

ADMINISTRATIVE TO TRANSPORT OIL AND NATURAL GAS

1.

1982-1983 & 1984-1985
1985-1986 & 1987-1988
1989-1990 & 1991-1992
1993-1994 & 1995-1996
1997-1998 & 1999-2000
2001-2002 & 2003-2004
2005-2006 & 2007-2008
2009-2010 & 2011-2012
2013-2014 & 2015-2016
2017-2018 & 2019-2020
2021-2022 & 2023-2024
2025-2026 & 2027-2028
2029-2030 & 2031-2032
2033-2034 & 2035-2036
2037-2038 & 2039-2040
2041-2042 & 2043-2044
2045-2046 & 2047-2048
2049-2050 & 2051-2052
2053-2054 & 2055-2056
2057-2058 & 2059-2060
2061-2062 & 2063-2064
2065-2066 & 2067-2068
2069-2070 & 2071-2072
2073-2074 & 2075-2076
2077-2078 & 2079-2080
2081-2082 & 2083-2084
2085-2086 & 2087-2088
2089-2090 & 2091-2092
2093-2094 & 2095-2096
2097-2098 & 2099-2100

II. DISCUSSION OF WILL AND CASE

1. The first part of the will is the statement of the testator's intent. This is the most important part of the will, as it determines the validity of the will. The testator must be of legal age, of sound mind, and must not be under any duress or undue influence. The will must be in writing, signed by the testator, and witnessed by two or more competent persons. The will must also be properly executed according to the laws of the state in which it is made.

2. The second part of the will is the distribution of the testator's assets. This is where the testator specifies who will receive the assets and in what amounts. The testator can leave assets to one or more persons, or to a trust. The testator can also specify the conditions under which the assets are to be distributed. For example, the testator can leave assets to a child only if the child is a certain age or has completed a certain education.

3. The third part of the will is the appointment of an executor. The executor is the person who is responsible for carrying out the terms of the will. The testator can choose anyone to be the executor, but it is usually best to choose someone who is trustworthy and capable. The executor should be named in the will, and the will should specify the powers that the executor is to have.

III. COMMENTARY

1. The will is a legal document that is subject to the laws of the state in which it is made. It is important to understand the laws of the state in which the will is made, as they can vary significantly from state to state. For example, some states require that a will be signed by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses, while others require that the will be signed by the testator in the presence of only one witness. It is also important to understand the laws of the state in which the assets are located, as they can also vary significantly from state to state.

2. The will is a document that is subject to challenge. If someone believes that the will is invalid, they can bring a lawsuit to challenge the will. This can be a costly and time-consuming process, so it is important to make sure that the will is properly executed and that the testator is of legal age, of sound mind, and not under any duress or undue influence.

3. The will is a document that is subject to interpretation. If there is any ambiguity in the will, the court will interpret the will according to the laws of the state in which it is made. It is important to make sure that the will is clear and unambiguous, so that there is no doubt about the testator's intent.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. The will is a legal document that is subject to the laws of the state in which it is made. It is important to understand the laws of the state in which the will is made, as they can vary significantly from state to state. For example, some states require that a will be signed by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses, while others require that the will be signed by the testator in the presence of only one witness. It is also important to understand the laws of the state in which the assets are located, as they can also vary significantly from state to state.

2. The will is a document that is subject to challenge. If someone believes that the will is invalid, they can bring a lawsuit to challenge the will. This can be a costly and time-consuming process, so it is important to make sure that the will is properly executed and that the testator is of legal age, of sound mind, and not under any duress or undue influence.

3. The will is a document that is subject to interpretation. If there is any ambiguity in the will, the court will interpret the will according to the laws of the state in which it is made. It is important to make sure that the will is clear and unambiguous, so that there is no doubt about the testator's intent.

V. APPENDIX A - WILL

1. I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that I am of legal age, of sound mind, and not under any duress or undue influence. I am making this will of my own free will and without any coercion or fraud.

2. I hereby declare that I am the sole owner of all the assets that I own, and that I have no other will.

3. I hereby declare that I am making this will in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].

4. I hereby declare that I am making this will in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].

5. I hereby declare that I am making this will in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].

6. I hereby declare that I am making this will in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].

7. I hereby declare that I am making this will in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].

8. I hereby declare that I am making this will in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].

9. I hereby declare that I am making this will in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].

10. I hereby declare that I am making this will in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].