US Constitution

ing, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

AMENDMENT XIII*

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV**

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial

officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT XV***

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States

^{*}The 13th Amendment was ratified December 6,1865

^{**}The 14th Amendment was ratified July 9, 1868

^{***}The 15th amendment was ratified February 3, 1870

MN Constitution -

Sec. 6. Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law. In all prosecutions of crimes defined by law as felonies, the accused has the right to a jury of 12 members. In all other criminal prosecutions, the legislature may provide for the number of jurors, provided that a jury have at least six members. The accused shall enjoy the right 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 in his defense.

Sec. 7. Due process; prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. All persons before conviction shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless the public safety requires it in case of rebellion or invasion.

Sec. 8. Redress of injuries or wrongs. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive to his person, property or character, and to obtain justice freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformable to the laws.

Sec. 9. Treason defined. Treason against the state consists only in levying war against the state, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

Sec. 10. Unreasonable searches and seizures prohibited. The right of the people to be secure in their

persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

Sec. 11. Attainders, ex post facto laws and laws impairing contracts prohibited. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 12. Imprisonment for debt; property exemption. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this state, but this shall not prevent the legislature from providing for imprisonment, or holding to bail, persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability. The amount of such exemption shall be determined by law. Provided, however, that all property so exempted shall be liable to seizure and sale for any debts incurred to any person for work done or materials furnished in the construction, repair or improvement of the same, and provided further, that such liability to seizure and sale shall also extend to all real property for any debt to any laborer or servant for labor or service performed.

Sec. 13. Private property for public use. Private property shall not be taken, destroyed or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured.

Sec. 14. Military power subordinate. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power and no standing army shall be maintained in this state in times of peace.

Sec. 15. Lands allodial; void agricultural leases. All lands within the state are allodial and feudal tenures of every description with all their incidents are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer period than 21 years reserving rent or service of any kind shall be void.

SEPTEMBER 2018

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING

opplicate plates and stickers ARE NOT required when applying for a duplicate title, registration/cab card or lien card. You only need to complete this side of the form, es: Please contact DVS or your local deputy registration to determine fees or for assistance in completing this form. If you are applying by mail, make remittance payable to: driver and Vehicle Services.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: PLEASE READ

DVS will issue a duplicate certificate of title only to the owner or legal representative (power of attorney is required) of the owner named on the original certificate. If the original certificate of title is recovered, it must be returned to DVS.

All data collected on a motor vehicle application are required by law. These data are used to identify your motor vehicle. Failure to provide required data may result in denial of the transfer of ownership, registration of this vehicle, or other requested action. Except for certain uses permitted by federal and state laws, personal information contained in your application may not be disclosed to anyone without your express consent.



igcup **Auto Insurance** Declaration Page

Policy Number:

17555-93-27

Effective:

10/5/2018 12:01 AM

Expiration:

10/5/2019 12:01 AM

Named Insured(s): Eugene Copeland

612 Cook Ave E

Saint Paul, MN 55130

Underwritten By: Illinois Farmers Insurance Company

2245 Sequoia Dr Aurora, IL 60506

Premiums/Fees

Policy Premium

\$37.50 \$1.00

Fees (*also see Information on Additional

Fees below)

Policy Premium and Fees

\$38.50

This is not a bill.

Your bill with the amount due will be mailed separately.

Household Drivers

Name

Driver Status

Eugene Copeland

Covered

Vehicle Information

Veh. # Year/Make/Model/VIN

Coverage

Collision:

Deductible

Limit

1994 Georgie Boy Chev Classic

1GBKP37N5P3320984

Comprehensive:

\$750 Not Covered

Coverage Information

	Limits	Premiums by Vehicle
Coverage	(applicable to all vehicles)	Vehicle 1
Bodily Injury Liability		Not Covered
Property Damage Liability		Not Covered
Medical Coverage		Not Covered
Uninsured Motorist Bodily Injury		Not Covered
Underinsured Motorist		Not Covered
Comprehensive		\$5.50
Collision		Not Covered
Towing and Road Service		Not Covered
Safety Glass-Waiver of Deductible		\$32.00
Total Premium Per Vehicle		\$37.50
► Policy Premium		\$37.50



Declaration Page (continued)

ree Detail	Vehicle 1 Total
State Theft Prevention Fee	\$1.00 \$1.00
Fees	\$1.00
Policy Premium and Fees	\$38.50

Discounts

Discount Type	Applies to Vehicle(s)	Discount Type	Applies to Vehicle(s)
Anti-Lock Brakes	1	Anti-Theft Dvce	1
Auto/Home	1	Multiple Car	1
Prefered Plus	1	EFT	1
Accident Free	1		

Policy and Endorsements

This section lists the policy form number and any applicable endorsements that make up your insurance contract. Any endorsements that you have purchased to extend coverage on your policy are also listed in the coverages section of this declarations document: 56-5043 4th ed.; J6284 1st ed.; J6489 1st ed.; J6684 1st ed.; J6774 1st ed.; J6934 1st ed.; MN024 1st ed.; MN052A 2nd ed.; MN059 1st ed.; MN065 1st ed.; 25-2481 6-12

Other Information

- Vehicle 1 Deductible waived if glass repaired rather than replaced.
- Vehicle 1 Deductible waived for glass loss.
- Motorhome Plus Policy.
- Go Green by logging onto Farmers.com or contacting your Farmers Agent.
- Farmers Friendly Reviews are a great way to make sure you are receiving all the discounts for which you qualify, and identify any
 potential gaps in coverage. Contact your agent to learn more about the policy discounts, coverage options, and other product
 offerings that may be available to you.

Declaration Page (continued)

*Information on Additional Fees

The "Fees" stated in the "Premium/Fees" section on the front apply on a per-policy, not an account basis. The following additional fees also apply:

- 1. Service Charge per installment (In consideration of our agreement to allow you to pay in installments):
 - For Recurring Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) and fully enrolled online billing (paperless): \$0.00 (applied per account)
 - For other Recurring EFT plans: \$2.00 (applied per account)
 - For all other payment plans: \$5.00 (applied per account)

If this account is for more than one policy, changes in these fees are not effective until the revised fee information is provided for each policy.

Countersignature

Authorized Representative

2. Late Fee: \$10.00 (applied per account)

- Returned Payment Charge: \$25.00 (applied per check, electronic transaction, or other remittance which is not honored by your financial institution for any reason including but not limited to insufficient funds or a closed account)
- 4. Reinstatement Fee: \$25.00 (applied per policy)

One or more of the fees or charges described above may be deemed a part of premium under applicable state law.

Let. In the first place; first of

it in a prison; to put in a place of confine a person, or restrain his liber-

The detention of a person contrary to of putting or confining a person in traint of a person's personal liberty; ed upon a person to prevent the free owers of locomotion. It is not a necesdefinition that the confinement should sually appropriated to that purpose; it dity used only for the specific occasion; place without the actual application of ncies of restraint (such as locks or bars), mpulsion and the display of available finement of the person is an "imprisonit be in a prison, or in a private house, bly detaining one in the public streets. tercise or show of force by which person remain where he does not wish to be. hristy, 29 Ill.App.2d 866, 172 N.E.2d 380, olitary confinement.

nent. The unlawful arrest or detention out warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or illy executed, and either in a prison or a corarily for that purpose, or by force and out confinement. False imprisonment unlawful detention of the person of y length of time, whereby he is deprived y. Dupler v. Seubert, 69 Wis.2d d., 631. The unlawful detention of an automobile may be accomplished by illy that he cannot alight.

mmits a misdemeanor if he knowingly er unlawfully so as to interfere substan-3 liberty. Model Penal Code, § 212.3. 'false imprisonment" is the nonconsensuconfinement of a person, without lawful an appreciable length of time, however Newport Beach v. Sasse, 9 Cal.App.3d tr. 476, 480. Restatement, Second, Torts

e arrest; False imprisonment.

istay/. Adherents; followers. Those who take the part of another, either in his erwise.

Unlikely to be true, or to occur, not to be ed. Johnson v. Tregle, La.App., 8 So.2d

t suitable; unfit; not suited to the characplace. Godbey v. Godbey, 70 Ohio App. i 810, 813. Not in accordance with fact, procedure and not in accord with propriegood taste, or good manners. Landry v. , 280 F.Supp. 968, 970.

nulation of actions. In common law ttempt to join in one proceeding inconsist-

ent causes of action. Toms v. Nugent, La.App., 12 So.24 713, 715. This is permitted under Rule of Civil Procedure 8(e)(2).

Improper feuds. In old English law, these were derivative feuds; as, for instance, those that were originally bartered and sold to the feudatory for a price, or were held upon base or less honorable services, or upon a rent in lieu of military service, or were themselves alienable, without mutual license, or descended indifferently to males or females.

Improper influence. Undue influence (q.v.).

Improperly obtained evidence. See Illegally obtained evidence.

Impropriate rector. In ecclesiastical law, commonly signifies a lay rector as opposed to a spiritual rector; just as impropriate tithes are tithes in the hands of a lay owner, as opposed to appropriate tithes, which are tithes in the hands of a spiritual owner.

Impropriation. In ecclesiastical law, the annexing an ecclesiastical benefice to the use of a lay person, whether individual or corporate, in the same way as appropriation is the annexing of any such benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some spiritual corporation, whether sole or aggregate, to enjoy forever.

Improve. To meliorate, make better, to increase the value or good qualities of, mend, repair, as to "improve" a street by grading, parking, curbing, paving, etc.

Improved land. Real estate whose value has been increased by landscaping and addition of sewers, roads, utilities, and the like.

Improved value. Appraisal term encompassing the total value of land and improvements rather than the separate values of each.

Improvement. A valuable addition made to property (usually real estate) or an amelioration in its condition, amounting to more than mere repairs or replacement, costing labor or capital, and intended to enhance its value, beauty or utility or to adapt it for new or further purposes. Generally has reference to buildings, but may also include any permanent structure or other development, such as a street, sidewalks, sewers, utilities, etc. An expenditure to extend the useful life of an asset or to improve its performance over that of the original asset. Such expenditures are capitalized as part of the asset's cost. Contrast with Maintenance and Repair. See also Betterment; Internal improvements; Leasehold improvements

In the law of patents, an addition to, or modification of, a previous invention or discovery, intended or claimed to increase its utility or value. Steiner Sales Co. v. Schwartz Sales Co., C.C.A.Utah, 98 F.2d 999, 1010. It includes two necessary ideas: the idea of a complete and practical operative art or instrument and the idea of some change in such art or instrument not affecting its essential character but enabling it to produce its appropriate results in a more perfect or economical manner.

Improvement bonds. See Bond.

Minnesofo Constitution

vention shall consist of as many delegates as there are members of the house of representatives. Delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as members of the house of representatives and shall meet within three months after their election. Section 5 of Article IV of the constitution does not apply to election to the convention.

Sec. 3. Submission to people of constitution drafted at convention. A convention called to revise this constitution shall submit any revision to the people for approval or rejection at the next general election held not less than 90 days after submission of the revision. If three-fifths of all the electors voting on the question vote to ratify the revision, it becomes a new constitution of the state of Minnesota.

ARTICLE X TAXATION

Section 1. Power of taxation; exemptions; legislative powers. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected for public purposes, but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property, houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, shall be exempt from taxation except as provided in this section. There

ay be exempted from taxation personal property not eeding in value \$200 for each household, individual or head of a family, and household goods and farm machinery as the legislature determines. The legislature may authorize municipal corporations to levy and collect assessments for local improvements upon property benefited thereby without regard to cash valuation. The legislature by law may define or limit the property exempt under this section other than churches, houses of worship, and property solely used for educational purposes by academics, colleges, universities and seminaries of learning.

Sec. 2. Forestation. To encourage and promote forestation and reforestation of lands whether owned

by private persons or the public, laws may be enacted fixing in advance a definite and limited annual tax on the lands for a term of years and imposing a yield tax on the timber and other forest products at or after the end of the term.

Sec. 3. Occupation tax; ores. Every person engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore or other ores in this state shall pay to the state an occupation tax on the valuation of all ores mined or produced, which tax shall be in addition to all other taxes provided by law. The tax is due on the first day of May in the calendar year next following the mining or producing. The valuation of ore for the purpose of determining the amount of tax shall be ascertained as provided by law. Funds derived from the tax shall be used as follows: 50 percent to the state general revenue fund, 40 percent for the support of elementary and secondary schools and ten percent for the general support of the university.

Sec. 4. Motor fuel taxation. The state may levy an excise tax upon any means or substance for propelling aircraft or for propelling or operating motor or other vehicles or other equipment used for airport purposes and not used on the public highways of this state.

Sec. 5. Aircraft. The legislature may tax aircraft using the air space overlying the state on a more onerous basis than other personal property. Any such tax on aircraft shall be in lieu of all other taxes. The legislature may impose the tax on aircraft of companies paying taxes under any gross earnings system of taxation notwithstanding that earnings from the aircraft are included in the earnings on which gross earnings taxes are computed. The law may exempt from taxation aircraft owned by a nonresident of the state temporarily using the air space overlying the state.

Sec. 6. Taconite taxation. Laws of Minnesota 1963, Chapter 81, relating to the taxation of taconite and semi-taconite, and facilities for the mining, production and beneficiation thereof shall not be repealed, modified or amended, nor shall any laws in conflict therewith be valid until November 4, 1989. Laws may be enacted fixing or limiting for a period not extending beyond the year 1990, the tax to be imposed on persons engaged in