.

The city shall have the power to levy assessments to pay all or any part of the cost of improvements as are of a local character, but in no case shall the amounts assessed exceed the benefits to the property.

FINDER

ration; or one who locates a particular type of business acquisition for a corporation.

Finder's fee. Amount charged for bringing together parties to business opportunity (e.g., lender and borrower) or bringing issuer and underwriter together, or for performing other types of services described under "finder" supra. A finder's fee for a securities issue may be stock or a combination of cash and stock.

Finder's fee contract. An arrangement by which an intermediary finds, introduces, and brings together parties to a business opportunity, leaving the ultimate negotiation and consummation of the business transaction to the principals. Equity Benefit Life Ins. Co. v. Trent, Okl., 566 P.2d 449, 453.

Finding. The result of the deliberations of a jury or a court. A decision upon a question of fact reached as the result of a judicial examination or investigation by a court, jury, referee, coroner, etc. A recital of the facts as found. The word commonly applies to the result reached by a judge or jury. See also Decision; Judgment; Verdict.

Finding of fact. Determinations from the evidence of a case, either by court or an administrative agency, concerning facts averred by one party and denied by another. Kozsdiy v. O'Falton Bd. of Fire and Police Com'rs, 31 Ill.App.3d 173, 334 N.E.2d 325, 329. A determination of a fact by the court, averred by one party and denied by the other, and founded on evidence in case. C.I.T. Corp. v. Elliott, 66 Idaho 384, 159 P.2d 891, 897. A conclusion by way of reasonable inference from the evidence. Welfare of Carpenter, 21 Wash.App. 814, 587 P.2d 588, 592. Also the answer of the jury to a specific interrogatory propounded to them as to the existence or non-existence of a fact in issue. Conclusion drawn by trial court from facts without exercise of legal judgment. Compare Conclusion of law.

Findings of fact shall not be set aside unless clearly erroneous. Fed.R. Civil P. 52(a). The court may amend, or make additional findings, on motion of a party. Fed.R. Civil P. 52(b).

A general finding by a court is a general statement that the facts are in favor of a party or entitle him to judgment. It is a complete determination of all matters, and is a finding of every special thing necessary to be found to sustain the general finding.

A special finding is a specific setting forth of the ultimate facts established by the evidence and which are determinative of the judgment which must be given. It is only a determination of the ultimate facts on which the law must be determined. A special finding may also be said to be one limited to the fact issue submitted.

Finding of law. Term applies to rulings of law made by court in connection with findings of fact; such findings or rulings of law are subject to appellate review. See also Conclusion of law. Compare Finding of fact, above.

Fine, n. A pecuniary punishment or penalty imposed by lawful tribunal upon person convicted of crime or misdemeanor. See e.g. 18 U.S.C.A. § 3571. It may include a

forfeiture or penalty recoverable in a civil action, and criminal convictions, may be in addition to impresent. A fine constitutes a "sentence" as defined Rules of Criminal Procedure. State v. Pitts, 548 P. 1202, 1204, 26 Ariz.App. 390. See also Penalty.

Fine, v. To impose a pecuniary punishment or make To sentence a person convicted of an offense to penalty in money.

In imposing fines, modern statutes require the control to consider the ability of the defendant to pay burden such will have on dependents of the defendant the effect such fine will have on the ability of defendant to make restitution to the victim. E.g., Modern and Code § 7.02(3)(b); 18 U.S.C.A. § 3571.

Conveyancing. An amicable composition or agreement of a suit, either actual or fictitious, by leave of the comply which the lands in question become, or are acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties. Hitz Jenks, 123 U.S. 297, 8 S.Ct. 143, 31 L.Ed. 156. Finder abolished in England by St. 3 & 4 Wm. IV, consubstituting a disentailing deed. A fine is so called because it puts an end not only to the suit thus compensed, but also to all other suits and controverse concerning the same matter. The party who pare with the land, by acknowledging the right of the other was said to levy the fine, and was called the "cognizer or "conusor," while the party who recovered or receive the estate was termed the "cognizer" or "conusee," and the fine was said to be levied to him.

Executed fine. See Executed.

Tenure law. A money payment made by a feudal tenanto his lord. The most usual fine was that payable on the admittance of a new tenant, but there was also due a some manors fines upon alienation, on a license the lands, or on the death of the lord, or other events.

Fine and recovery act. The English statutes 3 & # Wm. IV, c. 74, abolishing fines and recoveries.

Fine anullando levato de tenemento quod fuit de antiquo dominico /fáyniy ànalándow lavéytow de tenamentow kwòd fyúwat diy æntáykwow damiakow/. An abolished writ for disannulling a fine levied of lands in ancient demesne to the prejudice of the lord

Fine capiendo pro terris /fáyniy kæpiyéndow protéhros/. An obsolete writ which lay for a person who upon conviction by jury, had his lands and goods take and his body imprisoned, to be remitted his imprisonment, and have his lands and goods redelivered to him on obtaining favor of a sum of money, etc.

Fine for alienation. A fine anciently payable upon the alienation of a feudal estate and substitution of a new tenant. It was payable to the lord by all tenants holding by knight's service or tenants in capite by socagtenure. Abolished in England by 12 Car. II, c. 24. 2 Bl.Comm. 71, 89.

Fine-force. An absolute necessity or inevitable constraint. any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI*

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII**

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; The person having the greatest Number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next follow-

^{*}The 11th Amendment was ratified February 7, 1795

^{**} The 12th Amendment was ratified June 15, 1804

MN Constitution.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the state of Minnesota, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. Object of government. Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform government whenever required by the public good.

Sec. 2. Rights and privileges. No member of this state shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the state otherwise than as punishment for a crime of which the party has been convicted.

Sec. 3. Liberty of the press. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

Sec. 4. Trial by jury. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy. A jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. The legislature may provide that the agreement of five-sixths of a jury in a civil action or proceeding, after not less than six hours' deliberation, is a sufficient verdict. The legislature may provide for the number of jurors in a civil action or proceeding, provided that a jury have at least six members.

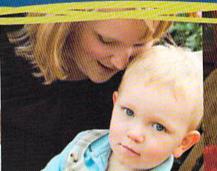
Sec. 5. No excessive bail or unusual punishments. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Help with your heating bills

www.caprw.org 651-645-6470









Help yourself, Help your friends, Help your neighbors.

lousehold Size	Past 3 Months Income	Annual Income
1	\$6,495	\$25,983
2	\$8,494	\$33,978
3	\$10,493	\$41,973
4	\$12,492	\$49,698
5	\$14,490	\$57,963
6	\$16,489	\$65,958

"Typical household grant averages \$400"

Nearly all Minnesota households spend a greater share of their income on energy costs. For families, households with limited income, or seniors living on a fixed income this can be especially stressful.

Community Action's Energy Assistance Program helps thousands of families in Ramsey and Washington counties pay energy bills and improve the efficiency of their homes.

Contact us for more information or to apply!

- · Call (651) 645-6470
- Visit our website at www.caprw.org
- Email us at EAP@caprw.org



Community Action

Partnership of Ramsey & Washington Counties



Community Action

Partnership of Ramsey & Washington Counties







Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Stretch Your Food Dollars

Need more money to spend on gas, utilities, childcare and other critical living expenses? See if you qualify for SNAP benefits.

Contact us for more information

- Call us at: 651-603-5883
- · Email us at: foodsupport@caprw.org
- · Visit our website at: www.caprw.org

By helping cover the cost of your groceries, SNAP helps free up money in your budget for life's other expenses. Community Action can help you obtain the benefits for which you are eligible.

SNAP isn't a handout -- it's simply a helping hand.

SNAP PURCHASING GUIDELINES

SNAP benefits can only be used for food and for seeds to grow your own food to eat.

SNAP benefits cannot be used to buy:

- Any nonfood item, such as pet foods; soaps, paper products and household supplies; grooming items, toothpaste and cosmetics
 - Vitamins and medicines
 Any food that will be eaten in the store
 - Hot foods
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

If you're in Ramsey or Washington County, please contact us for more information on eligibility, or help with applying:

Call us at: 651-603-5883

Email us at: foodsupport@caprw.org Visit our website at: www.caprw.org



SNAP: It's simple and it can really help!

Community Action

Need more help? We're here for YOU!

- Energy Assistance
- Car Ownership
- Civic Engagement
- FAIM (matched savings)
- Financial Literacy
- · Coaching & Goal Setting
- Volunteering
- Energy Conservation
- Head Start & Early Head Start (Serving families in Ramsey County)

Community Action-Ramsey and Washington Counties

450 SYNDICATE STREET NORTH SUITE 122 ST PAUL, MN 55104

Phone: (651) 645-6470 FAX: 6516035984 AX: 5078642597 11/06/2018



HH#: 311812

EUGENE COPELAND 612 COOK AVE E ST PAUL MALES 120

Dear EUGENE COPELAND

KEEP THIS LETTER-It may be proof of eligibility for other programs.

Your request for help with your energy bills is approved. Your grant amount may only pay <u>part</u> of your bill. Please continue to make payments on your bill each month to keep heat in your home. Information about your grant is below.

Your household income for this period is \$1,719.00. Your household size is 1. Your main fuel type for heating is Natural Gas. Your last year's heating costs were \$454.00.

Your Energy Assistance grant is \$322.00. This will be paid as follows:

Xcel Energy is scheduled to receive a total of \$322.00. This amount will be split into one or more payments and paid on 2018-09-28, 2018-10-28, 2018-11-28, 2018-12-28.

Additional resources may be available to bein you with your energy needs. Please contact us if you need further assistance.

Call us if:

- You move
- You can't pay your energy bill.
- You get a shut-off notice or your service is disconnected.
- Your vendor refuses to deliver fuel.
- You want help setting up a payment plan with your energy vendors
- Your furnace is not working. Contact this agency at the number above before calling a contractor.
 We may be able to help repair or replace your furnace.

Other things we may help you with are:

- Applying for Cold Weather Rule protection.
- Weatherization staff may contact you if your application becomes a priority this year. This program

You may be eligible for help with your telephone bill through the Telephone Assistance Plan. Please contact your telephone company to request an application.

If you don't agree with our decision, you can ask for a review within 30 days after you get this letter. The address is in the upper left corner of this letter.

We hope the Energy Assistance Program has been helpful to you.

Sincerely,

The Energy Assistance Staff