

 **AMERICAN
LEGION**

AUXILIARY

Badger
Girls State

CITIZEN'S MANUAL

JUNE 15-20, 2025

EIGHTIETH SESSION



**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
OSHKOSH CAMPUS**

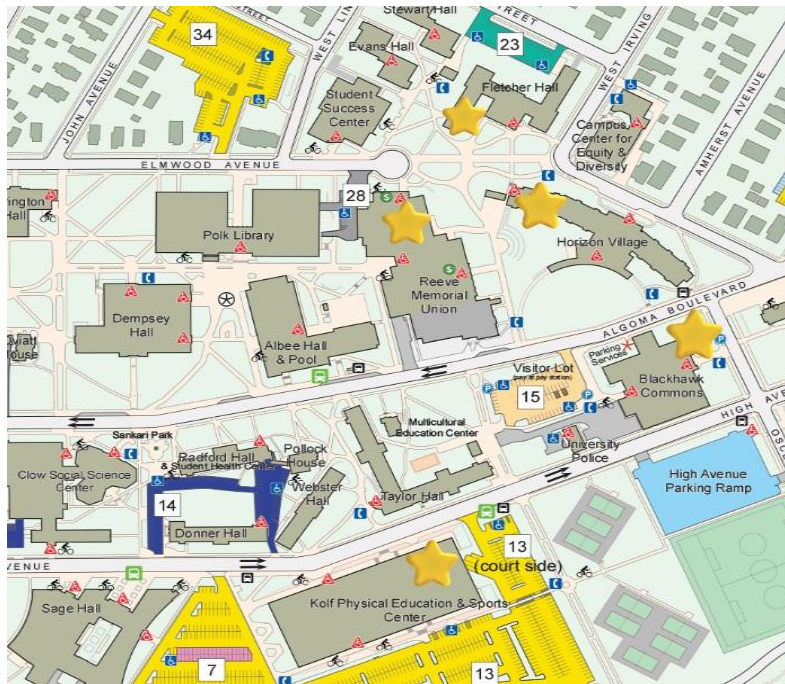
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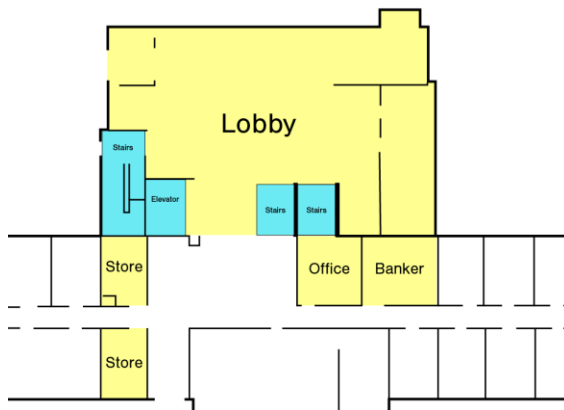


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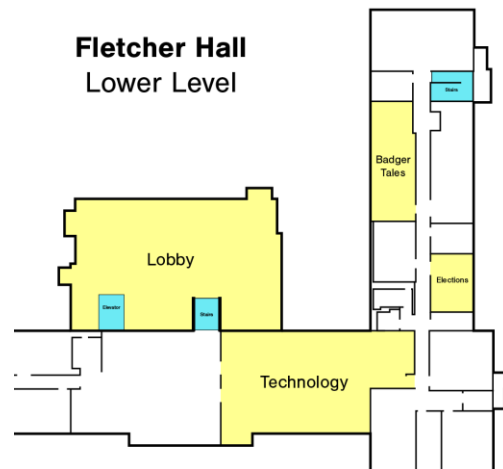
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First Floor

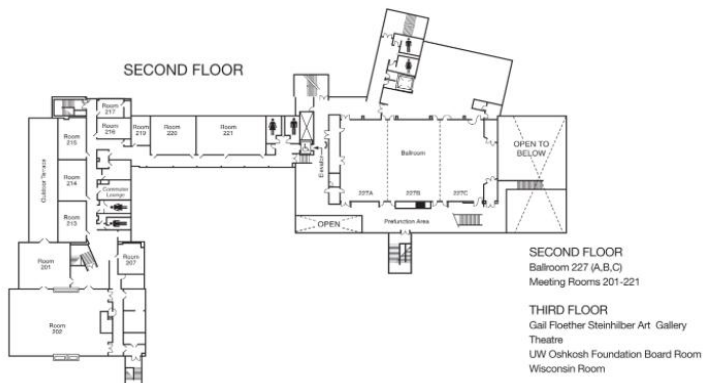


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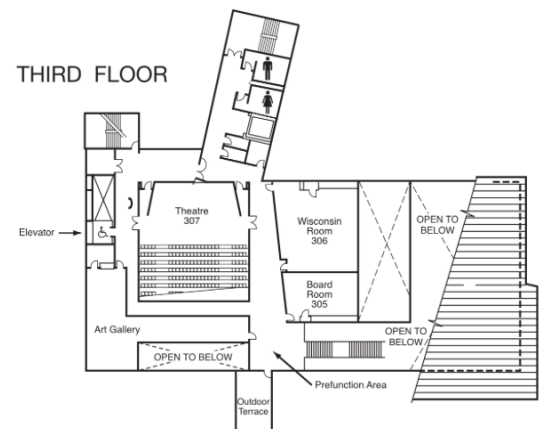
Lower Level



Reeve Memorial Union



THIRD FLOOR





2024 American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Officers

Governor: Alexis Wilson

Lieutenant Governor: Amelia Sikri

Secretary of State: Kaela George

Treasurer: Alivia Whitney

Attorney General: Elin Nielsen

Superintendent of Public Instruction: Alexa Heitkamp

Supreme Court Justice: Elise Hendrickson

2025 American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Committee

Danyelle Thompson, Chairman

Bethany Fredericks, Vice-Chairman

Joanie Dickerson, Executive Director

Jen Leahy, Assistant Executive Director

Department President: Rebecca Mueller

Department Sr. Vice President: Sue Hembrook

Department Americanism Chairman: Diane Burkhhalter

Department Secretary-Treasurer Bonnie Dorniak

Members: Shirley Kuer, Sheryl Polster, SuAnn Pagel-Rast, Theresa Schindler, Delores Woolf

Letters, Citations, and Proclamations

Welcome to the 80th American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State 2025 session.

I want to express my congratulations on being selected to participate in one of the premier programs of our American Legion Auxiliary. We are pleased you have chosen to attend this session to learn about how our government functions and how to take an active part in the process. We hope this opportunity will broaden your horizons, introduce you to new friends, and open the door to a variety of experiences outside your comfort zone.

Serving our Veterans, Military and Each Other from the Depths of our Hearts is our focus for the year. It is our hope that by interacting with our Auxiliary and Legion family you will come to appreciate the service given by our service members, past, present, and future; how these men and women continue to give to our nation, and the sacrifices their families have made to support them. The Auxiliary honors that service and sacrifice by making a difference in their lives, in their families' lives, and the communities in which they live. All our members must be directly related to a veteran or a current service member or have been a service member themselves. This places us in a position to appreciate those who served and the sacrifice of the entire family unit it represents. It is our privilege to continue to honor and serve each other. In that spirit we offer Service, Not Self, to each of you this week.

This will be a busy week as you learn about our democratic process, take personal responsibility as a citizen of the State of Badger, learn to express your opinion about issues, run for office, vote for your peers, and learn about your potential as a leader. We are here to help in any way we can, to shout encouragement from the sidelines, and to serve you from the depths of our hearts.

It is our prayer that you have a successful and meaningful week. Congratulations again on starting an amazing journey!

God Bless you all,
Becky Mueller
American Legion Auxiliary Dept. of WI President

Dear American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Delegates,

Congratulations on being selected as delegates for the 80th session of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State (ALABGS) at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. As you build your mock governments at the city, county and state levels to form the fifty-first State of Badger you will experience democracy in action as you participate in the various meetings throughout the week. Along with the leadership-in-action experience you will develop many new friendships and discover a lot about yourself. Be open to listening to others as you participate in the session with a spirit of civility.

My expectation is that you will take what you learn and experience at ALA Badger Girls State and apply it to your life as an involved citizen of your community, state, and our country. The American Legion Auxiliary is a patriotic organization with many programs that promote veteran family well being, education, community service, and Americanism. The Girls State/Girls Nation is our premier Americanism program.

When you return to your schools, please share your experience with your fellow students. I hope you will consider returning June 2026 as an assistant counselor and remember to apply for the scholarships offered to those who complete the week. Information will be mailed to you at a later date.

I look forward to seeing you at our gatherings.

Joanie Dickerson, Executive Director



Summer 2025

Dear American Legion Auxiliary Girls State Citizen,

Congratulations on your selection to attend American Legion Auxiliary (ALA) Girls State. Attending ALA Girls State is an opportunity afforded to you because of your accomplishments at school and in your community. You were selected because of your leadership ability and character. You join more than one million women who have experienced ALA Girls State since 1937. Many have since become leaders in their communities, states, and across the nation. ALA Girls State presents not only a learning experience, but a chance to meet other students with the same high expectations for their future.

The American Legion Auxiliary Girls State program is a fast-paced immersion into experiencing government. Since this is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, we encourage you to embrace this experience to learn and grow. Now is the time to participate, get involved, run for office, make friends, write a bill, help on someone's campaign, and step out of your comfort zone. You will gain so much from your efforts, and you will have so much more fun being involved. ALA Girls State has the possibility to open doors for scholarships and entrance into military academies and colleges across the country.

America's veterans, and those serving currently in the military, are our true heroes; the sacrifices they and their families have given continue to allow us to live free. The American Legion Auxiliary is an organization of volunteers serving veterans and their families. The American Legion Auxiliary is proud to be the sponsor of this educational program, and we are excited to have you participate.

Your sponsoring American Legion Auxiliary Units have worked to send you to this program, and they will be excited to hear about your week. After your ALA Girls State session, please take the time to share your experiences with your family, friends and school, plus make a special point to thank the onsite volunteers and the American Legion Auxiliary members that sponsored your attendance.

Have a wonderful week! Remember to take pride in our country and its form of government and in yourself. Make the most of the week and embrace the opportunities. At the end of the week, we hope you will have lasting memories and valued friendships.

Congratulations & welcome to ALA Girls State!

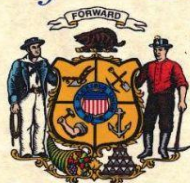
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Trish Ward".

Trish Ward
National President
American Legion Auxiliary
2024-2025

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Valerie Hardy".

Valerie Hardy
National Chair, Girls Nation
American Legion Auxiliary
2024-2025

STATE of WISCONSIN



OFFICE of the GOVERNOR

Proclamation

WHEREAS; American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State teaches the principles of democracy in a representative government and prepares high school students across Wisconsin for civic engagement and active participation in democracy; and

WHEREAS; American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State provides an opportunity for collaboration and working toward a greater collective good while sharing experiences that demonstrate the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of good citizenship; and

WHEREAS; American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State works to instill lifelong skills and appreciation for community and civic participation while inspiring a new generation of leaders;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Tony Evers, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby proclaim June 15 – 20, 2025, as

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY BADGER GIRLS STATE WEEK

throughout the State of Wisconsin, and I commend this observance to all our state's residents.



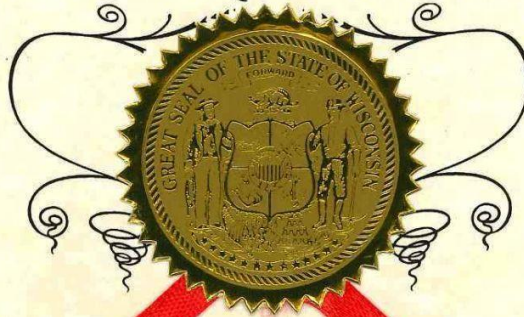
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this 16th day of May 2025.

Tony Evers
TONY EVERS
GOVERNOR

By the Governor:

Sarah Godlewski
SARAH GODLEWSKI
Secretary of State

State of Wisconsin



CITATION BY THE SENATE

KNOW YOU BY THESE PRESENTS:

WHEREAS, American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State is sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary; and

WHEREAS, American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State is organized to prepare young women of Wisconsin for the duties and privileges of citizenship by acquiring them with the functions of government in a democracy and allowing them to participate in the operations of government; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin's reputation for effective and progressive state government is nationally and internationally recognized; now,

THEREFORE, The Members of the Wisconsin Senate, on the motion of Senate President Mary Felzkowski, hereby congratulate the Wisconsin American Legion Auxiliary and the citizens from throughout Wisconsin that will comprise American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State for the week of June 15 - 20, 2025, and commend them for their dedication to the State of Wisconsin.

Mary F. Felzkowski

MARY FELZKOWSKI
President of the Senate

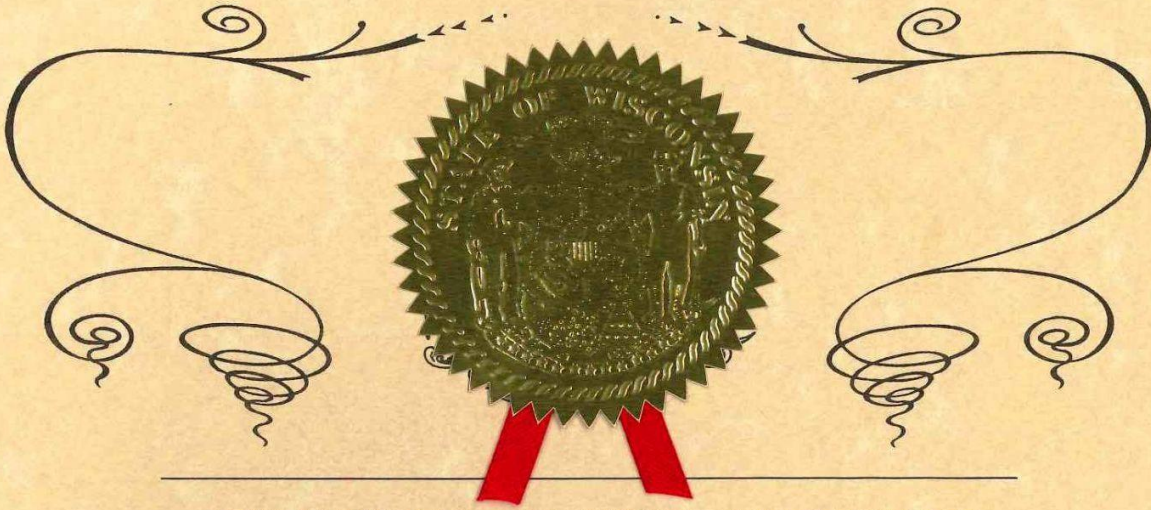
Richard Champagne

RICHARD CHAMPAGNE
Chief Clerk of the Senate

June, 15 2025

Date

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN



CITATION BY THE ASSEMBLY

KNOW YOU BY THESE PRESENTS:

WHEREAS, American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State is sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary; and

WHEREAS, American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State is organized to prepare young women of Wisconsin for the duties and privileges of citizenship by acquainting them with the functions of government in a democracy and allowing them to participate in the operations of government; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin's reputation for effective and progressive state government is nationally and internationally recognized; now,

THEREFORE, the Members of the Wisconsin State Assembly on the motion of Assembly Speaker Robin Vos, do congratulate the Wisconsin American Legion Auxiliary and the citizens from throughout Wisconsin that will comprise Badger Girls State for the week of June 15-20, 2025, and commend them for their dedication to the State of Wisconsin.

Representative Robin Vos
Speaker of the Assembly

Representative Kevin Petersen
Speaker Pro Tempore

STATE CAPITOL
MADISON, WISCONSIN

June 15, 2025
Date

Edward A. Blazel
Assembly Chief Clerk

History of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State

In 1940, a committee was appointed within the Wisconsin Department of the American Legion Auxiliary to investigate the possibility of establishing an American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State in Wisconsin. At this time, Badger Boys State had been in operation for two years and several states had Girls State programs. The 1940 Convention of the Wisconsin American Legion Auxiliary authorized plans to establish the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State. The first session was held in **June of 1941** on the University of Wisconsin Madison campus with 138 girls in attendance.

No sessions were held during the war years of 1943, 1944 and 1945. Sessions resumed in 1946 and have continued without interruption until 2020 due to a worldwide pandemic. No sessions were held in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic. In 1949, the University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Government Affairs became a co-sponsor of the program; this department later merged with the Department of Professional Development and Applied Studies. American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State remained on the Madison campus for 59 years. In 2003, the program moved to the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh campus with housing at Gruenhagen Conference Center and beginning this year, in Fletcher Hall and Horizon Village.

The purpose of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State is to promote an interest in and understanding of the principles of democratic government; to provide high school girls a practical program in citizenship training; and to share with other girls the duties, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship through active participation in the operation of government. The week-long program is based on the study of state, county and city systems of government, including the functions of political parties. The citizens “learn by doing” as they operate their own cities, counties and American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State. Although all of this is done within a short period of time, the elections and government operations are made as realistic as possible. American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State is composed of fourteen cities which are named after native Wisconsin trees and seven counties named after Wisconsinites. In 1941, American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State had four cities and two counties with Native American names. In 2022, the seven counties were renamed after former directors and a Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice.

Over 40,000 girls have attended American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State. The first director of the program was Mary Garner (1941-1949) of Madison; she was succeeded by Vera Hicks (1950-1959) of Dodgeville; Gladys Martin (1960-1979) of Mount Horeb; Eileen Knox (1980-1994) of Brookfield; Jeannine Conradt (1995-2007) of Shiocton; Diane Kranig (2007-2008) of Stevens Point; Delores Woolf (2008-2024) of Platteville, and the current director, Joanie Dickerson of Bagley.

The American Legion Auxiliary operates and funds the program through a non-profit corporation called Badger Girls State, Inc. American Legion Auxiliary Units from throughout Wisconsin sponsor girls to attend American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State. American Legion Posts that do not have an Auxiliary Unit may also be a sponsor.

Many people have shared their knowledge, experience and time, and have made invaluable contributions to the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State program. The educational portion of the session receives assistance from many agencies and individuals. The fee for each delegate is paid by the local sponsoring American Legion Auxiliary unit, American Legion post, contributor, service club, civic group, or school organization. Many businesses, organizations and individuals have served as contributors throughout the history of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State.

How ALA Badger Girls State is Different from the State of Wisconsin

The mythical State of Badger is set-up as realistically as possible and closely follows the structure and workings of the State of Wisconsin. However, due to time and space constraints, the State of Badger differs from the actual framework of Wisconsin government in the following ways:

In **Wisconsin**, the local units of government consist of counties, cities, villages, towns and school districts.

ALA Badger Girls State is made up of counties, cities and city school districts.

Wisconsin has 72 counties. Not all 72 Wisconsin counties have the same number of inhabitants. Populations vary from 4,226 in Menominee County to 916,205 in Milwaukee County. The number of supervisors on the governing board of the county varies from county to county. Counties may employ a registered surveyor in lieu of electing a surveyor and an appointed medical examiner system may be substituted for an elected coroner. All Wisconsin counties are required to have a central administrative officer, which is an elected “county executive”, a “county administrator” appointed by the county board, or an elected or appointed official designated to serve as “administrative coordinator”, which is usually the county board chairperson.

ALA Badger Girls State has 5 counties made up of 2 cities governed by a board of supervisors, county board chairman and county executive.

Wisconsin’s 190 cities, 415 villages and 1,883 towns are incorporated under general law. There are 1,514 unincorporated communities. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. In general, the minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 residents for an isolated village and 2,500 for a metropolitan village located in a more densely settled area. For cities, the minimums are 1,000 and 5,000, respectively, but an existing village that exceeds 1,000 population may opt for city status. Depending on population, a city may be assigned to one of four classes, but the city must initiate the change from one class to another when its population changes. For example, Milwaukee currently is the only “first class” city. Although Madison meets the population requirements to change from “second class” to “first class”, it has not chosen to do so.

Wisconsin cities currently use two forms of executive organization. The vast majority have a mayor and a city common council, but 10 operate under a council-manager system, in which the council selects the manager to serve as chief executive. In those cities with the mayor-council form of government, 35 have appointed full-time city administrators and 36 have part-time administrators. In most villages, executive power is vested in the village president, who presides over the village board of trustees and votes as an ex officio trustee, but 8 villages use a village manager form of government. An additional 71 have created full- or part-time village administrators.

ALA Badger Girls State has no villages or towns but has 10 cities each having 4 wards and governed by a mayor and city common council system.

There are 421 school districts with 2,190 public schools and 799,230 public school students in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the system administrators.

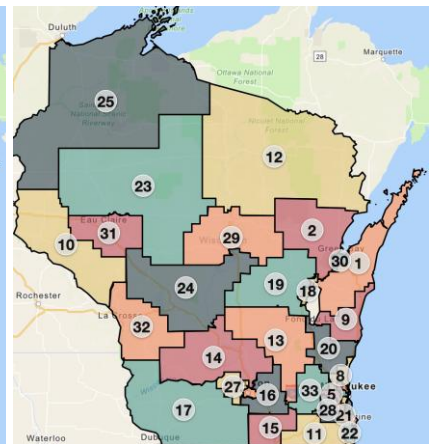
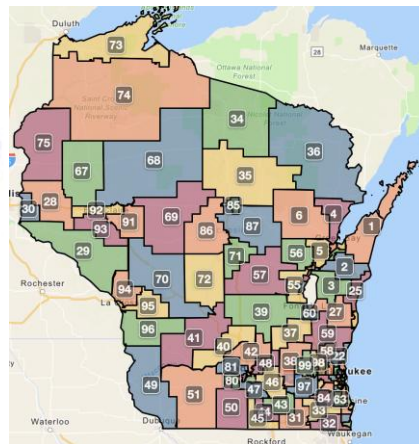
ALA Badger Girls State has one school district in each city with 5 school board members. They appoint system administrators and create a budget.

The **Wisconsin** Senate has 33 members, with one senator elected from each Senate District. The Wisconsin Assembly has 99 members, with one representative elected from each Assembly District. Each Senate District is made up of 3 Assembly Districts. The district boundaries are drawn to provide approximately the same number of residents in each district.

ALA Badger Girls State Senate has 20 members and the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Assembly has 30 members. Each city has 2 Senate Districts and 3 Assembly Districts.

In **Wisconsin**, the legislature does the majority of its work in committees. The Senate has 21 Standing Committees, while the Assembly has 47. There are 10 Joint Standing Committees composed of members from both the Senate and the Assembly.

ALA Badger Girls State Senate and Assembly each have various standing committees and joint standing committees.



<https://maps.legis.wisconsin.gov>

All **Wisconsin** Legislators are affiliated with a Political Party. Wisconsin has 5 recognized political parties: Constitution, Democratic, Libertarian, Republican and Wisconsin Green. Each party has its own officers and platform or statement of its principles and objectives. Parties are organized exclusively for political purposes under whose name candidates appear on a ballot at any election. All members of a particular party in the legislature form that party's caucus to help the party members maintain a unified position on critical issues.

ALA Badger Girls State has two political parties: Nationalists and Federalists. All American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State citizens are randomly assigned to a political party. Each party will form a party platform and candidates will run for Senate, Assembly and State Offices by political party.

Parliamentary Procedure

PRINCIPLES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE:

1. Equal rights, privileges and obligations of members
2. Full and free debate
3. One subject at a time
4. Majority rule with minority and individual rights protected
5. Decorum and orderly transaction of business
6. Basis of procedure - the main motion

Parliamentary Procedure is a "means" and not an "end."

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

1. Call to order
2. Opening exercises (if held)
3. Roll call (if required)
4. Minutes, read and approved
5. Reports (Officers, Board, Standing Committees, Delegates' Reports)
6. Unfinished business
7. New business
8. Announcements
9. Adjournment

MOTION: "A formal proposal ... so that the assembly takes certain action." All business must be brought before an assembly in the form of a motion. There are four types of motions: main, incidental, subsidiary and privileged (see next page).

PRESENTATION AND DISPOSITION OF A MOTION:

1. Member rises and addresses the chair
2. Member is recognized by chair
3. Member states motion - - **"I move that "**
4. Motion is seconded by another member (if required)
5. Chair "states" the question on the motion
6. Members debate the motion
7. Chair puts question to vote
8. Announcement of results of vote

METHODS OF VOTING:

1. Voice vote (yes and no/ay and nay)
2. Unanimous consent
3. Show of hands (or rising vote)
4. Mail
5. Proxy
6. Ballot
7. Roll call

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

The motions named "privileged" or "subsidiary" below have precedence or rank that determines when they may be brought before the group. The chair will allow only one question to be considered at a time.

This question will be the one of highest rank, the last one received, and that one becomes the “immediately pending question.” The other motions are “pending questions,” and each takes its turn according to its rank. The main motion is the most important but last in precedence. The other motions on the floor must be disposed of first in order that the main motion can be disposed of in a manner that will accurately reflect the will of the group. Rank or precedence, then, operates to facilitate an orderly and smooth handling of business.

MOTION	PURPOSE	MAY INTERRUPT A SPEAKER	MOVER MUST BE RECOGNIZED	REQUIRES A SECOND	DEBATABLE	VOTE REQUIRED	AMENDABLE
Privileged Motions (take precedence over all other motions) 5. Adjourn to specific time 4. To adjourn 3. To make a recess 2. Question of Privilege 1. Call for orders of day	To set time of next meeting To dismiss the meeting To dismiss for given period To make a request during debate To demand assembly to conform to Established of business and the Announced program	No No No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes No No	Yes Yes Yes No No	No No No No No	Majority Majority Majority Chair None	Yes No Yes No No
Incidental Motions: To appeal a decision of the chair To call for a division of the house To raise a point of order To object to consideration To divide motion To withdraw a motion To suspend rules To close nominations To rise for parliamentary inquiry To rise for information	To obtain vote reversing the chairman To ascertain correct vote To correct a parliamentary error To prevent consideration of a motion To consider in separate parts To remove from floor To permit action contrary to standing rules To prevent admission of additional candidates To ascertain proper procedure To ascertain status of business	Yes Yes Yes Yes No No No No Yes Yes	Yes No No No Yes Yes Yes Yes No No	Yes No No No Yes No Yes Yes No No	No No No No No No No No No No	Majority None Chair 2/3 Majority Majority 2/3 2/3 None None	No No No No Yes No No Yes No No
Subsidiary Motions: 8. To table 7. To previous question 6. To limit or extend limits of debate 5. To postpone to a certain time 4. To refer to a committee 3. To amend an amendment 2. To amend a substitute 1. To postpone indefinitely	To deter action To close debate and force vote To control length of time for discussion To defer action, or to create special order To allow consideration for house by special group To clarify an amendment To modify a motion To suppress action	No No No No No No No No	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Majority 2/3 2/3 2/3 Majority Majority Majority Majority	No No Yes Yes Yes No Yes No
Main Motion: The bill or resolution	To introduce business	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
Renewal Motions: To reconsider To reconsider, and have entered on minutes To rescind To take from the table	To reopen debate and consideration To enter on minutes for subsequent reconsideration To reverse earlier action To return to consideration previously deferred	No No No No	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes No	Majority Majority Majority Majority	No No Yes No

Source: Jersey Girls State Pre-Session Orientation Booklet. 2017

<https://app.box.com/s/ju3wmojue1sfid2d28jl7smhd1tjm2w46/1/18720248598/160938099805/1>

AMENDMENTS

Amendments are used to modify the wording and, within limits, the meaning of a pending motion before the pending motion itself is acted upon. The motion to amend should exactly describe the steps necessary to change the wording of the motion rather than simply stating the desired result.

FORM: "I move to amend the motion by (inserting, striking, or striking & inserting) the words (specify words) (where/location of words).

EXAMPLES: (Main Motion " that the club purchase a new typewriter.")

Correct: "I move to amend the motion by striking the word 'typewriter' and inserting the word 'computer'."

Incorrect: "I move that the club should buy a 'computer' instead of a 'typewriter' ."

Correct: "I move to amend the motion by inserting the word 'electronic' between the words 'new' and 'typewriter'."

Incorrect: "I move that the typewriter be an electronic one."

Parli Pro Play

Batgirl Cinderella Curly Foogy Goofy Heidi Joker Members Mickey Minnie Moe
 Newy President Robin Secretary Spidy Winnie

President: Is there any new business?

Moe: *Raises her hand.*

President: The chair recognizes Moe.

Moe: *Rises.* Madam President, I move for the Walnut Council to purchase a new gavel for the Mayor of the Walnut Council.

Winnie: I second the motion.

President: A motion has been made and seconded to purchase a new gavel for the President of the Walnut Council. Is there any discussion?

Curly: *Raises her hand.*

President: The chair recognizes Curly.

Curly: *Rises.* Madam President, do we know how much a new gavel will cost?

President: The chair refers this question to Moe.

Moe: *Rises.* Madam President, I have found the cost to be about \$24 if ordered locally.

Cinderella: *Raises her hand.*

President: The chair recognizes Cinderella.

Cinderella: *Rises.* Madam President, I feel this is unnecessary since you already have a gavel. Is there a particular reason why we should be getting a new one?

President: The chair refers this question to Moe.

Moe: *Rises.* The President has expressed frustration that the little metal decoration on it is too loose.

Minnie: *Raises her hand.*

President: The chair recognizes Minnie.

Minnie: *Rises.* I move to amend the previous motion by replacing the words “Mayor of the Walnut Council” with the words “Mayor of all city councils”.

Mickey: I second the motion.

President: A motion has been made and seconded to amend the previous motion by replacing the words “Mayor of the Walnut Council” with the words “Mayors of all city councils” Madame Secretary could you repeat the amended motion for us?

Secretary: A motion has been amended to read, to purchase new gavels for Mayors of all city councils”.

President: Thank you Madam Secretary. Is there any discussion?

Goofy: *Raises her hand.*

President: The chair recognizes Goofy.

Goofy: *Rises.* Madam President, is there a need for all cities to have a new gavel?

Newy: *Raises her hand.*

President: The chair recognizes Newy.

Newy: *Rises.* Madame President, they could surely use one for the Redwood city council meetings.

Foogy: *Raises her hand.*

President: The chair recognizes Foogy.

Foogy: *Rises.* Madame President, not all councils hold regular city meetings and this would be a waste of money.

President: Is there any further discussion?

President: Seeing none, we will vote on the motion to amend the previous motion by replacing the words “Mayor of the Walnut Council” with the words “mayors of all city councils”. Madame Secretary, please restate the amended motion for us.

Secretary: To purchase new gavels for mayors of all city councils.

President: Thank you Madam Secretary. All in favor, signify by saying aye.

Members: Aye.

President: All those opposed, signify by saying nay.

President: The motion to amend fails.

Heidi: *Rises.* I call for a division. *(May interrupt the speaker and does not need a second.)*

Batgirl: I second that.

President: A point of order, a call for division does not need a second. Thank you Heidi for realizing that you do not need to be recognized for a call of division. A call for division means we will be taking a hand vote. All in favor of the amendment, please signify by raising your hand.

Members: *Hands up.*

President: All opposed to the amendment, please signify by raising your hand.

Members: *Hands up.*

President: The motion fails.

President: The current motion on the floor is to purchase a new gavel for the Walnut Council Mayor. Is there any discussion?

President: (*Curly raises her hand.*) The chair recognizes Curly.

Curly: *Rises.* 24 bucks ain't gonna break our bank. Let's go for it.

Robin: *Rises.* I move the previous question. (*May interrupt the speaker and needs a second.*)

Batgirl: I second that.

Heidi: *Rises.* Point of order Madame President. Does that motion need a second?

President: Thank you Heidi. Yes a motion to move the question does need a second. It has been moved and seconded to vote on the previous question. We need a 2/3 vote. All in favor of voting on the previous question, please signify by raising your hand.

Members: *Hands up.*

President: All those opposed?

Members: *Hands up.*

President: Motion carries. We will vote on the motion to purchase a new gavel for the Walnut Council Mayor. All in favor signify by saying aye.

Members: Aye.

President: All those opposed.

Members: Nay.

President: The ayes have it, the motion carries. Is there any other new business?

Spidy: *Raises her hand.*

President: *Rises.* The chair recognizes Spidy.

Spidy: I motion to sponsor a hero appreciation day.

President: Spidy please correct your motion.

Spidy: *Rises.* I move to sponsor a hero appreciation day.

President: Thank you Spidy. Is there a second to the motion?

Joker: I second the motion.

President: It has been moved and seconded to sponsor a hero appreciation day. Is there any discussion?

Moe: *Raises her hand.*

President: The chair recognizes Moe.

Moe: *Rises.* They deserve a lot of appreciation. Let's go for it. Let's even get it done for the first day of summer.

President: Is there any further discussion? Seeing none we will vote on the motion to sponsor a hero appreciation day. All in favor signify by saying aye.

Members: Aye.

President: All those opposed?

Members: Nay.

President: Motion carries. Spidy and Joker will chair and co-chair the committee. Are there any other members interested in being on this committee, we need a citizen from each ward. Ward 1?

Moe: *Raises her hand.*

President: Thank you Moe. Ward 2?

Batgirl: *Raises her hand.*

President: Thank you Batgirl. Ward 3?

Heidi: *Raises her hand.*

President: Thank you Heidi. Ward 4?

Curly: *Raises her hand.*

President: Thank you Curly. Anyone else?

Members: *Raise hands.*

President: Thank you Foogy and Minnie. Chair Spidy, please be prepared to report at our next meeting.

Mickey: *Rises.* Madame President I rise to a question of privilege. Could our members please speak a little louder as the animals in the forest are very noisy here.

President: Thank you Mickey. Will everyone please try to speak a little louder. Is there any other new business?

Winnie: *Rises.* Madame President, point of information. Was a quorum established for this meeting?

President: Yes Winnie, our Correspondence Secretary confirmed at the beginning of our meeting that over half of our voting members are present. Thank you. Any other new business?... Seeing none, may I have a motion to adjourn?

Foogy: *Rises.* I move that we adjourn.

Mickey: I second that.

President: This meeting stands adjourned. Thank you.

Local and State Government

You will be studying city, county and state government based on Wisconsin Laws. All citizens will take part in all three levels of government since you live in a city and a county in the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State. The government and its laws will be yours. **You are eligible to be a candidate for only one elected office on one of the levels of government (as listed below).**

Badger Girls State is divided into five counties and ten cities, as follows:

COUNTIES	CITIES
Abrahamson	Balsam and Birch
Conradt	Butternut and Cedar
Garner	Elm and Hemlock
Hicks	Hickory and Maple
Knox	Oak and Pine

City Officials elected in each of the 10 cities in a non-partisan election:

Badger Girls State cities use the Mayor-Council form of organization.

Mayor
 City Clerk
 City Treasurer
 City Attorney
 Municipal Judge
 4 aldermen (one per ward)
 5 members of the Board of Education (one per ward and one at large)

County Officials elected in each of the 5 counties in a partisan election:

County Executive (non-partisan)	Clerk of Court
County Clerk	District Attorney
County Treasurer	Register of Deeds
Sheriff	Surveyor
Coroner	8 county board supervisors (non-partisan)
	Circuit Judge (non-partisan)

* The 8 Supervisors will make up the County Board of Supervisors who are responsible for running the County Government and representing the citizens on business brought before the County Board. Supervisors are elected on the county ballot from throughout the county

State Officials elected in a partisan and non-partisan election, as noted:

Partisan:	Governor	Attorney General
	Lieutenant Governor	Senators (10 for 10 senate districts)
	Secretary of State	Representatives (30 for 30 assembly districts)
	State Treasurer	

Non-partisan: State Superintendent of Public Instruction
 Supreme Court Justice

Running for Office at American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State

Who is eligible to run for office? Any girl who is a citizen of ALABGS and a resident of the city, county or district to be served may run for office. However, a girl CANNOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR TWO OFFICES AT THE SAME TIME and she cannot hold two ELECTIVE offices. A girl elected to one office or circulating nomination papers may not run for any other office. She cannot be a registered lobbyist and at the same time hold office in the legislature. At ALABGS, the political parties will nominate from within their own membership for the partisan county offices and for the Senate and Assembly. Citizens running for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General run under their party affiliation, but are not nominated by their party members.

How does a candidate get on the ballot? (also see chart on next page)

Candidates for **CITY OFFICES** (non-partisan) will be nominated at the City Caucuses on Sunday. The names of the two candidates for each office getting the plurality vote within each city will go on the non-partisan ballot. They are required to file nomination papers.

Candidates for **SENATE AND ASSEMBLY** offices will be nominated from within their party at the County Caucus on Monday. The candidate receiving the plurality vote within the political party for each office will be the party candidate on the ballot. Each candidate in each party for each office must file nomination papers. Each candidate (whether elected or not) must also submit a Financial Statement to the Secretary of State during her office hours.

Candidates for **COUNTY OFFICES** (including the non-partisan offices of Circuit Judge and County Supervisor) will be nominated from within their party at County Caucuses on Monday. The candidate receiving the plurality vote within the political party for each office will be the party candidate on the County ballot. Each candidate in each party for each office must file nomination papers. These candidates do not complete Financial Statements.

Candidates for **STATE OFFICES** will be able to obtain nomination papers from their city counselor on Sunday evening during the City Caucus meeting. Candidates must circulate and file their own nomination papers to establish candidacy on Monday at either 6:00–7:00 p.m. with the Badger Elections Commission, or before or after the 9:00 p.m. General Assembly on Monday evening with the Political Party Counselors in Fletcher Hall Main Lobby or Horizon Village outside the elevator. Candidates failing to circulate and file their own nomination papers will be disqualified from the office and any further elected or appointed positions, including Girls Nation Senator. Only registered candidates may speak at their Party Conventions (no nominations from the floor). The candidate for each office who wins the Primary election (by plurality) in each party becomes the party candidate in the General Election.

Signatures are required on all nomination papers.

- Names must be signed as listed on the official BGS citizen directory.
- You may sign only one nomination paper for each office.
- City alderman and county supervisor nomination papers must be signed only by residents of the same city ward as the candidate.
- Senate and Assembly nomination papers must be signed only by residents of the same Senate/Assembly district and the same political party.
- State candidates (except Superintendent of Public Instruction and Supreme Court Justice) nomination papers must be signed by members of the same political party.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction and Supreme Court Justice nomination papers may be signed by members of either political party.

Nominations and Elections

Level of Government	City	Senate & Assembly	County	State Officers
When nominated?	City Caucus Sunday 7:30 p.m.	County Caucus Monday	County Caucus Monday	Circulate nomination papers. Sunday after City Caucus from city counselor
Who can nominate?	City or ward resident	party member in county within district	party member in district	*party members via signatures
Nomination papers required?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All candidates circulate their own nomination papers.				
Signatures required?	3	5 own party and county	3 own party and district	30 *own party
Where to file a nomination paper?	City Counselor during caucus.	Counselor in charge of caucus.	Counselor in charge of caucus.	Badger Elections Commission or after 9:00 p.m. County Election
Financial Statement required?	no	**yes	no	**yes
Primary Election:	at City Caucus (Sunday 7:30)	at County Caucus (Monday 10:00 Feds or 1:00 Nats)	at County Caucus (Monday 10:00 Feds or 1:00 Nats)	Tuesday 4:35 p.m. (ballot)
General Election	Monday 9:00 a.m. (ballot)	Monday 4:40 p.m. (ballot)	Monday 9:00 p.m. (ballot)	Wednesday 10:00 a.m. (ballot)

*Nomination papers for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Supreme Court Justice may be signed by members of either party (non-partisan offices).

**All Financial Statements must be filed with Secretary of State on Thursday, whether or not elected to office

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial reports prevent secrecy and ensure that the public may know the financial backers of the candidates. These reports must be filed with the Secretary of State by all state candidates (including Senate and Assembly) on Thursday morning. The sample Financial Statement in the manual is a guideline for making out the report. The candidate is responsible for her own report.

Campaign Guidelines and Speeches

- ✓ All campaign activities will be conducted responsibly, in good taste, and with due respect to fairness and the rights of others.
- ✓ No citizen may engage in campaign activities (including posting or distribution of campaign materials) before nominations are held for the office sought. In the case of state offices, campaigning begins when the candidate is circulating her nomination papers.
- ✓ Only paper provided by ALABGS and available from your city counselor may be used to create campaign materials. Magic markers and crayons are provided. No glitter, fabrics, spray paint, pictures, etc. allowed. (If in doubt, ask the city counselor.)
- ✓ Campaign promotional materials may consist of posters, handbills, door knob hangings, handout cards, sandwich boards and (worn) signs.
- ✓ Pre-printed campaign materials, photocopies, photographs, magazine/newspaper illustrations, gifts/treats and purchased items of any kind are prohibited.
- ✓ Campaign posters will be confined to city areas in Fletcher Hall/Horizon Village only (hallways, rooms, bathrooms). Campaign posters or other campaign materials are NOT allowed in the basement or first floor public areas, the stairwells or elevators at Fletcher Hall/Horizon Village, nor in the city lounges at Fletcher Hall/Horizon Village. Only campaign materials worn on the person are allowed outside of Fletcher Hall/Horizon Village. No campaign materials will be published in Badger Tales.
- ✓ No campaigning or posters (within 10 feet of the polling places) allowed during elections.
- ✓ ALABGS rules and/or schedule may not be violated to pursue campaign activities.
- ✓ Candidates will be held responsible for the posting, distribution and removal of campaign materials, all aspects of their campaign, as well as clean-up of litter created by their campaign materials within 24 hours after the election unless that candidate will be on another ballot (i.e., General State Election) for the same office.
- ✓ Failure to follow campaign rules could result in the candidate being barred from holding an elected or appointed position and could even result in immediate dismissal.

Campaign speeches will be given for all city, county and state offices. City candidates will give a speech at the City Caucus. Candidates for Senate, Assembly and County will give a speech at the Meet Your Candidates session on Monday afternoon. State office candidates for the five partisan offices will speak at their Party Convention. State office candidates for the two non-partisan offices will speak at both Party Conventions. The length of the speeches will be determined by the counselor in charge.

Some tips/rules regarding campaign speeches:

1. Give your name. Tell what office you are seeking.
2. Let the voters know some of the duties of that office.
3. Mention your qualifications as they relate to the office.
(Speaking ability; job training; organizational ability; school, church or community activities; positions you have held in organizations; knowledge of parliamentary procedure, etc.).
4. Tell what you would do if elected.
5. Close speech with one good summary sentence, your name and the office you are seeking.
6. Stay within the time limit.
7. No props are permitted (if uncertain, ask your counselor).

Notary Public

If your city is alphabetically first in your county, then your Notary Public is to be a Federalist.

If your city is alphabetically last in your county, then your Notary Public is to be a Nationalist.

1. Attend the instruction session on Sunday at 4:45 with your city election commission.
2. Report to your City Caucus on Sunday early so you can verify that citizens have correctly completed the backside of their citizen manual as a form of voter registration. Put a "I am a registered voter." sticker on citizen manuals that are verified. Citizens must present their manual as proper identification when they vote. Verify that the name, address, district numbers, and party match what you have on your polling list.
3. Assist City Counselor with *Nomination Papers* throughout the week. After you have verified that nomination papers are correct, you should stamp them with your BGS Notary Public stamp. Please do not waste ink with frivolous stamping. **The BGS Notary Public Stamp MUST BE RETURNED to the city counselor at the end of the week for next year.**
 - a. Any candidate running for office will need you to stamp their nomination paper. You are verifying that the name on the paper matches EXACTLY the name on their nametag (no nicknames) and that name is very legible. Also verify the address information on the nomination paper matches the information on the back of the citizen manual. Please ask the girls to PRINT names and addresses on the information portion of the nomination papers.
 - b. All candidates circulate their own nomination papers.
 - i. For city and county office, 3 signatures are required
 - ii. For Senate and Assembly, 5 signatures are required.
 - iii. For State Constitutional Office, 30 for State Constitutional officers.
 - c. City and County and Senate and Assembly nomination papers may be signed by any one of the counselors assigned to that particular caucus.
 - d. Nomination papers for State Constitutional office may only be signed by the City Counselor.
4. Each girl may only sign one paper for each office. If the office is a partisan position, then all signatures must be of the same party affiliation as the candidate.

How to Become a Notary Public in Wisconsin

A notary public is an individual issued a Commission by the Governor and the Department of Financial Institutions to serve the public as an impartial witness, performing notarial acts as are allowed or required by law. Who can become a Notary?

Applicants must meet the following requirements to become a Notary in Wisconsin:

- Be a resident of the U.S.
- Be at least 18 years old
- Have at least the equivalent of an eighth-grade education
- Be familiar with the duties and responsibilities of being a Notary Public
- Not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor violating the public trust unless the conviction has been expunged or pardoned
- NOTE: Under current law, persons convicted in state or federal court of a felony, or persons convicted of a misdemeanor involving a violation of the public trust, may not be commissioned as Notaries Public for the State of Wisconsin unless they have been pardoned of the conviction.

<https://www.nationalnotary.org/wisconsin/how-to-become-wisconsin-notary>.



Voting Procedures

Polling places are set up in each city hall meeting room or city lounge. Each citizen will vote in her city or county for all elections. The City Counselor will coordinate the operation of elections using members of the city Badger Elections Commission (who are not on the ballot for that election) -- a Clerk and two inspectors. The Clerk and Inspectors will be on duty 10 minutes before the polls are open in order to have materials ready. The American flag will designate the official polling place and should be displayed in that area.

At the specified time for opening the polls, the Chief Inspector of Elections checks the polling list to make sure it is up to date. Then the Inspector announces publicly and loudly that the polls are open by calling out, **“Hear ye, hear ye, these (city name) polls are now open.”**

Before voting, a citizen is required to give her name to the Election Clerk who has the citizen initialize the registry by her name on the poll list. The voter indicates her governmental subdivision (city ward, senatorial district, assembly district) as may be required for the election in which she is participating.

At American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State city elections are non-partisan, but you will stick to your party affiliation for county and state levels until the General Election. So, at the Tuesday primary elections there will be two ballots--Nationalist and Federalist. Online, select the ballot of your assigned party. At the General Election you may cross party lines and vote for whichever candidate you prefer regardless of party or vote a straight party ticket if you choose.

*** * ALL ALABGS CITIZENS ARE EXPECTED TO VOTE AT ALL ELECTIONS * ***

One minute before the official time set for closing the polls, the Inspector will call in a loud voice: **“These polls will close in one minute.”** At closing time all citizens who have ballots in their hands will be allowed to mark them. The Inspector announces, **“Hear ye, hear ye, the (city name) polls are now closed.”** As soon as all ballots have been cast, and the polls have been declared closed, the Inspector closes all voting files preparation for counting. The files are turned over to the Counselor in charge. The citizen Election Commission (Inspector, Election Clerk and Ballot Clerk) may assist with the City Election results if a tie occurs.

Election Results:

1. All election results will be posted by the Badger Elections Commission Office.
2. Since scheduled time limitations preclude any re-balloting, ties will be broken by established procedures (posted in the Badger Elections Commission Office).

Elections in Wisconsin

<https://myvote.wi.gov/en-us/>

How Elections Are Administered

Eight separate chapters of the Wisconsin Statutes -- Chapters 5 through 12 -- deal exclusively with matters related to elections.

(<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/8>) Overall responsibility for their administration rests with the Badger Elections Commission, an agency created in 1974.

The Board monitors the administration of all election laws, prescribes the ballots and forms used in all elections, sets administrative policies and procedures for conducting all elections, and may act on complaints that the election laws have been violated.



The actual administration of elections is a responsibility of the more than 2,000 city, village, town and school district clerks in Wisconsin. The role of each clerk took on added importance in 1974 with enactment of state laws governing the conduct of election campaigns and the management of campaign finances. City, village and town clerks are also expected to train and supervise the work of the Election Inspectors, Election and Ballot clerks, and Registration Deputies who manage activities at a polling place on election day. County clerks, in addition to other tasks related to elections, provide valuable help to municipal clerks, print and distribute many of the ballots used in elections, offer technical assistance, and sometimes conduct special training programs for municipal clerks and other election officials.

Only when special school district elections are held is it likely one would find a school district actually conducting its own election. A school district usually provides each municipal clerk with ballots related to school district offices or referendum questions. These ballots are cast at polling places that normally serve cities, villages and towns within a school district's boundaries.

Kinds of Elections Held in Wisconsin

During a year, it's possible there may be as many as four elections held in a municipality. These elections may involve state offices, local offices or both.

- A. Spring Primary Election
- B. Spring General Election.
- C. Fall Primary Election.
- D. Fall General Election.
- E. Special Elections.

Getting on the Ballot

Eligible electors of a Wisconsin town or village may meet in open caucus to select their candidates for various local offices: board member, clerk, treasurer, assessor and constable. Once selected, each candidate's name will be placed on the spring election ballot. The caucus substitutes for a primary election in some towns and villages. For most other offices in Wisconsin -- partisan and nonpartisan -- nomination papers are circulated and signed by qualified electors. State laws tell how many signatures are required for different offices.

Who May Vote?

When Wisconsin became a state in 1848 voting was restricted to white males over 21 years of age. U.S. citizenship was not a legal requirement until 1908. Other changes were intended to broaden participation in elections. Black males received the right to vote in 1849; voting rights were extended to women in 1920 and to those in the 18-21 age group in 1971. Today if a person is 18 years of age or older on election day, a U.S. citizen, and a resident of the election district for ten days before an election, he/she is generally entitled to cast a ballot.

The question of residency stirs more controversy than any other; for example, some electors may own homes and pay property taxes in more than one election district or use the home of their parents as a permanent address while attending school in another community. As a rule, electors can choose to vote wherever they please -- providing all the requirements are met and they vote in only one district.

Denial of Voting Rights

Certain individuals are denied the right to cast a ballot in Wisconsin because of their condition or what they have done. If a person is found to be insane or mentally incompetent, that person may not vote; only a Circuit Court can make this kind of determination. The same is true of individuals placed under full guardianship because they are unable to manage their own affairs. Conviction for a felony results in the denial of voting rights until a person has restored his or her civil rights. A little known provision in Wisconsin law makes betting on the outcome of an election grounds for denying a person the right to cast a ballot in that election.

Polling Places and Officials

Polling places are usually established in public buildings: municipal centers, schools, libraries and fire stations. There may be one, several or even several dozen polling places in a municipality depending on geographic size and population. In any event, hours during which polling places are open statewide is from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

The election officials at each polling place are nominated and appointed through a process involving the major political parties, the municipal clerk and the governing body. When voting machines are not used, there may be as many as seven election officials, with one being the chief inspector. At polling places where voting machines are used, there will be no ballot clerks. Voting machines must be used at each polling place in municipalities with a population of over 10,000.

Voter registration is required and electors must give their full name and address to the election inspector; if electors refuse, they need not be permitted to vote. Where paper ballots are used, the elector next receives one of each kind of ballot and is shown to a voting booth where the ballots are marked. Only one person may occupy a voting booth except when permitted to have assistance in marking a ballot.

Where voting machines are used, the process of casting a ballot is highly automated. Each elector should carefully read the instructions and study the sample ballot found posted at the entrance to each of these polling places. No matter what method is used to cast and count ballots, an elector may bring a marked, sample ballot into the voting booth as a guide in marking the official ballot.

Absentee Voting

A qualified elector not able to cast a ballot at the polling place on election day may apply to vote by absentee ballot. The request can be made and the ballot marked in the clerk's office or application can be made for the ballot to be sent and then returned by mail. The administrative-legal requirements for voting by absentee ballot are much more complex than casting a ballot at the polling place. As a result, a disproportionate number of absentee ballots must be set aside on election day. Members of the armed forces and certain other individuals who are living away from home may vote in state and local elections by casting a write-in absentee ballot.

Registration to Vote <https://elections.wi.gov/Register>

Anyone wishing to vote in the state of Wisconsin has four options to register:

1. By mail. Up to 20 days before the election. [Registration forms](#) should be mailed to your municipal clerk. You can start your voter registration form online at myvote.wi.gov. Your form must be printed, signed, and mailed or delivered, to your municipal clerk. If you are registering by mail, you can use any of the forms of Proof of residence except a residential lease.
 2. Online. Up to 20 days before the election. Voters who have a valid State of Wisconsin Driver License or State of Wisconsin ID card issued by the Wisconsin Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) can register to vote online at myvote.wi.gov.
To register online, enter your name, date of birth, Driver License, or ID number, and an address that matches what is on file with the Wisconsin DMV. If all of the fields match, you will be able to register to vote completely online. Voters who are not able to match their information with the information in the DMV database will be given the option to register by mail (see below).
 3. In the municipal clerk's office. You may register in-person in your municipal clerk's office up until the Friday before the election at 5:00 p.m. or close of business, whichever is later.
 4. At the polling place on Election Day. You may register at the polls on Election Day.
- ✓ Photo ID is **never** required when registering to vote. However, a Proof of Residence document is always needed when registering to vote in Wisconsin.
 - ✓ Voters **must** reside at their address for at least 28 days by Election Day in order to register to vote. Voters who have moved within Wisconsin less than 28 days before the election must vote from their previous address, either by absentee ballot or at the polling place. Voters who have moved to Wisconsin from another state less than 28 days before an election are only eligible to vote in Presidential elections.
 - ✓ A "corroborating witness" can **no** longer provide Proof of Residence. See the "Proof of Residence" section on this page for a list of Proof of Residence documents.
 - ✓ You **cannot** register the Saturday, Sunday, or Monday before an election, but you can register at the polling place on Election Day.

Wisconsin Voter Registration Form



ALA BGS Voter Registration Application

Please complete legibly
Additional instructions on reverse

Please return your completed form to
your municipal clerk

Qualifications please check each box if <u>YOU</u> :	1	If you cannot check every box, do NOT complete this form <input type="checkbox"/> Are a citizen of the United States <input type="checkbox"/> Have resided at the address provided below for at least 28 consecutive days prior to the election and do not currently intend to move <input type="checkbox"/> Will be at least 18 years old on or before Election Day <input type="checkbox"/> Are not currently serving a sentence including incarceration, parole, probation, or extended supervision for a felony conviction											
Your Name	2	Last _____ Suffix (Jr., II, etc.) _____ First _____ Middle _____											
About You phone number and email are optional	3	Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY) ____ / ____ / ____	Phone Number (____) _____ Email Address _____										
The Address Where You Live your residential voting address, which cannot be a P.O. Box if you do not have a street address, please use the map on the back of this form	4	Street Address _____ Apt/Room # _____ City/Town/Village of _____ WI Zip _____ Mailing Municipality (if different) _____ Are you military or permanent overseas voter? <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Overseas											
Your Mailing Address if different from above	5	Street Address (or P.O. Box) _____ City/State/Country/Zip _____											
Prior Registration Information complete this field if you are updating your registration due to a change in name or address	6	Full Name on Previous Registration _____ Full Address on Previous Registration (if known) _____											
Identification (check the box that applies to you) WI Driver License or ID number required if unexpired and valid. SSN required if DL/ID not valid or never issued	7	<input type="checkbox"/> I have an unexpired and valid WI Driver License or WI DOT issued ID. Provide number and expiration date below _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ Expiration Date ____ / ____ / ____ <input type="checkbox"/> I do not have a valid WI Driver License or WI DOT issued ID Provide the last four digits of your Social Security Number XXX-XX-____ - ____ - ____ - ____ <input type="checkbox"/> I have neither a valid WI Driver License/ID nor a Social Security Number (see back for more information and next steps)											
Proof of Residence military and permanent overseas voters are <u>not</u> required to provide proof of residence	8	<input type="checkbox"/> Voters must provide a proof of residence document when registering to vote. Please check this box to affirm that you are providing a copy of a valid form of proof of residence with this application Examples include: a copy of a valid and unexpired Wisconsin Driver License or ID Card, a utility bill, a paycheck/pay stub, or correspondence from a unit of government (see back of application for additional information and examples)											
Signature and Certification	9	By signing below, I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, I am a qualified elector , having resided at the above residential address for at least 28 consecutive days immediately preceding this election, that I have no present intent to move, and I have not voted in this election. I also certify that I am not otherwise disqualified from voting and that all statements on this form are true and correct. If I have provided false information, I may be subject to fine or imprisonment under State and Federal laws X _____ / ____ / ____ Voter Signature Today's Date											
Falsification of information on this form is punishable under Wisconsin law as a Class I felony													
Assistant if someone assisted you by signing this form, they must complete this section	10	X _____ Assistant Signature Assistant Address											
This Section for Official Use Only													
Proof of Residence Type	WI DL	WI ID	UTIL	BANK/CC	PYCK	STDNT ID	GOV/DOC	LSE	GOV ID	EMPL ID	RES CARE	TAX	HMLSS
Proof of Residence Issuing Entity					Proof of Residence #		Date Complete/POR Received		Election Day Voter Number				
							/ /						
WisVote ID # _____							<input type="checkbox"/> Submitted by Mail		X _____ Official's Signature				
Confidential Elector ID # _____													
Ward	Sch. District	Alder	City. Supr.	Ct. Of App.	Assembly	St. Senate	Congress						

Canvassing the Returns

After, and only after, a polling place closes at 8 p.m. may ballot boxes or voting machines be opened and the votes tallied. This is an open process that must be conducted in full public view for the benefit of candidates, election observers, the news media and any interested citizens. Results are publicly announced at each polling place before being reported to the municipal district and county clerks.

Every candidate seeking elective office must register with the appropriate filing officer. If a candidate creates a personal campaign committee, the committee may register on behalf of their candidate. No matter what state or local elective office is being sought -- no matter if not a penny will be spent during the campaign -- every candidate must register. Filing nomination papers does not satisfy this requirement. Political committees and groups, as well as individuals trying to influence the outcome of an election, must register unless exempt from the requirement by state law.

Financial reporting is another requirement imposed on some candidates for elective office, committees, political action groups and individuals attempting to influence the outcome of an election. This is a particularly complex area of the law, and the rules set for different participants in the electoral process may vary. It should be noted, however, the majority of individuals seeking election to local offices are not required to file financial reports if the amount of money they accept as contributions to their campaign for elective office is under the amount set by state law. Candidates, committees and others required to file periodic financial reports must reveal the source of contributions they receive and how the money was used.

Initiative and Referendum are examples of participatory democracy whereby the voters are directly involved in the process of making the laws which govern them. Under the initiative, voters have the opportunity to decide in a referendum election whether the proposed law will be enacted. A referendum is any election in which the people, through a “yes” or “no” vote, approve or reject a specific proposal.

Recall of elected officials through a process of petition and special election is provided for in the Wisconsin Constitution and Statutes. Though recall is seldom used in Wisconsin, it gives voters the right to vote on elected officials being removed from office if they feel the official responsibilities of the office have been violated. A recall gives voters the right to reconsider their choice of an elected official; however, it does not automatically result in removal of an official from office. It provides an opportunity for voters to require an elected official to run for office again before the expiration of his or her term. An official must be in office for one year before a recall can be initiated. The number of signatures required to trigger a recall is one-quarter of the number of votes cast for governor in the most recent gubernatorial election.

Oath of Office

(Used on city, county and state levels.)

“I, (state your name)__, having been elected or appointed to the office of _____ (title) swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Badger, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.”

Duties and Responsibilities of City Officials

There are 190 cities and 415 villages in Wisconsin. Most of these 605 municipalities use the mayor-council or president-village board form of government. Ten cities use the council-manager form of government and nine villages use the village board-manager form of government. The statutes also provide for the commission form of government, but this form has not been used in Wisconsin since 1957.

While the administration of city government may be organized in several ways, the predominant form is the mayor-council form described in Chapter 62 of the Wisconsin Statutes, known as the "city charter law." It is used in 180 cities in Wisconsin.

Under this form, corporate authority is vested in a common council, consisting of alderpersons generally elected by districts and a mayor elected at large. The council is the policy-making or legislative part of city government, while the mayor is the chief executive officer and directs the administration of the city.

1. Mayor

The mayor is, by statute, a member of the council, presides at its meetings and may vote on measures before the council in the event of a tie vote. The mayor can sign or veto such legislative actions of the council. As chief executive officer of the city, the mayor has a statutory duty to "take care that city ordinances and state laws are observed and enforced and that all city officers and employees discharge their duties." The mayor's authority as chief executive officer is not unlimited. For example, a mayor cannot unilaterally decide what uses are to be made of city property and cannot, without prior council approval, enter into a contract on behalf of the city. Also, a mayor cannot, without prior council approval, expend municipal funds.

The mayor is the head of the police and fire departments, except in cities where the police and fire commission has been granted optional powers by the electorate. In cities without a police and fire commission, the mayor appoints all police officers. The chief of police has command of the police force under the direction of the mayor, and must obey lawful written orders of the mayor and common council.

2. Common Council

The common council is made up of "alderpersons" and the mayor. In contrast to other city officers, the statutes do not provide a list of duties for alderpersons. A common council serves as the legislative arm of city government. It decides policy matters. In addition to enacting ordinances, resolutions and motions, it approves and amends the annual budget, levies taxes, approves the paying of claims made against the city, grants licenses issued by the city, and enters into contracts on behalf of the city. The council also appoints or confirms the appointment of certain city officers.

The council may conduct business at a meeting only when a quorum is present. Two-thirds of all the members of the council constitute a quorum. In cities with five or fewer alderpersons, a majority constitutes a quorum. While the mayor is a member of the council and presides over council meetings, the mayor is not counted in determining whether a quorum is present. Cities may determine the size of their councils.

Councils may adopt rules of parliamentary procedure. The council is the judge of the election and qualification of its members, may compel their attendance, and may fine or expel for neglect of duty. Councils may create as many or as few committees as they wish. Common councils may determine by ordinance the size, organization and powers of council committees.

3. Other City Officers

In addition to the council and the mayor, cities are served by a number of other officials, boards and commissions. The state statutes list the following non-governing body city officers:

- clerk
- health commissioner or board of health
- chief of police
- board of public works
- street commissioner
- treasurer
- police and fire commission
- chief of the fire
- assessor
- municipal judge
- attorney
- engineer
- constable

The city may eliminate some of these offices and it may combine or consolidate many of these offices as it sees fit. The common council may also create additional officers, boards and commissions not mentioned in the statutes.

Under home rule power, a city may decide whether these officers will be elected or appointed and whether the appointments will be by the mayor or the council or by the mayor with council confirmation. The trend has been for cities to remove officials from the ballot. Appointment, rather than election, allows the selection of officers with the necessary skills, education and training to handle the increasingly complex tasks of city government. Many clerks and treasurers now are appointed rather than elected and, in some cases, their authority encompasses many administrative duties.

4. Boards and Commissions

The statutes provide for a number of municipal boards and commissions. Some are mandatory. Examples of mandatory bodies include:

- Board of police and fire commissioners
- Boards of review
- Zoning board of appeals
- Board of election officials.

Other boards and commissions described in the statutes are optional and may be created at the discretion of the municipal governing body or when the municipal governing body chooses to engage in a particular activity. Examples of these types of bodies include:

- Library board
- Utility commission
- Park board
- Airport commission

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City Organization and Duties at ALABGS

City Caucus

- Citizens are to sit in their own city wards.
- The City Counselor will appoint a temporary chair and secretary for the City Caucus.

Nomination of City Officials

- Nomination of officials in the following order:
 1. Mayor
 2. City Clerk
 3. City Treasurer
 4. City Attorney
 5. Municipal Judge
 6. Aldermen (4) - one from each city ward
 7. School Board Members (5) - one from each ward and one at large

Nomination Papers. Nomination papers are handed out by the counselor and must have the required number of signatures. A citizen can sign only one nomination paper for each office. Nomination papers for aldermen must be signed by citizens residing in the candidate's own district. The Notary Public must witness the nominee signature of their nomination papers. (See paragraph on Nominations under "Running for Office at American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State.")

The Election Commission consists of at least four commissioners appointed by the counselor and functions at all elections (Inspectors of Election serving as chief, ballot clerks, and election clerks). When an election is held immediately after a meal, the Election Commissioners should enter the dining room early, proceed to the head of the line, and go to their respective polls as soon as possible. We expect all citizens to exercise their right to vote at the designated times at American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State.

Mayor

- Chief administrative officer of the city by planning, administering and evaluating city programs.
- Presides over City Council meetings with knowledge of parliamentary procedure.
- Prepares an agenda for the order of business for all City Council meetings.
- Represents the city in ceremonial functions.
- Recommends appointments of executive officers to the City Council for approval.
- If the elected city officials or school board members volunteered to chair a city commission on Sunday, the Mayor should appoint a new chair from within the commission membership.
- Supervises the work of all officials and holds them accountable for performing their duties.
- Has the power to call the City Council's attention to city problems, and to recommend action thereon.
- Votes in the case of a tie. May veto any ordinance passed by the council if she does so within twenty-four hours from the time the ordinance was passed, otherwise it is valid without her signature. An ordinance may be passed over the Mayor's veto by a two-thirds majority of the City Council.
- May pardon anyone convicted of violating a city ordinance.

City Clerk

- Attends all meetings of the City Council.
- Responsible for keeping a record of the proceedings of all City Council proceedings in a city journal. Organizes all documents relating to city affairs.
- Keeps records of ordinances introduced and adopted.
- Prepares and submits a City Report to the City Counselor containing the names of all officials of the city, all city ordinances, minutes of City Council meetings, city financial reports, and a city participation chart.

City Treasurer

- Collects all taxes, fees, funds and payments due the city and issues receipts for all monies collected.
- Keeps accurate records of the city's financial transactions.
- Assists the mayor in developing the city budget.
- Makes final report of city taxes collected for the scholarship fund.
- Signs and sends out all checks issued by the city for payments made to employees for their services and to those firms furnishing goods, materials or services to city departments.

City Attorney

- Prepares all contracts and ordinances.
- Prosecutes violations of city ordinances.
- Gives legal advice to the Mayor and other city officials.
- Issues opinions as to the legality of proposed city actions.
- Manages all litigation in which the city is a party including representing and defending the city and its officers in all legal matters and proceedings.

Municipal Judge

- Each elected municipal judge should present their city summary to the Attorney General at breakfast on Thursday morning.
- The majority of municipal court cases heard are cases involving city ordinance violations. Offenses brought before a municipal court are those that occur within the limits of the municipality (city). Examples of violations handled in municipal court are: traffic, disorderly conduct, vandalism, loitering, building code, and health code.
- Issues sentences to pay monetary forfeitures to the City Treasurer for the scholarship fund. In addition, a municipal judge may require a defendant's participation in one of several community service or educational programs. If a defendant does not pay the forfeiture, a judge may suspend the defendant's driving privileges or put him or her in jail.
- Provide citizens with municipal court records to be published in Badger Tales.
- All actions of the municipal court are appealable. Both the defendant and the City Attorney have the right to appeal the decision of the Municipal Judge.

City Council Aldermen

- Acts as the city's legislative body.
- Consider the Mayor's recommendations regarding the budget, legislative measures, salaries, taxes, appointments, etc.
- Must approve executive appointees before they may take office.
- Drafts and approves ordinances for the welfare of its citizens.
- Levy and approve taxes.

- Establishes a budget of revenues and expenditures for the city for approval; the budget should contain an estimate of revenues by source and expenditures required to pay for city projects, salaries and services.
- Approves all expenditures made from city monies.
- Grants public utility franchises, establishes public libraries, parks, etc., and makes regulations concerning traffic, zoning, street lighting, health, sanitation, and the control of certain types of business.
- Selects one of its members as president pro tem who shall serve as Mayor during the absence or disability of the Mayor and in case of vacancy in the office of Mayor, pending selection of a successor
- Submits to the City Counselor a statement which shall contain recommendations for change or improvement concerning the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State program.

City Commissions

<u>Public Safety</u>	<u>Property Management</u>	<u>Community Involvement</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Election Commission</u>
Chair	Chair	Chair	Chair	Chief Inspector
Fire Chief	Board of Review Chair	City Reporter	Director of ED	Ballot Clerk
Health Commissioner	City Assessor (Ward 1 or 2)	Community Recreation Director	Finance Clerk	Election Clerk
Homeland Security Director	City Engineer	Festivals Director	License Clerk	Inspector
Police Chief	City Planning Director	Flag Designer	Payroll Clerk	Notary Public
Public Safety Director	City Zoning Director	Higher Education Director	Tax Clerk	
Recycling Director	Deputy Assessor (Ward 3 or 4)	Postmaster	TIF Clerk	
Safety Patrol Director	Director of Public Works	Publicity Agent		
Sanitation Director	Food Pantry Director	State Fair Entry Coordinator		
		Tourism Director		
		Town Criers (2)		

Public Safety Commission

- Chair of Public Safety Commission: Manages the Public Safety Commission and collects and compiles reports from commission members.
- Fire Chief: Supervises the city fire department and is responsible for fire-prevention and fire fighting within the city. Inspects the area of her city for fire hazards, checks fire fighting equipment in her area, such as extinguishers, etc. and maintains fire fighting equipment is in working condition. Organizes a volunteer fire department for emergency purposes.
- Health Commissioner: Makes daily inspection of the sanitary conditions of the area and reports any problems found to the City Council. May file a complaint and cause the arrest of citizens failing to cooperate with sanitary measures, such as using the men's restroom. Protects the health of the city by issuing alerts to detect sickness or injuries of citizens and reports to the City Council.
- Homeland Security Director: Responsible for all city telephone services including cellular. Will make sure all citizens are knowledgeable of and in compliance with the Girls State cell phone use policy. Makes recommendations to the City Council concerning city ordinances.
- Police Chief: Hires and fires the City Police officers. Acts as chief law enforcement officer enforcing laws and ordinances of the city and has the responsibility for preservation of order within the city, with power to arrest offenders. Serves warrants and other papers of City Courts. Acts as the aide to the City Counselor in maintaining order.

- Public Safety Director: Recommends changes in ordinances that affect public safety. Strictly monitors public property and practices for purposes of safety and reminds citizens to secure all property behind locked doors. Assists citizens as they cross streets in crosswalks and do not cross against signals or jaywalk.
- Recycling Director: Supervises the recycling efforts of the citizens of the city. Encourages all citizens to comply with all recycling ordinances. Inform citizens of all recycling options available in the State of Badger. Works with the Sanitation Director to ensure that campaign signs are recycled or disposed of properly on the first floor after each election.
- Safety Patrol Director: Ensures that all citizens travel safely throughout the week while at Girls State. May be called for official governmental escort assistance of guests. Models and encourages safe crossings. Judiciously serves notice to the police chief of jaywalkers.
- Sanitation Director: Makes sure no food is removed from the dining facility while citizens are at BGS. Monitors the dining facilities ensuring citizens make proper disposals. Supervises disposal collection services in the city. Works with the Recycling Director to ensure that campaign signs are recycled or disposed of properly after each election.

Property Management Commission

- Chair of Property Management Commission: Manages the Property Management Commission and collects and compiles reports from commission members.
- Board of Review Chair: Investigates all claims made against the city for refund because of erroneous assessments and makes a full written report to the City Council. Citizens may file an objection to their property assessment by filing an official "Objection to Property Assessment" form and returning it to the Board of Review Coordinator. The citizen may appear before the Board of Review when they are scheduled to meet and review the objection.
- City Assessor and Deputy Assessor: (Not an option for band or chorus members) Assess the value of private and commercial property in the city at "fair market value." The Deputy shall assist the City Clerk in the preparation of the tax roll, and when the tax roll has been delivered to the City Treasurer by the City Clerk, the City Assessor and Deputy Assessor shall assist the Treasurer in the collection of taxes and the preparation and return of delinquent taxes. The City Assessor should cover the first two wards and the Deputy Assessor should cover the last two wards.
- City Engineer: Keeps a record of all articles such as city signs, campaign materials, etc., that are to be returned to the city and is responsible for ensuring their prompt return when due. Supervises all city construction projects.
- City Planning Director: Designs a map of the city based on the population of the city. The map will show streets, businesses, industrial areas, schools, parks, aldermanic wards, parks, tennis courts, recreational areas and reflects the geographical landscaping of the city. It is to be completed for presentation and display in the City Hall at the City Council meeting on Tuesday morning.
- City Zoning Director: Works with the City Planning Director by visiting each citizen's room to inspect and verify their order of business to be displayed on the map is in compliance with zoning. Make sure the map is placed in an area for viewing and reference when finished. Submits the city map for the State Fair competition.
- Director of Public Works: Issues all supplies to citizens upon proper instruction by the Mayor or ordinance of the City Council. Evaluates the condition of city buildings and property and makes recommendations to the council regarding their improvements. Works with the City Council to provide future land use and economic development information.
- Food Pantry Director: Makes sure all donations brought to Girls State are collected from citizens and turned in by Monday. Check with the ALABGS Office on the first floor of Fletcher Hall for turn-in location. Return your city Food Pantry poster to your city counselor.

Community Involvement Commission

- Chair of Community Involvement Commission: Manages the Community Involvement Commission and collects and compiles reports from commission members.
- City Reporter: (Not an option for band or chorus members) Serves as city reporter for the Badger Tales state newspaper by submitting timely articles. Verifies that all press releases have been issued for elected citizens from their city. Notifies citizens of any schedule changes. Write a story for Badger Tales summarizing your city scenario.
- Community Recreation Director: Coordinates the talent of her city with the County Counselor for the State Fair entry. Verifies all citizens are participating in recreational activities to promote a healthy lifestyle. Plans for recreational activities for all citizens in a time of need at city functions.
- Festivals Director: Organizes the city observance of Poppy Day and how to distribute poppies to all citizens. Contacts Alderman and asks her to bring forth a resolution at the first city meeting, declaring Poppy Day in the city.
 - Responsible for Poppy Day (**Wednesday City Meeting**) celebration. The City Counselor has a sufficient number of poppies so that each citizen, including floor counselors may have one to wear. Wednesday is designated Poppy Day at ALA Badger Girls State. *Plan how to celebrate Poppy Day and when and how to distribute poppies and a poppy sticker to all citizens. Some ideas: plan a parade or give out poppies to the citizens as they vote.*
 - Contact your Alderman (Monday evening) and ask her to bring forth a resolution at the Tuesday morning city meeting, declaring Wednesday Poppy Day in your city. The resolution should be written based upon the following information: Information about the Poppy: In 1918, the first four petaled “red crepe paper” poppy was made. In 1921, the nationwide distribution of poppies began as a reminder of the servicemen and women who were killed in World War I. Its bright red color reminded people of the blood shed by so many wounded and killed in the service of our country...bring memories of wild red poppies that grew in Flanders Field. In 1923, the red crepe paper poppy became the official Memorial Flower of the American Legion and its Auxiliary. All poppies distributed in Wisconsin are hand made by veterans. Material is supplied by the Auxiliary and the veterans are paid for making them, providing them with spending money. For us, in the American Legion Auxiliary, we offer these handmade poppies to our communities in May before Memorial Day and throughout the year. Donations collected are used for the needs of the veterans and their families. Just a few ideas that can be included in your city's proclamation. Set up the format and wording.
 - A.L.A.B.G.S legislature had adopted the poppy as its official state flower.
 - The poppy is the memorial flower honoring the war dead through the wars since World War I.
 - This hand-made poppy is a veteran-made poppy providing profitable employment and rehabilitation to disabled veterans.
 - The Poppy Day distribution funds are used for rehabilitation of needy and disabled veterans and their families.
 - In the RESOLVED - provide that the poppy be recognized in the city of _____ in some way that _____ (day) be declared Poppy Day.
- Flag Designer: Design a flag to represent your city. Must be completed for the State Fair entry. Include a story for the Badger Tales about the reasoning behind the design of the flag.
- Higher Education Director: Informs the citizens about the College Fair at Girls State, making sure citizens know which colleges, universities, and services will be present. Will make sure citizens know when they can visit the College Fair.
- Postmaster: Explains to all citizens where they can mail correspondences from and where and when incoming mail is delivered. Checks that all citizens have written thank you cards to their sponsors and contributors and are knowledgeable of the necessary mailing addresses.

- Publicity Agent: Collects money for city pictures, records payments, and makes deposits to ALA BGS bank daily. Ensures that all monies are collected and turned in by Tuesday. Delivers city pictures and records distribution of pictures on Friday. Return collection bag and receipts to City Counselor.
- State Fair Entry Coordinator: Organizes state fair binder for submission. Set up the display after the city meeting on Thursday morning and before lunch. Dismantle it after the inauguration.
- Tourism Director: Writes a city chant, jingle, song, and motto to promote the city, teaches the citizens, and ensures all citizens can perform during the week.
 - Each City should have a city chant for party attendance, city jingle that they can sing at assemblies throughout the week and a city song to sing at the State Fair. Guidelines:
 - Chant is a short and catchy slogan about the city said before a citizen count at party sessions.
 - Jingle and Song should be peppy tunes that all citizens know.
 - Words are to be made up to fit your city, including the name of your city if possible and perhaps even the name of your county. A jingle is at most a couple of sentences, and a song is at most two verses.
 - The jingle and the song must have approval of the city and the City Counselor.
 - A copy of lyrics should be submitted or emailed to the Badger Tales by Tuesday.
 - You are also responsible for having your city learn the Badger Girls State song. This song is printed in your citizen manual.
- Town Criers: The town criers will be a Nationalist from Ward 1 or 2 and a Federalist from Ward 3 or 4 from each city. Conducts the Neighborhood Watch program by ensuring citizens are only in designated locations according to Girls State master schedule.
 - Makes sure citizens are informed of destination locations by use of a city street sign and departs neighborhoods with time to arrive and reserve enough seats for citizens. Report attendance to the city counselor promptly at the beginning of each meeting. Should not be a party platform member. The Town Crier will take the City sign to all sessions. You must go early, it takes at least 10 minutes to get to some sessions. Go to the sessions early to stake out enough seats (27 for political party sessions) for your city. Two Party Platform members will sit in the front of party session rooms. $(27 - 2 = 25)$ Hold up your sign for the city to see. Should check rooms after usage for cleanup and leftovers..
 - Two people are selected to assist the City Counselor in waking up the City residents. Her duty each morning is to set her alarm early enough so that she has time to wake all of the citizens in her wing so they are up, dressed and ready for breakfast, at the proper time. You may use any method you wish, within reason, to get the people up. Be sure doors are opened when contacting each room. Together the city will determine what time they need to be up so they can be ready. If some girls have their own alarm and wish to get up earlier, they may do so. Town Criers are to wake the counselors up as well, unless asked not to by a specific counselor.
 - Promote the motto "To be early is to be on time. To be on time is to be late. To be late is to be left."

Finance Commission

- Chair of Finance Commission: Manages the Finance Commission and collects and compiles reports.
- Director of ED (Economic Development): Encourages business development within the city and works to bring new businesses into the city. Ensures all business signs and advertisement is in compliance with BGS standards (posted on doors).
- Finance Clerk: Prepares the final city budget for submission to the City Council for approval. Prepares the city financial report for submission to the State Fair entry. Provides daily and final report of all deposits made to Badger State Bank by City Treasurer, and Publicity Agent.

- License Clerk: Assists the City Treasurer with collection of fees. Responsible for posting a listing of all license and permit fees. Posts approved licenses.
- Payroll Clerk: Organizes and verifies all payroll duties for city employees.
- Tax Clerk: Assists with the collection of city taxes and prepares a report for the State Treasurer.
- TIF Clerk: Establishes a TIF district in the city. Badger's Tax Incremental Finance (TIF) program was approved by the legislature and its purpose is to provide a way for a city to promote tax base expansion through its own initiative and effort by offering moderate tax relief to businesses recruited according to district guidelines.

Election Commission

- Conducts operations of all elections during the week. Serving as the Inspectors as Chief Inspector, Ballot Clerk, and Election Clerk.
- May run for office, but may not serve at the time of candidacy.
- Notary Public: If your city is alphabetically first in your county, then pick a Federalist to be your Notary Public, and if your city is alphabetically last in your county, then pick a Nationalist to be your Notary Public. Assists the Counselors in verification of all nomination papers. Serves the public as an impartial witness, performing notary acts as are allowed or required by law. The notary applicant must have at least the equivalent of an 8th grade education, be familiar with the duties and responsibilities of a notary public, and not have an unacceptable conviction record.
- Report to your City Caucuses on Sunday early so you can verify that citizens have correctly completed the last page of their citizen manual as a form of voter registration. Put a "I am a registered BGS voter." sticker on citizen manuals that are verified. Citizens must present their manual as proper identification when they vote.
 - Assist City Counselor with Nomination Papers throughout the week. After you have verified that nomination papers are correct, you should stamp them with your BGS Notary Public stamp. Please do not waste ink with frivolous stamping. The BGS Notary Public Stamp MUST BE RETURNED to the city counselor at the end of the week for next year.
 - Any candidate running for office will need you to stamp their nomination paper. You are verifying that the name on the paper matches EXACTLY the name on their name tag (no nicknames) and that name is very legible. Also verify the address information on the nomination paper matches the information on the back of the citizen manual. Please ask the girls to PRINT names and addresses on the information portion of the nomination papers.
 - All candidates circulate their own nomination papers. For city and county offices, 3 signatures are required. For Senate and Assembly, 5 signatures are required. For the State Constitutional Offices, 30 signatures are required.
- City and County and Senate and Assembly nomination papers may be signed by any one of the counselors assigned to that particular caucus. Nomination papers for State Constitutional office may only be signed by the City Counselor.
- Each girl may only sign one paper for each office. If the office is a partisan position, then all signatures must be of the same party affiliation as the candidate.

City Scenarios

- Each city is assigned a scenario based on its senate district.
- Each City Reporter should write a story summarizing your scenario response.
- Each city should include a final story (written or from Badger Tales) in their State Fair Entry.

Scenario 1: Run-off Pollution

Situation: The water quality of natural springs and waterways has been decreasing around the city. Dead fish and algae blooms are an increasing problem in the city lake where families once enjoyed their summer afternoons. Many children appear to be getting rashes from the recreation areas.

Considerations: With current economic conditions, the small family farms are disappearing, being replaced by large scale farming. Some problems with this type of farming are the disposal of manure and spilled manure running off into the local waterways. Additionally, large scale field tilling causes mud to run into ditches during heavy rains. Another factor that may be contributing to decreased water quality is a drug company that has recently opened near your city that uses a large amount of water for reactor cooling and machine washing. By-products of the manufacturing process are “detoxified” and introduced back into the surrounding environment.

Your job: Come up with a plan as a city to determine the cause of the decreasing water quality. Once the cause is determined, come up with a plan to improve water quality back to healthy conditions and provide adequate medical treatment to the students. Include costs of resolving this issue in city budget planning. Determine whether any criminal charges can be filed. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 2: Wind Farm

Situation: The U.S. government is offering millions of dollars in renewable production tax credit (PTC) to local community governments to initiate green energy programs. A local oil tycoon has decided to switch to a green way of life and is proposing to build a 500 acre wind farm in your community.

Considerations: The new wind projects completed in 2008 account for about 42% of the entire new power-producing capacity added nationally, according to initial estimates, and will avoid nearly 44 million tons of carbon emissions, the equivalent of taking over seven million cars off the road. Is there enough land in the community available to convert to a wind farm? How will this impact the economy of the community and employment rate? How will the wind farm impact the landscape of the community? How will the wind farms affect the local wildlife?

Your job: Determine the impacts of the wind farm on the community. Identify the potential pros and cons of the wind farm. Include costs to the city budget if the wind farm is built versus staying with traditional power resources. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 3: Factory Outsourcing

Situation: Widgets Makers Plus has decided to move their mini Widgets production and their customer service overseas in order to increase their profits. As a result 300 people in your community will be without jobs.

Considerations: The factory is working with the local technical college to retrain employees and help them to gain new job skills. The community is already struggling though as the paper mill cut 159 jobs last fall. What will the impact of an additional 300 factory jobs being lost be on your community? What percentage of your community will be unemployed because of the factory outsourcing jobs?

Your Job: Come up with a plan to help your community recover from the loss of the factory jobs. Identify possible ways to bring more jobs into the community. Include costs of resolving the job crisis in the city budget. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 4: Housing Downturn

Situation: Recently the housing downturn has taken dramatic tolls on your community. Three new subdivisions are sitting with just 2-3 houses in them, leaving hundreds of acres undeveloped with roadways already being utilized. Dozens of homes have been for sale in the community for 12+ months with little to no interest or offers being placed on them. The community is also feeling the impacts as fewer housing loans are being issued at the local banks and local builders have had to lay off employees.

Considerations: The national government is offering home buyer tax credit incentives for first time homebuyers. Undeveloped subdivisions do not generate as much tax revenue as subdivisions with homes built in them. In addition, the subdivision roadways must be maintained year round. Are there any business opportunities to draw new residents to the community? To what extent is the housing market downturn impacting the community for example, schools, government programs, and citizens' expendable income?

Your job: Determine the impacts of the housing market downturn on the community. Brainstorm ideas to promote the housing market to stabilize and rebound in the community. Include costs to the city budget to assist in the re-growth. Consider impacts to traffic and sewer systems in the community. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 5: Car Dealership Closing

Situation: The local domestic car dealership sales have been decreasing over the past several months. The company has been forced to close 30% of the dealerships. The dealership in your community will be closing in 2 months. The dealership is currently selling off their remaining inventory.

Considerations: The nearest domestic car dealership is now 30 miles away. A few employees will be transferred to the other dealership. The remaining employees will be let go with severance packages. What impacts will the dealership closing have on the community? Does the community have a responsibility to help the unemployed workers? How will other dealerships in the area be impacted by the closing?

Your job: Determine the impacts of the local car dealership closing on the local community. Consider programs that may be needed to assist the displaced workers. Include costs to the city budget for any programs that may be implemented. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 6: University Opening

Situation: A for-profit university is interested in building a new location in the community in the early fall. The university will offer programs in business administration, massage therapy, criminal justice, and paralegal. The school will provide opportunities for 50 employees and will serve a 100 mile radius.

Considerations: The University plans to recruit faculty members from all over the state. The school will have an enrollment of 1200 students. What are other potential business development opportunities with the university opening? Are there other schools already in the area that may be impacted by the opening of this new university?

Your job: Determine the impacts on the community of building the university. Identify the potential pros and cons of having the university in the community. Include costs to the city budget if the university is built versus not being built. Consider impacts to traffic and sewer systems in the community. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 7: Community Fundraising for K-9 Unit

Situation: The police department would like to add a K-9 unit to their team. The addition of the K-9 unit will assist search and rescue missions, drug searches, and provide additional opportunities for community interactions. The K-9 unit will cost \$30,000. So far the Kiwanis organization has fundraised \$5000.

Considerations: The National Honor Society at the high school is holding a car wash to raise money for the K-9 unit. The SmartShopper grocery store is offering space for brat stands for any local organizations to help raise money. SmartShopper is also donating 10% of all dog food sales during June and July to the K-9 unit. What additional fundraising opportunities may exist in the community to raise money? What will be the maintenance costs of the K-9 unit and how will they be covered?

Your job: Identify to what extent the local government will be involved with the K-9 unit purchase. Brainstorm ideas to continue the fundraising efforts for the K-9 unit. Draft a plan for maintaining the K-9 unit. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 8: School Referendum

Situation: The elementary school is 74 years old and is a landmark in the city. The building is beginning to have several infrastructure problems. In addition, the school is at capacity. A referendum is being proposed to build a new elementary school. In addition the new elementary school will include an aquatic center and auditorium for all students in the district to use.

Considerations: There are a number of people in the city who do not want to lose the landmark elementary school and want to preserve it as a historical site. The current building is not large enough to offer multiple classrooms for all grade levels. The new insurance company in town will employ around 600 employees meaning that there will be a dramatic increase in the number of students in the school in the coming years. The existing auditorium in the high school seats 200 people. The proposed auditorium will seat 400 people.

Your job: Evaluate the needs of the school district for building the new elementary school. Determine the needs of the community in utilizing the proposed aquatic center and auditorium. Identify the potential pros and cons of having the new elementary school in the community versus keeping the landmark elementary school. Include costs to the city budget if the new elementary school is built versus not being built. Consider impacts to traffic and sewer systems in the community. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 9: Chemical Plant

Situation: Chem PH manufactures and distributes industrial cleaning supplies. They have been in business for 35 years. In the past few years, several community members have become ill and recently a number of former employees have been diagnosed with lung cancer.

Considerations: After failing several air quality tests, Chem PH has started to make improvements in their air filtering and purification systems. The air quality is still below standards. Chem PH recently began researching a producing more environmentally friendly products. What risks to the community are associated with Chem PH continuing to fail the air quality tests? What other changes could Chem PH implement to continue improve on air quality tests? What are Chem PH's impacts to the environment? How are negative environmental factors in the community impacting the economy?

Your job: Come up with a plan as a city to determine the overall environmental and economic impact of Chem PH on the community. Come up with environmental filtration standards for air and water quality. Include costs of implementing and verifying these standards in the city budget planning.

Determine whether any criminal charges can be filed against Chem PH at this time. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

Scenario 10: Bi-Pass around Town

Situation: Highway 22 that runs through town is being expanded to a four lane highway. The current highway passes through the downtown business district. The proposal for expanding the highway to four lanes includes a bi-pass around the city.

Considerations: The downtown businesses attract a larger number of customers from out of town because of their convenient access on highway 22. If the bi-pass is built, drivers will be able to maintain their speed and travel more quickly from Beechnut and Poplar. What impact will building the bi-pass have on the downtown business community? Are there opportunities for other business developments if the bi-pass is built? What are the risks associated with having a bi-pass built in the community?

Your job: Identify the pros and cons of building the bi-pass. Determine the costs of building the bi-pass versus not building the bi-pass. Draft resolutions, ordinances and petitions to resolve the situation.

School Board Duties and Scenarios

School Board { Will be elected and then make appointments. }

- For your school district, interview and hire a Superintendent, Curriculum Director, Special Needs Director, High School Principal, Middle School Principal, and Elementary Principal. They cannot be school board members. *Announced at the Tuesday morning city meeting.*
- Read the Wisconsin Association Of School Boards documents.
- Complete the “What Every New Board Member Needs To Know” document.
- Provide a report on how your school district performed on this past year’s standardized assessments.
- Prepare and present a budget for approval.
- Write a mission and vision statement for the district.
- Consider presenting some other educational issues such as a referendum, laying off teachers, cutting programs, teaching bilingual classes, a senior attendance policy, increasing credits for graduation, adding 4K, etc.
- All documents should be submitted in the State Fair entry for your city.
- Each city school board selects a scenario.
 - *Objective: Provide a statement on reasoning to support or oppose either scenario.*
 - Each city school board should write a story summarizing their scenario response.
 - Each city should include a final story (written or from Badger Tales) in their State Fair Entry.
 - Each elected city school board president and hired school district superintendent should present their summary to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at the State School Board Convention breakfast on Thursday morning.

School boards are presented with scenarios to explore its potential implications, debate its merits, and propose solutions for effective implementation within the educational system. Through research, critical thinking, and collaborative discussion, engage in problem-solving to address the challenges and opportunities presented by each scenario. Each of these scenarios is associated with current legislation in Wisconsin.

School Board Scenario #1: Academic Excellence Scholarship

As student members of your local school board, you're reviewing a new law that changes how \$2,250 Academic Excellence Scholarships are awarded. Now, any high school with fewer than 500 students can directly designate one senior to receive the scholarship—without needing to go through a nomination or state approval process. Your board must update its local scholarship selection process. What criteria should be used to choose the most deserving senior? How can the process be fair, transparent, and reflect both academic achievement and school values?

School Board Scenario #2: Prohibiting Cell Phones in School

As student members of your local school board, you've been asked to help draft a new district policy in response to a state law requiring schools to ban the use of wireless communication devices—like phones, tablets, laptops, and gaming devices—during instructional time. The law mandates certain exceptions, such as emergencies, health needs, IEP/504 plans, or teacher-approved educational use. Your task is to recommend what the district's policy should include. Should there be any additional exceptions? What consequences should apply for breaking the rule? Work together to create a policy that balances learning, safety, and student well-being.

School Board Scenario #3: Open Enrollment Deadline

As student representatives on your local school board, you're reviewing a new law that extends the open enrollment application deadline from 30 to 90 days for families who move due to military orders—including those in the reserves or National Guard. This change gives military-connected students more flexibility to enroll in your district after a sudden move. Your board is discussing how to support these students and ensure a smooth transition. What policies or resources should your district offer to welcome and assist military families? How can you ensure these students feel included and succeed academically and socially?

School Board Scenario #4: Safe Drinking Water

As student members of your local school board, you're helping to shape your district's response to a new law requiring schools to provide safe drinking water. Your district must create a water management plan, install filtered bottle-filling stations (at least one per 100 occupants), shut off unfiltered drinking outlets, and regularly test water for lead, PFOA, and PFOS. Your board must also decide how to prioritize funding and whether to apply for state grants. How should your district ensure safe drinking water for all students while managing costs and installation timelines? What would you recommend to balance health, budget, and access?

School Board Scenario #5: National School Lunch and Breakfast Program

As student members of your local school board, you've been asked to evaluate a new state law that provides full reimbursement to schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students. To qualify, your district must serve federally compliant meals to any student who requests one, every school day, and must participate in both the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs. Your board must now decide whether to adopt a district-wide free meals policy. Consider costs, logistics, and student needs. What would you recommend to your board, and how would you explain your decision to families and taxpayers? School boards retain the ability to request permission from the DPI to commence the school term before the designated date, but the criteria for granting such requests would be altered to align with the new schedule.

School Budget
for District of

<i>1</i>	GENERAL FUND		<i>Last Year</i>	<i>Next Year</i>
2	Beginning Fund Balance		6,322,883	
3	Ending Fund Balance		6,322,883	
4				
5	<i>REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</i>			
6	Transfers-In (Source 100)	+	0	
7	Local Sources (Source 200)	+	14,236,266	
8	Inter-district Payments (Source 300 + 400)	+	493,600	
9	Intermediate Sources (Source 500)	+	0	
10	State Sources (Source 600)	+	12,222,053	
11	Federal Sources (Source 700)	+	880,791	
12	All Other Sources (Source 800+ 900)	+	137,000	
13	TOTAL REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	=	27,969,710	
14				
15	<i>EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES</i>			
16	Instruction (Function 100)	+	14,611,996	
17	Support Services (Function 200)	+	10,163,685	
18	Non-Program Transactions (Function 400)	+	3,194,029	
19	TOTAL EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	=	27,969,710	
20				
21	<i>SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND</i>			
22	Beginning Fund Balance	+	-4,681	
23	REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	+	5,161,451	
24	EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	-	5,146,451	
25	Ending Fund Balance	=	10,319	
26				
27	<i>DEBT SERVICE FUND</i>			
28	Beginning Fund Balance	+	214,202	
29	REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	+	1,866,883	
30	EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	-	1,892,199	
31	Ending Fund Balance	=	188,886	
32				
33	<i>CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND</i>			
34	Beginning Fund Balance	+	152,021	
35	REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	+	0	
36	EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	-	0	
37	Ending Fund Balance	=	152,021	
38				

39	<i>FOOD SERVICE FUND</i>			
40	Beginning Fund Balance	+	47,576	
41	REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	+	1,223,371	
42	EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	-	1,223,371	
43	Ending Fund Balance	=	47,576	
44				
45	<i>COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND</i>			
46	Beginning Fund Balance	+	-20,920	
47	REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	+	888,807	
48	EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING USES	-	849,842	
49	Ending Fund Balance	=	18,045	
50				
51	<i>PACKAGE & COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FUND</i>			
52	Beginning Fund Balance		0	
53	REVENUES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	+	5,620	
54	EXPENDITURES & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	-	5,620	
55	Ending Fund Balance	=	0	
56	<i>Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</i>			
57	<i>ALL FUNDS</i>			
58	GROSS TOTAL EXPENDITURES -- ALL FUNDS (Add Rows 19,24,30,36,42,48,54)		37,087,193	
59	Interfund Transfers (Source 100 - ALL FUNDS)	-	2,890,839	
60	Refinancing Expenditures (FUND 30)	+	0	
61	NET TOTAL EXPENDITURES -- ALL FUNDS	=	34,196,354	
62	PERCENTAGE INCREASE – NET TOTAL FUND EXPENDITURES FROM PRIOR YEAR		4.75%	
63				
64	<i>PROPOSED PROPERTY TAX LEVY</i>			
65	<i>FUND</i>			
66	General Fund	+	13,930,266	
67	Referendum Debt Service Fund	+	1,865,883	
68	Non-Referendum Debt Service Fund	+	0	
69	Capital Expansion Fund	+	0	
70	Community Service Fund	+	337,196	
71	TOTAL SCHOOL LEVY	=	16,133,345	
72	PERCENTAGE INCREASE -- TOTAL LEVY FROM PRIOR YEAR		15.33%	

**This document is to be completed and submitted to the State Fair Entry for your city.
What Every New School Board Member Needs To Know**

1. Name of school district: _____

2. School district address: _____

3. Main district phone number: _____

4. Superintendent: _____ E-mail: _____

--	--

5. Superintendent's Assistant: _____ E-mail: _____

--	--

6. Board members: _____ E-mail: _____

7. Communities served by the district: _____

8. Number of employees in district: Certificated _____ Classified _____

9. What union is in place? _____ President _____

10. Grade levels served by the district: _____

11. Number of schools: _____ Total: _____

4-Year Old K _____ Elementary school _____ Middle school _____

High school _____ Alternative school _____ Charter school _____

Other school-owned properties _____ Other Community services (recreation dept., etc.) _____

Other school-leased properties _____

12. Number of students enrolled: _____ Total: _____

4-Year Old K _____ Elementary school _____ Middle school _____

High school _____ Alternative school(s) _____ Charter school(s) _____

13. STUDENT POPULATION:

Percentage of English Language Learners: _____

Primary languages spoken at home other than English: _____

Percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunch: _____

14. Number of square miles the district covers: _____

City Meeting Agendas and Budgets

- CALL TO ORDER - Rap the gavel once.

- FOR MEMBERSHIP TO STAND - Rap the gavel three times.
 - TO SEAT MEMBERSHIP - Rap the gavel once.
 - TO ADJOURN MEETING - Rap the gavel once.
 - DISTINGUISHED GUEST ENTERS THE ROOM - Rap the gavel three times to have members stand and recognize the guest.
- The City Clerk should post an agenda before each meeting.
 - Once elected, the city alderman should sit at the front of their ward or at a table for the city officials.
 - Once elected the mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, city attorney, municipal judge are to sit at a head table for city officials.

City Meeting # ____ **Date:** _____ **Time:** _____ **Place:** _____

1. Call to order *The meeting will come to order. [one rap of the gavel]*
2. Pledge of Allegiance *The members will rise and say the pledge to the flag. [Lead members in the pledge.]*
3. Approval of agenda *An Alderman moves to approve the agenda.*
4. Roll Call (Quorum) by city clerk *Assure all delegates are present or accounted for.*
5. Approval of minutes *The next business in order is the reading of the minutes. The city clerk will read the minutes of the previous meeting. [Sit down while the secretary reads the minutes.]*
[After the secretary sits down, rise and ask] Are there any corrections? [If no corrections, say] The minutes are approved as read.
[If corrections, then say] Is there any objection to making the correction? Are there further corrections? [If none, say] The minutes are approved as corrected.
6. Ceremonial Matters – City Counselor will swear in the City and School Officials, Poppy Day
7. Citizen comments
8. City Counselor Announcements
9. Officer Reports *The next business in order is the reports of the officers, the board, and committees. [Reports of officers are given in order of the agenda.]*

The first report is that of the mayor. After the Mayor gives her report, ask, Are there any questions? [If questions, ask the mayor to answer.]

[When the report is finished, state] The mayor's report is filed.

The next report is that of the treasurer . . . [Sit down while a report is given. After the report, stand and say] Are there any questions? [If questions, ask the treasurer to answer; then state] The report is filed.

Continue the same process with other reports. Stand to repeat any questions. After discussion and any amendments, repeat the motion and take the vote.]

All those in favor say "Aye." Those opposed say "No." [Announce the vote and tell what the members have decided.]

- a. Mayor *At the first meeting, appoint a parliamentarian from the Parliamentarian Interest Group.*
- b. City Treasurer (tax collection) Name _____ Room _____
- c. City Attorney (petitions, resolutions, ordinances) Name _____ Room _____
- d. Municipal Judge Name _____ Room _____

10. City Alderman Ward Reports

11. Commission Chair Reports

- a. Public Safety Name _____ Room _____
- b. Property Management Name _____ Room _____
- c. Community Involvement Name _____ Room _____ (Do we know our chants/songs?)
- d. Finance – Budget Name _____ Room _____ (Budget needs to be approved.)

12. School Board Report

13. Unfinished Business

- a. City Scenario (Activity for Platform members, unemployed, election commission) on Page _____

14. New Business *The next business in order is new business. Is there any new business?*

15. Sing City Jingle / Song or Girls State Song

16. Announcements or Citizen Comments *[Make any announcements.]*17. Adjournment *[Adjourn the meeting.] If there is no objection, we will now adjourn the meeting.*

[Pause; look around the room. If no one objects, say] Hearing no objection, this meeting is now adjourned. [one rap of the gavel]

Upon request to the Mayor, submitted twenty-four (24) hours in advance, the City shall make reasonable accommodation including the provision of informational material in an alternative format for a disabled person to be able to attend this meeting.

Reminders:

- Only aldermen vote on motions.
- Anyone wanting to speak needs to be recognized by the mayor and then the speaker must stand, state their name and room number before speaking.
- The mayor should always restate any motion made and seconded.

City Budget

Year _____

City of _____

County of _____

REVENUE**1. FEDERAL GRANTS****A. General Revenue Sharing**

(\$20 x _____ Citizens) \$ _____

B. Aid to Cities1. E.P.A. Waste Treatment Grant \$3,0002. Department of Interior Park Grant \$1,0003. Urban Transit Grant \$1,5004. Law Enforcement Assistant Grant \$1,0005. Health and Social Service Grant \$2,000**2. STATE GRANTS-IN-AID****A. General State Revenue Sharing**

(\$25 x _____ Citizens) \$ _____

B. State Aid to Municipalities

1. Noxious Weed Grant \$400

2. Street and Highway Grant

(\$2,500 if any portion of the city is located on the first floor - all other
cities receive \$2,000)

\$ _____

3. Urban City Grant (\$30 per citizen in cities where population exceeds

50. This grant is not available to small cities of 50 citizens or less) \$ _____

3. LICENSE AND FEE INCOME(If city population is 50 or less, an estimate of \$1,000 is used. Where
population exceeds 50, estimate \$1,600

\$ _____

TOTAL NON-TAX LEVY RECEIPTS \$

\$ _____

(Total of above)

All of the above grants are given only with the assurance of the city that they will be used for the intended grant purpose only. Thus the federal and state governments assist the cities and indirectly exert control over their work.

EXPENDITURES

1. OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
 - A. Mayor's Salary (\$200 Minimum) \$ _____
 - B. Mayor's Expenses (\$100 Minimum) \$ _____
2. OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
 - A. City Clerk's Salary (\$100 Minimum) \$ _____
 - B. City Clerk's Expenses (\$50 Minimum) \$ _____
3. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER
 - A. City Treasurer's Salary (\$50 Minimum) \$ _____
 - B. City Treasurer's Expenses (\$50 Minimum) \$ _____
4. OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY
 - A. City Attorney's Salary (\$100 Minimum) \$ _____
 - B. Legal Expenses (\$125 Minimum) \$ _____
5. CITY COUNCIL
 - A. Salary of Alderman (\$30 Per Member Minimum) \$ _____
 - B. Council Expenses (\$50 Minimum) \$ _____
6. BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
 - A. Salaries \$ _____
 - B. Benefits \$ _____
 - C. Equipment Expenses \$ _____
 - D. Facility Expenses \$ _____
7. OTHER CITY PROGRAMS
 - A. Public Assistance \$ _____
 - B. Low Income Housing Subsidies \$ _____
8. CONTINGENCY (RESERVE FUND)
(\$20 per citizen is recommended) \$ _____
- TOTAL CITY EXPENDITURE** **\$ _____**

TOTAL NON-TAX LEVY RECEIPTS (from previous page) \$ _____

TOTAL CITY EXPENDITURE (from above) \$ _____

1. Calculate: Receipts – Expenditures = Levy = \$ _____

2. Calculate: Levy / # of City Citizens = Tax Levy per person = \$ _____

3. If Tax Levy per person is less than zero then refund your citizens.

If Tax Levy per person is greater than zero, then tax each citizen this amount.

Petitions, Resolutions, and Ordinances

PETITION:

A petition is a formal written request by a single citizen, a group of citizens, interest group or an organization to someone in authority such as a court, public official or legislative body for some privilege, right or benefit. Petitions are often used to influence the vote on certain bills.

Any registered citizen may circulate a petition for any issue of concern. A petition of local concern or issues may be signed only by registered citizens in the municipality where the petition originates.

A petition contains the statement(s) of facts in clear, concise and accurate terms: states the general terms of the action(s) required to satisfy the request and the signatures of all the petitioners.

RESOLUTION:

A resolution is a formal written expression of opinion, intent or recommendation on a specific subject presented to an authority such as a city council, county board, senate or assembly.

A member of the city council, county board, senate or assembly submits the resolution at their meetings. When an official body accepts it, it grants authority to do something with respect to the facts or recommendations stated in the resolution.

A resolution contains the statement of opinion, intent or recommendation in clear, concise and accurate terms and states specific terms of the action to be taken to recognize and grant authority to do something about opinion, intent or recommendation.

ORDINANCE:

An Ordinance is a law, act or order enacted in response to demands or requests made to a city council, county board, senate or assembly by a citizen, group of citizens, interest group or organization pertaining to a specific issue, problem or subject. The demands or requests are usually submitted to the above authorities by means of a petition or resolution stating the request, opinion or recommendation.

The ordinance becomes effective upon adoption and publication. Adoption of the ordinance usually takes place after it has been read at two meetings and is published. Publication of the ordinance is accomplished by posting it in designated public areas and publishing it in the official newspaper.

An ordinance contains the statement of rational or proof of need for the adoption of the ordinance in clear, concise and accurate terms; a statement of the resulting action; Sections describing the Title, Definitions, Offenses, Defenses, Enforcement, Penalties, Severability, and a record of the procedures followed.

Petition Example No. 1

Whereas (state the facts or the situation requiring the privilege, right or benefit);

Whereas... ;

Whereas... ;

Therefore the undersigned (members of an organization, residents of a locality etc., may be indicated here) **request(s) that** (insert the name of the authority, court, public official or legislative body - e.g. City Council, County Board, Senate or Assembly)
(state the general terms of the action to be taken)

	NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1.			
2.			
3.			
etc.			

Petition Example No. 2

(TITLE OF PETITION)

A petition of _____
(NAME OF PETITION SPONSOR)

Addressed to _____
(NAME OF PERSON (S) WHO WILL RECEIVE THE PETITION)

WE THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD LIKE TO BRING YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
PROBLEM, WITH RECOMMENDATION (S):

(STATEMENT OF THE PETITION GOES HERE)

AGREED UPON BY THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE:

	NAME	ADDRESS	GROUP	TELEPHONE
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Resolution Template No. 1

(Issue Topic)
Resolution No. _____

Concerning:

PROPOSAL
Brief phrasing of
the solution to the
problem.

WHEREAS, _____ ; and
WHEREAS, _____ ; and
WHEREAS, _____ ; and
WHEREAS, _____ ; and
WHEREAS, _____ ; and
WHEREAS _____ ; and
WHEREAS, _____ ; therefore,

**STATEMENTS
OF SUPPORT:**

Should be accurate,
factual, relevant,
dealing with the
problem.
Generally broadest
“Whereas” statements
come first with more
definitive statements
following.

BE IT RESOLVED, that _____ ; and

What should be done by whom.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that _____ ; and

Only if there is another action
requested.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that (copies of this resolution
be forwarded to....) or (placed on the agenda for consideration
at the _____ meeting on _____ of the _____).

**Who gets copies of
of the proposal –**

usually those who
have jurisdiction or can implement
the solution.

Adopted at regular or special (indicate which one) **meeting of the** _____

on (date)

(Name)

(City or County) Clerk

**Badger State School Start Date
Resolution No. 2024**

Concerning:

WHEREAS, the primary purpose of Badger public schools is to provide a sound, well-rounded education that will prepare Badger's children for their roles as citizens and enable them to succeed economically and personally; and

WHEREAS, the policies and goals of the state should serve to foster a strong public education system; and

WHEREAS, the setting of the school calendar is a matter of educational policy and has ramifications on curriculum and student programs, student success and absenteeism; and

WHEREAS, the State of Badger has statutorily mandated that public school boards may not start their school term prior to September 1 of each year pursuant to section 118.045, Badger Statutes; and, a school board may commence its school term prior to September 1 only for "extraordinary reasons" and only if it submits a written request to the Department of Public Instruction asking for an earlier start date and detailing the "extraordinary reasons" for the earlier start date request; and

WHEREAS, the September 1 start date mandate was enacted without due consideration of its effect on students' educational interests, student achievement or student learning; and

WHEREAS, local communities know what is best for their own local school calendars; and

WHEREAS, the September 1 school start date mandate has deprived school boards of local control in determining the school calendar and has interfered with the ability of school boards to set school calendars that best serve their students and their local communities; and

WHEREAS, the September 1 school start date mandate has resulted in Badger students being at a disadvantage when taking national and international tests alongside students not subject to a September 1 start date mandate; and

WHEREAS, local control over the start date would allow for additional days of instruction for students prior to state and local assessments, and additional preparation for the ACT and Advanced Placement exams; and

WHEREAS, local control over the school start date will allow school district staff to participate in professional development coursework throughout the course of the school year, which is better aligned with best practices for adult learning; and

WHEREAS, local control over the school start date will allow school boards and districts to better align the school calendar with the co-curricular schedule for high school students that begins in early August; and

WHEREAS, the September 1 school start date mandate has resulted in school terms ending in mid- to late June, creating problems for students, families, teachers and school officials and placing high school students seeking summer employment at a competitive disadvantage in comparison to college students whose school year often ends in mid-May; and

WHEREAS, local control over the school start date will allow school boards and school districts to better meet the needs of students to have breaks throughout the school years, to align with best practices for student learning, to decrease the rate of absences and illnesses, and to allow for an increase in the amount of time spent with family over the winter holidays; and

WHEREAS, the September 1 school start date mandate has not improved academic programming or enhanced educational opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the state of Badger should be promoting more time on task and other educational reforms necessary to ensure that every child is prepared for the global economy rather than hindering school boards' efforts set a school calendar that fosters growth and improvement; and

WHEREAS, independent charter schools and private schools that accept voucher students and receive taxpayer dollars from the State of Badger retain complete flexibility to start their school term prior to September 1; and

WHEREAS, The Badger Association of School Boards (BASB) has formally adopted a resolution stating that "The WASB supports repealing existing state statutes restricting the school start date"; and

WHEREAS, the 2025 Badger Association of School Boards (BASB) Delegate Assembly formally adopted a resolution stating that "The BASB supports legislation to allow all school districts to begin their school term before September 1."

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Walnut Board of Education calls on Gov. Anbarasan, Sen. Stencil and Rep. Macknick to eliminate the September 1 school start date mandate and allow local school boards to set their calendars in the best interests of their students and communities.

Ordinance Example #1

ORDINANCE NO. _____

OF THE

(city or county) OF _____

Whereas, (statement of rational or proof of need); **and**,**Whereas**, ; **and**, etc.

Now, therefore, be it hereby ordained and enacted by the (authorizing body - e.g. City Council, County Board etc.) of (city or county name), (county name) **County**, (state name) **as follows: That** (statement of the resulting action that will be taken and to whom it will apply).

Section 1. (what the action will be e.g. ‘ Adoption of a (insert name) Ordinance’ ; **and****Section 2.**(list other related action(s) e.g. adopting a related program)*Ordinance Example #2***ORDINANCE CHAPTER** (insert #)**(Ordinance Name)****Section __01. Title****This ordinance shall be known and may be cited as** (the full name)**Ordinance of** (city or county name), (county name) **County**, (state name).**Section __02. Definitions** (define terms used in the ordinance)**Section __03. Offenses** (unlawful acts)**a. It shall be unlawful for** (person, place or thing) to..... .**b. It shall be unlawful for** (“ “ “ ”) to..... .**Section __04. Defenses** (circumstances that prohibit prosecution)

It is a defense to prosecution under Section __03 of this ordinance that the (person, place or thing) was:

a. (state circumstance);**b.** (“ “ “ ”);**Section __05. Enforcement** (procedures to be followed)

Before taking any action to enforce this ordinance, a police officer shall (state in detail the procedural steps to be taken to justify charging the subject with a violation and taking the subject into custody)

Section __06. Penalties**The penalty for violation of this ordinance shall be:****a. For the first offense**, (state the sentence) **and a fine of up to \$_____**; **and****b. For each subsequent offense**, (sentence) **and a fine of up to \$_____**.**Section __07. Severability**

If any provision of this ordinance is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not render invalid the remaining provisions.

First Reading: (date and time)**Posted:** (date and time)**Second Reading:** (date and time)**Adopted this** _____ **day of** _____**Attest:** (signed by Clerk)**Effective Date:** (date and time)**Advertised:** (name of newspaper, place posted and date and time)

How to Introduce Petitions, Resolutions, & Ordinances

First you need to be recognized by the Chairman or Mayor.

Stand.

When you are recognized, address the Chair by saying, Madam Chairman or Mayor, stating your name, room #, and office e.g. (Chairman of _____committee, alderman or supervisor of Ward #_). Speak clearly.

The Chairman will recognize you by repeating your name.

To introduce a PETITION

Say “Madam Chairman or Mayor, I wish to present petition # regarding (state the purpose of the petition).”

Read the entire petition text, including the whereas paragraph(s) (stating the reason(s) for the petition), the therefore paragraph(s) (stating the action to be taken to resolve the whereas(s) or reasons for the resolution, who is submitting the petition, the name of the group or organization and the number of signatures on the petition).

Say “I move the acceptance of this petition.” (The motion is to accept the petition)

The Chair will ask for a second to the motion. After a second is made, the Chair will ask if there is any discussion.

After discussion has ended the Chair calls for a vote and if motion is passed refers the petition to the appropriate committee to be considered for further action.

To introduce a RESOLUTION

Say “Madam Chairman or Mayor I wish to submit Resolution # for consideration.”

Read the entire resolution text including the whereas paragraph(s) (stating the reason(s) for the resolution) and the therefore paragraph(s) (stating action to be taken to resolve the whereas(s) or reasons for the resolution).

Say “I move the adoption of this resolution.” (The motion is to adopt the resolution)

The Chair will ask for a second to the motion. After a second is made, the Chair will ask if there is any discussion.

After discussion has ended the Chair calls for a vote and if the motion passes instructs the clerk to publish the resolution by posting in the city limits and submitting it to Badger Tales.

To introduce an ORDINANCE

Say “Madam Chairman or Mayor I move to consider Ordinance #___. (the motion is to consider or take up the Ordinance).”

The Chair will ask for a second.

After the second is made, the Chairman will say, “The motion has been made and seconded to take up Ordinance # ___. Will the Clerk please read the Ordinance?”

The Clerk reads the entire ordinance.

The Chair asks if there is any discussion on the ordinance proposal.

Changes to the proposed ordinance are made by amendments.

The Chair calls for a vote on each amendment or change to the ordinance.

The ordinance (with amendment changes) must then be voted on.

After the discussion has ended, the Chair calls for a vote and if the motion passes instructs the clerk to publish the ordinance by posting in the city limits and submitting it to Badger Tales.

County Government in Wisconsin

County Government

Wisconsin consists of 72 counties that serve a dual function of local government and administrative arm of the state. Counties vary in size from 232 square miles (Ozaukee County) to 1,545 square miles (Marathon County) and their boundaries are determined by the state legislature. Their population also varies with the smallest being 4,256 people (Menominee County) and the largest being 948,930 (Milwaukee County). The State legislature created county governments to provide basic services at a local level and to enforce and carry out state laws. County governments are endowed with the power to levy and collect property taxes, construct and maintain county highways, engage in land use planning, and maintain parks and recreational facilities. As an administrative arm of the state, counties are required to maintain judicial court records, manage state elections, keep vital statistics and property records (birth and death certificates, marriage licenses, and property deeds), and enforce and prosecute state criminal laws. Counties also carry out various state programs, such as health and human services programs.

Increasing Needs

When Wisconsin people lived mostly in rural areas, the services that counties were called upon to provide were minimal. Urbanization has changed that, as people who live in cities need more governmental services. With rapid population growth in many counties where urban areas have increased in size, more police and fire protection, water and sewer lines, street lighting and pollution control was needed. Even areas that are not densely populated need more governmental services because of an awareness of environmental concerns.

Some services which counties might supply to urban areas include

County-wide libraries

Airports

Subsidized housing for low income or elderly persons

Parks

Air pollution control and monitoring

Assessment of real property

Health services: clinics, mental health and illegal drug use prevention programs

Social services to elderly, disabled or blind persons

Solid waste disposal

Some services counties supply as agents of the state include

Elections administration

Courts - including selection of jurors

Probation services

Criminal investigation

Operation of jails; custody of offenders

Welfare aids

Maintenance of state trunk highways

Agricultural education; resource development, youth clubs

Sale of hunting and fishing licenses

County Board of Supervisors

The County Board of Supervisors is the county's legislative body and is the executive branch in most counties. County Board Supervisors are elected to two year terms in spring nonpartisan elections. Supervisors are elected from individual supervisory districts drawn by the county board after each federal census. The number of County Board Supervisors is set by the state legislature.

County Administrator and County Executive

The County Administrator is appointed by the County Board and has only the powers specified by the board. A County Administrator is appointed in counties that do not have a County Executive. The County Executive is elected by the citizens of the county for a 4 year term and has the powers to coordinate and direct certain departments, can appoint heads of most departments, prepares and administers the budget and can veto acts of the board.

Financing County Government

County government relies on a number of sources of revenue to fund programs and services. The two primary sources of revenue are the county property tax and intergovernmental revenues. Intergovernmental revenues come from the federal and state government. Other sources of revenue are public fees for service; intergovernmental charges for service; fines, forfeits and penalties; licenses and permits. The county property tax furnishes a minor portion of the funds spent by each county.

The County Board sets the amount of the county property tax after the county budget has been passed. Revenue from the county property tax must make up the difference between expenditures expected in the next year and revenues from all the other sources. The property taxes and state-shared revenues can be used for any purpose the county chooses. Most of the other revenues are tied to a particular service of county government. Intergovernmental revenues are used primarily to fund human service programs, with the remaining used for highway repair and construction, natural resources, acquisition of park and open space lands, emergency planning services and a variety of other county services. Public fees for services help fund county parking ramps, airports, exposition centers and county parks. Intergovernmental fees for service help support the departments that provide services for other units of government and other county departments.

Sample County Budget

Each county in Wisconsin creates a yearly budget and their budget is based on services being provided by the county government. Revenue varies greatly from county to county and that can affect what is being provided. The QRC link will take you to a document that contains the budget of six different counties in Wisconsin. Use their budgets as a guide for completing your county budget

Please use the QRC link to help with completing the county budget, reading about WI county officials and appointments, and WI county committees.



Elected County Officials and Their Duties for ALABGS

COUNTY EXECUTIVE - Responsible for the overall administration and management of the county; preparing and submitting county budget to the County Board; makes appointments to boards, commissions and committees; and appoints, supervises, presents a report to the county board on the condition of the county finances and programs; has the power to veto any action taken by the county board including line-item veto over the budget or other actions containing appropriations. The executive must be granted permission or be invited to address the county board and is not included in debates.

COUNTY CLERK – Secretary to the County Board. At all meetings they take roll calls of county officials, county supervisors and committees as directed by the county board chairman. Records and keeps minutes of all proceedings of the County Board. Records petitions, resolutions and decisions on all questions brought before the County Board. Records every resolution adopted, order passed and ordinance enacted.

COUNTY TREASURER - Custodian of county funds. Keeps a true and accurate record of the receipt and expenditure of all funds processed by the Treasurer's Office. Transmits to the State Treasurer a statement along with all money collected for licenses, fines, penalties, taxes or for any other reason that are duly collected from citizens on a voluntary basis for the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Scholarship Fund.

CLERK OF COURT -. Prepares court calendar and notices, schedules court cases; administers oaths to witnesses; swearing in of jurors for jury trials; takes minutes of court proceedings; collects and disburses fines, bail, alimony and support payments. Is responsible for handling all documents related to the work of the courts.

REGISTER OF DEEDS - This office registers, indexes and files all marriages, deaths and births occurring in the county; records articles of incorporations, firm names, general partnerships and related documents that are required to be recorded; file, index and maintain military discharges prepares certified copies for securing military benefits. Performs notary acts as requested and appropriate.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY - Prosecutor for crimes committed in the county; acts as legal advisor for the county duties include the prosecution of state criminal matters, felonies, and misdemeanors, as well as state and county forfeiture actions, including violations of the traffic code. Other functions include establishing and enforcing child support obligations and maintaining a Victim-Witness Support program.

SHERIFF – Is the chief law enforcement officer in the County; is responsible for maintaining order at all county meetings, the operation of the jail and the work release center, assists at county hearings, is the process server for the county and provides bailiffs and court aids to the county courts. Responds to all emergency and criminal complaints and conducts criminal investigations.

CORONER -- Investigates any death which appears to have resulted from unusual, unexplained or suspicious circumstance or for which a physician is not present to sign a death certificate, in order to determine the manner and cause and fix responsibility for the death and when necessary establish identification. Testifies at inquests, hearings and court trials, orders and attends postmortems, Notifies and counsels next of kin, examines and collects physical evidence to determine cause of death, issues death certificates and cremation permits, Prepares news releases.

SURVEYOR – Oversees drawing the county map with information received from the Parks and Open Spaces Commission for locations of parks and open spaces and information from the Highway Commission of designated roads and highways to be included on the county map. Confers with city assessors and surveyors for locations of subdivisions or special lands that should be identified on the county map.

CIRCUIT JUDGE – Presides over court trials with a jury consisting of 6 to 12 persons. Five-sixths of the jury must agree on the verdict, then the judge decides the judgment. The jury's verdict must be unanimous to convict or free the defendant.

COUNTY Supervisor – As a member of the County Board of Supervisors is responsible for running the County Government. Represents the citizens in their city ward; Passes ordinances (laws) and resolutions by voting to accept or reject proposed ordinances and resolutions. Hears petitions presented to the Board of Supervisors; serves on a commission; votes on the budget and any other business brought before the County Board at the County meetings.

County Commissions and Duties at ALABGS

Although the counties in the State of Wisconsin may have many committees and commissions that are determined by State Statute or county needs, listed here are the similar commissions that are responsible for the various departments providing services at ALA Badger Girls State.

Commission members will elect a Commission Chairman and prepare a report to the County Board of their accomplishments and activities. Each Commission will be responsible for its portion of the ALA Badger Girls State County Budget that will be turned into the County Executive. Each commission will consist of a county supervisor and citizen volunteers.

- **AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION:** Plans and provides assistance for all agricultural related issues and programs. Responsible for planning, management, restoration and all matters relating to the conservation of natural resources. Creates and implements a plan for planting trees in county parks and on county public land. Responsible for maintaining county forests and wildlife preserves. Provides County Surveyor with information for County Map.
- **HEALTH AND HUMAN NEEDS:** Organizes and coordinates activities to promote public and environmental health standards. Conducts inspections of areas of potential environmental and public health hazards. Sets policy and administers aid in conjunction with the Department of Social Services. Receives, reviews, and approves applications for financial aid. Circuit Court Judge and Register of Deeds are appointed to this commission
- **HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION:** Oversees the operation of the Highway Department including highway construction and maintenance. Responsible for placing county highway road signs, speed limit, and other appropriate signs on all county highways located in the county and in the cities within the county. Informs County Surveyor of designated highways to be included on the county map.
- **VETERAN SERVICES:** Provides assistance to Veterans and their families and helps them to obtain benefits. Works with the County Veterans Service Officer to accept and process applications for medical, hospital, housing and family benefits.
- **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION:** Oversees the operational activities and programs of the sheriff and coroner. Ensures that citizens are aware of proper procedures in case of fire, tornado, etc., locates and informs the citizens of the nearest exits and shelters to be used in the

event of an emergency. Provides plans for defense preparedness specifically as related to security. Responsible for coordination of all emergency medical and ambulance services. Responds to fires, accidents, illnesses, etc. Appoints EMS Director. Schedules and conducts security inspections. Develops contingency plans for natural disasters or environmental hazard events. Create and announce plans for handling various types of disasters. Sheriff and deputy (Unsuccessful Sheriff candidate is appointed to serve as Deputy Sheriff), Coroner, and District Attorney are appointed to this commission.

- **PUBLIC WORKS:** Responsible for all County public works projects such as engineering, lake management, solid waste, landfill, repair and upkeep of county buildings e.g. jail & courthouse. Responsible for upkeep of the county meeting room and county jail. Responsible for management of recycling operations. Promotes recycling collection through education and incentives.
- **CULTURE, RECREATION, AND EDUCATION:** Oversees and coordinates countywide library services including bookmobile. Establishes and maintains parks and regulates all types of land division, development and recreation areas. Maintains and coordinates the extension office to provide educational opportunities for the county's adults.
- **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION:** The Economic Development Division collaborates with the public and private sectors to promote economic growth in the county. This commission is responsible for marketing the county as the best place for business location, retention, and expansion, being impartial among specific communities for the mutual best interest of the business and county. The Economic Development Division will also create a plan for the best use of the County's surplus real-estate and managing air-space and cell-tower leases. As well as, providing grants and support to new businesses entering the county and supporting workforce development throughout the region.

Non-Supervisor lead Commissions:

These will be led by elected officials or citizen volunteers.

- **BUDGET AND FINANCE:** Responsible for preparing the Budget and will prepare a statement of financial resources of the county and the expenditures needed to operate the various departments. Completes the Budget Summary and calculates the tax rate (mill rate) after the final budget is adopted by the County Board. County Executive, Treasurer, and clerk are the only members of this commission
- **CIRCUIT COURT:** The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Badger. It has original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to another court. It also reviews state agency decisions and hears appeals from municipal courts. Jury trials are conducted only in circuit courts. The Circuit court judge, district attorney, and clerk of courts are members of the circuit courts.
- **COUNTY SONG COMMITTEE:** Selects a tune, writes lyrics and leads citizens in learning the County Song.
- **COUNTY MAP COMMITTEE:** Creates a county map incorporating cities, highways, parks, open spaces, rivers, lakes, airport and other county operated facilities. County Surveyor is appointed to this committee
- **COUNTY FAIR ACTIVITIES & TALENT SHOW COMMITTEE:** Organizes fair activities and processes talent show entries. Plans and operates the County Fair. Appoints County Fair Director and County Fair Talent Search Committee that accepts applications and auditions entries for County Fair and State Fair Talent Competitions.

County Organization Procedures at ALABGS

The state of Badger is divided into five counties that are created by combining two cities. Each county is relatively equal in population and has the same elected county officials. County officials are nominated in partisan caucuses and once elected are responsible for providing services enforcing state and county laws.

Elections: County officials are nominated during Partisan (Federalist and Nationalist) Caucuses. During the Caucus citizens from the party, not currently elected or running for office may be nominated for any county office. Each caucus may put forth a candidate for each office. After nominations are completed, all candidates may campaign within their respective counties until the county elections. County elections will be held in each city and winners of those elections will then be installed at the next county meeting.

County Scenarios

Scenario 1: Boom in the tourist industry (Abrahamson County)

Situation: One of your county's wildlife areas has been labeled a National Park by the Department of the Interior. This has increased tourism in your county.

Considerations: The tourism industry will only cause an increase during the summer and fall months and businesses are going to need to be able to adjust with the increase and decrease in people. The roads in your county are also not prepared for the increase in traffic.

Your job: Identify the potential pros and cons that an increase in tourism will bring. Develop solutions to any issues that you identify. Write petitions, resolutions, and ordinances to solve these issues.

Scenario 2: Tornado and minor flooding (Conrad County)

Situation: Severe weather came through the area recently and left millions of dollars worth of damage.

Considerations: The tornado caused a number of houses and farms to be damaged as well as leveling a small community within the county. There is also minor flooding that the county must still deal with. To make matters worse, farmers in your area were affected by a late spring so planting was delayed and the flooding is making it difficult for them to finish spring planting.

Your job: Identify all of the issues associated with the damage from the tornado and the flooding. Write petitions, resolutions, and ordinances to solve these issues.

Scenario 3: Endowment for county museum (Garner County)

Situation: A wealthy citizen left money in her will for the county to build a museum celebrating the county's history.

Considerations: The citizen only left enough money to construct the building to house the museum and the county will be responsible for all other costs associated with the museum. The county will also need to determine where the museum should be built.

Your job: Identify all the possible costs associated with building the museum and the pros and cons of the new museum. Write petitions, resolutions, and ordinances to facilitate the development of the museum.

Scenario 4: Chemical Spill (Hicks County)

Situation: A truck carrying chemicals for the manufacturing of paper rolled over on one of the highways in your county. The chemicals the truck was carrying were toxic to people and animals and were spilled near public land that is used for camping, hiking, and fishing.

Considerations: The Paper Mill will pay for the cleanup of the spilled materials, but the county will have to put a plan in place to protect its citizens and visitors from exposure until the cleanup can be completed. Initial cleanup will only take two weeks, but the area will not be usable for a year.

Your job: Identify the issues that this spill poses for your county and develop solutions to those issues. Write petitions, resolutions, and ordinances to resolve any issues.

Scenario 5: HWY Expansion and Bi-Pass (Knox County)

Situation: HWY 35 in your county is being expanded to a four lane highway and a Bi-Pass around one of the cities will be added.

Considerations: Building the new highway will require the state to purchase 4 homes and 200 acres of farmland. The new highway will also pass by wetlands and the county park.

Your job: Identify the pros and cons of building the new highway and determine the costs involved. Write petitions, resolutions, and ordinances to resolve any issues with the project.

ALA Badger Girls State Political Parties

Girls State exemplifies the two-party system. The two political parties are the Federalists and the Nationalists. They have no connection with Democrats, Republicans or any other party. Because it is necessary to make arrangements in advance, each citizen is pre-assigned to a political party at American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State.

Political parties give citizens a means of organizing for the purpose of influencing or even controlling government. They afford the opportunity for collective thinking and sincere cooperation in analyzing problems that affect the entire state. It is their responsibility to formulate party policies (platforms), arouse the interest of voters and help candidates run for office.

Party Platforms:

The platform of a political party is a statement of the party's goals (preamble) and its position and recommendations on issues of the day (planks). The planks may include general statements or specific suggestions for new legislation or repeal of existing laws. They usually do not contain proposals for implementing these suggestions. The planks are grouped together under broad subject headings such as Education, Energy, Human Rights, etc.

The Democratic, Republican and other parties each develop a national and a state platform. This is done by the party leaders at, or prior to the national and state conventions. In Wisconsin the state platform must be approved by the convention delegates. Some states, especially those in which one party dominates, do not have platforms. Smaller political units (e.g. county) usually do not develop a platform.

When the parties are organized at American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State, citizens may suggest issues for "planks" to be included in the party platforms. Only state issues should be included. The issues should be of a serious nature and of importance to persons of all ages. (See suggestions below.) A Platform Committee for each party will review these suggestions and draft a Party Platform to be presented at the Party Caucus. This caucus is the time for debate on the various plank issues. The planks will be discussed and voted on one by one. Proposed planks may be amended, added or deleted. At the Party Convention the platform will be presented (as amended by caucus action) for adoption by party members.

Suggested Topics for Platform Planks:

Environmental Issues	Transportation
Education	Senior Citizens
Public Health and Welfare	Indian Affairs
Drug Control	Consumer Affairs
Veterans' Affairs	Agriculture
Pollution	Crime Prevention
Economy and Taxation	Tourism

Party Platforms Continued:

Nationalist and Federalist party planks should be broad, rather general statements, worded as concisely as possible. The Platform Committee should select the statements which seem to have the most popular support, group them under appropriate headings and rewrite or combine planks as necessary. In the same way, a statement of principles or goals should be developed from suggestions made by party members and put together in concise form by the Platform Committee.

Party Chairman:

This is an important elected office in each party. The Party Chair is elected at the first Party Platform Committee Meeting held on Sunday afternoon and may not hold any other elected office. She must be knowledgeable in parliamentary procedure and have leadership skills. The Party Chair presides at party caucuses and the party convention, is an ex officio member of the Platform Committee and guides the activities of her party.

Party Campaign Manager:

This person is elected at the same session as the Party Chair and may not hold any other elected office. She must have organizational abilities and enthusiasm. The Party Campaign Manager organizes and conducts the party rally, coordinates campaign activities for the General Election, promotes party spirit and unity and works with the Party Chair.

Party Caucuses:

The word “caucus” means a meeting of members of a political party to do party business. At ALABGS our first caucus (on Monday morning) will be devoted to organizing each party and debating. Participation by party members is necessary so that the “will of the people” becomes evident. The Platform Committee will submit a proposed platform for consideration by party members. This is the time to debate issues.

Party Convention:

A convention is a formal assembly, usually made up of representatives or delegates to propose action on some particular matter. At ALABGS, the Convention (on Tuesday) is the time to adopt the Party Platform, to hear candidates who have filed nomination papers for state offices and to build party unity and enthusiasm. All Girls State citizens are delegates to their Party Convention. The Party Chair will preside. The Party Campaign Manager will serve in her official capacity.

The convention delegates will hear candidates who have filed nomination papers to run in the Primary Election for these state offices:

- Governor
- Lieutenant Governor
- Secretary of State
- State Treasurer
- Attorney General
- Supreme Court Justice *
- Superintendent of Public Instruction *

* The candidates for the non-partisan offices will speak at both party conventions.

State Government in Wisconsin

The State of Wisconsin, like the federal government and all other state governments, fulfills the United States Constitution's guarantee of a representative form of government – a people governing themselves through their representatives in the three traditional branches of government: legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislative branch includes the Wisconsin Legislature, composed of the Senate and the Assembly, and the service agencies and staff that assist the legislators make law or set public policy.

Each senator, elected on a party ticket from one of the state's thirty-three senate districts, serves a four-year term. (Each senate district contains three assembly districts.) Each representative, elected to the assembly on a party ticket from one of the ninety-nine assembly districts, serves a two-year term.

The executive branch chief officer is the governor. The other executive officers are lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction. With the exception of the superintendent of public instruction, all are elected on a party ticket and are elected for four-year terms.

The judicial branch consists of a system of courts that interpret the law: the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, circuit courts, and municipal courts. Justices or judges are elected on nonpartisan ballots. State law determines which court will handle which type of case. This power to hear certain cases is known as jurisdiction.

Actually, all three branches play a part in establishing public policy, determining what the law is, and ensuring that the laws are faithfully administered.

Duties and Responsibilities of Wisconsin State Officials

GOVERNOR (Tony Evers): - The Governor is the state's chief executive and is responsible for the administration of state government and is elected on a party ticket every four years. Through the budget making process, the Governor reviews and supervises the activities of all administrative departments; reports to the legislature on programs he/she would like enacted; may call the legislature into special session; and can veto bills passed by the legislature. One of the principal duties of the Governor is to make appointments - administrative heads of state agencies and numerous members of boards, commissions and councils; is authorized by law to make temporary appointments to some elected offices when vacancies occur. As ceremonial head of state, the Governor represents the state at interstate and national meetings.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Sara J. Rodriguez): - The Lieutenant Governor becomes acting governor when the Governor is out of the state or is unable to carry out duties due to temporary disability. If the incumbent Governor should die, resign or be removed from office, the Lieutenant Governor serves as Governor for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SECRETARY OF STATE (Sarah Godlewski): - The Secretary of State has charge of publishing all new constitutional amendments, storing all official state records, registering of lobbyists, recording of trademarks, issuing of notary public commissions and filing of financial disclosure statements of public officials.

STATE TREASURER (John S. Leiber): - The State Treasurer has official responsibility for the state's funds, is in charge of securities which represent investments of various state funds and securities

and money deposited under statutory requirements. The Treasurer acts as registrar for general obligation bonds and keeps records of bonds authorized, issued and redeemed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (Josh Kaul): - The Attorney General and the Department of Justice provide the legal services for the state and its agencies. In addition to advising state and county officials on legal questions, they provide legal representation to the state in court. A staff of 7080 Assistant Attorney Generals is necessary to handle the various functions of this office.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Jill Underly): -The Superintendent of Public Instruction directs the activities of the Department of Public Instruction which has responsibility for overall direction and supervision of public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE (Chief Justice Ann Walsh Bradley, Justices Annette K. Ziegler, Janet Protasiewicz, Rebecca Grassl Bradley, Rebecca Frank Dallet, Brian Hagedorn, and Jill J. Karofsky): - The Supreme Court is the final authority on the state constitution. The Justices of the Supreme Court consider cases of statewide concern. They decide on cases after studying briefs, or in some cases, after hearing oral arguments. No testimony is taken. Decisions are in writing and published. Justices are elected for a ten year term and the chief justice of the Supreme Court is elected for a term of 2 years by a majority of the justices then serving on the court.

State Officials at ALABGS

The duties of the elected state officials of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State are as follows:

Governor

1. Is the chief executive officer of the State of Badger. Represents all citizens.
2. Makes appointments to Boards and Commissions (seven appointments).
3. Signs bills into law, or exercises the power of veto.
4. Visits Girls State cities/counties for special occasions.
5. Prepares three speeches including Inaugural, message to the joint session of the legislature, and remarks at the closing general assembly.
6. May be invited to attend the American Legion Auxiliary State Convention in July to give a short message on the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State session.

Lieutenant Governor

1. Acts in the Governor's absence.
2. Makes three appointments.
3. May represent the Governor of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State at a dedication of a county, city or state park or building.

Secretary of State

1. Collects financial statements from candidates for Senate, Assembly and state offices. Keeps records of those who report.
2. Regulates lobbying. (Check on the register of lobbyists; record county totals.)
3. Files records with the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Director.
4. Makes three appointments.

State Treasurer

1. Collects taxes from city treasurers.
2. Turn in the tax collection to the BGS office with a written city by city report.
3. Reports total tax collection at Inauguration.
4. Makes three appointments.

Attorney General

1. Is legal advisor to the Governor, other officials, and members of the Assembly and Senate.
2. Is in charge of the Dept. of Justice office and Dept. of Consumer Affairs. Plan some official statements to be announced at city or county meetings. (Submit a copy to Director.)
3. Makes three appointments.
4. Meet with the City Attorneys and District Attorneys on Thursday morning and prepare a summary of their activities in the 10 cities this week.

Supreme Court Justice

1. Appoints a Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility. (Selects seven attorneys, one per county, sets time, swears in.)
2. Investigates cases of unprofessional conduct by lawyers and files complaints for disbarment or other discipline. (Writes a report and submits it to the Director.)
3. Meet with the municipal and circuit judges at a Thursday morning breakfast to prepare a summary of their activities in the 10 cities this week.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

1. Provides direction and supervision of public elementary and secondary education.
2. Administers state aid program. Issues statement of special emergency aids from existing funds.
3. Provides professional supervision and consultation to local school districts.
4. Makes three appointments.
5. Meets with school board members and superintendents at a breakfast meeting at the Badger School Board Association Convention on Thursday morning.
6. File report with the Director summarizing each school district's scenario response and budget work after meeting with them on Thursday morning for breakfast. The scenarios are listed in this manual.

Law-Making in the Wisconsin Legislature

The Sources of New Laws

New laws may be proposed by anyone - a private citizen, a corporation or other groups of people, departments or agencies of the government, lobbyists, legislators or committees of the Legislature. The proposal must, however, be put into proper form and can be introduced into the Legislature only by a senator, representative or Committee of the Legislature. The backers of a proposal may request any legislator to introduce a bill for them.

Proposals for new legislation may be in the form of "bills" or "joint resolutions." Bills to become laws must pass both houses of the Legislature and be signed by the Governor. Joint Resolutions (such as constitutional amendments) must pass both houses, but do not need the Governor's signature.

Legislative Procedure: The Function of Committees

There is a regular time in the Legislature's daily schedule for the introduction of bills and resolutions. They are delivered by the Chief Clerk (of either Senate or Assembly) who reads each title. They are then referred to committees by the Speaker (in the Assembly) or the presiding officer (in the Senate).

Legislative committees conduct public hearings, study bills and amendments, and make recommendations to the Senate and the Assembly.

- A. Hearings - Public hearings are usually announced a week in advance. Any member of the public who wishes to express herself may appear and make a statement or sign a paper which indicates her opposition or support for a proposal. On many bills of presumably minor importance no one appears on either side. On a few highly controversial bills hundreds of citizens may come, requiring a limitation on time for appearances. In addition, members of the public frequently visit or write to legislators during the time that a proposal is getting committee consideration.
- B. Committee Action - After the public hearing on a bill, the committee discusses it and votes to recommend it either for passage or for indefinite postponement (defeat). A tie vote in the committee results in the committee's reporting the bill without recommendation. The committee's recommendations are placed on the calendar (which is on the list of items to be debated on a certain day) at the discretion of the committee chair.

The Legislative Process: The Rules and the Order of Business

Legislators are supplied daily with a printed "calendar" for the current day as well as with a "Journal" recording the actions of the previous day. There is a regular order of business observed daily. It can be changed only by suspension of the rules. This order of business begins with roll call and ends with adjournment. It makes provision for motions of members (to remove bills from committee, etc.), for the introduction of bills and resolutions, for consideration of the recommendations of committees and for action on messages from the other house.

During all these proceedings many votes are taken. Most of these are by voice; some bills, such as revenue measures, require roll call votes. Motions to suspend the rules, which require a two-thirds vote, are approved by roll call. Any bill may receive a roll call vote if one-sixth of the senators present or 15 representatives demand it.

Debate is often extensive. The Wisconsin Legislature prides itself on the fact that members have unlimited opportunities to express themselves on all measures which come before them. Although there are ways to stop debate (e.g., motions for previous questions or motions to adjourn), these procedures are seldom used.

The Legislative Process: Leadership and Power

Although rigidly controlled by rule, the legislative process would flounder without strong leadership. Each party in each house has an organized caucus which meets regularly for the consideration of major policy matters. Caucuses have permanent officers. Attempts are made to get party unity on very important bills. Such meetings are usually off-the-record. Often it is in caucus that the real decisions are made.

The first meeting of each caucus is devoted to the nomination of leaders. In the Assembly the Speaker is chosen by the majority caucus, and the majority party. The Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms (who are employees of the Legislature, not elected members) are chosen by the majority party.

In the Senate the majority caucus first chooses the Committee on Committees which decides on the membership and chairmanship of all Senate committees. The Senate chooses a candidate for President from among its numbers. The President manages Senate business as authorized by the Senate Rules Committee or Committee on Senate Organization. The Senate floor leader and assistant floor leader (majority and minority leaders) coordinate and direct the activities of the party members during sessions. The Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms are elected by Senate members from outside the membership.

Lobbying

What is Lobbying?

Lobbying is defined in the Wisconsin statutes as “the practice of promoting or composing the introduction or enactment of legislation before the legislature or the legislative committees or the members thereof.” A lobbyist is a “person who engages in the practice of lobbying for hire,” in other words, someone who is paid to work for a group in trying to get something through the legislature (or trying to keep something from passing).

What Groups Do Lobbyists Work For?

People who have common interests frequently group together to form an organization to promote these interests. Such groups are called “interest groups” and there are all sorts of them -- business or professional associations, unions, veterans’ groups, church groups, minority groups, clubs, leagues, etc. Associations like these have many activities, some of which have nothing to do with the government. They often find that the group wants to propose new laws or suggest changes in present laws or oppose legislation which is being promoted by someone else. Rather than have the entire group try to keep up with developments and appear at hearings, the group will designate one member of the group or hire someone especially to “look after the interests” of the group. In Wisconsin over 400 people registered as lobbyists each session. The following are examples in Wisconsin which are represented by lobbyists:

Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers
AFL-CIO
American Legion
Wisconsin Bar Association
Wisconsin Education Association
Wisconsin County Boards Association

American Automobile Association
State Medical Association
Wisconsin State Brewers Association
Wisconsin Good Roads Association
Downtown Association of Milwaukee
League of Wisconsin Municipalities

What Do Lobbyists Do?

Lobbyists appear before senate or assembly committees when a public hearing is being held on a bill in which the lobbyist’s group is interested. They present facts, opinions, arguments; they try to persuade the legislators to adopt favorable policies. They may also speak individually with legislators, but lobbyists may not participate in the debate on the floor of the Senate or Assembly. They may not be present on the floor of either house during a daily session.

Lobbyists should be experts in their own particular field. They are excellent sources of information, always willing to talk about issues, always “on the scene” to watch what is going on in the legislature and able to report back to their groups on their progress in the Capitol. Since there may be lobbyists appearing on opposite sides of many questions, the legislators get more complete information than they might under other circumstances.

How Are Lobbyists Regulated? What Are Lobbyists Forbidden To Do?

Wisconsin has very strict rules about lobbying, stricter than many states and the United States Congress. The purpose of these regulations is to “promote a high standard of ethics” and to prevent unfair or dishonest practices. Both Wisconsin and the U.S. require that all lobbyists pay a fee and be listed in a register open to public inspection. In Wisconsin the fee is paid to the Secretary of State. Lobbyists must register for each new regular legislative session. They must file an account of all the money they spend on lobbying and the lobbyist’s employer must report how much has been paid for lobbying expenses. The Wisconsin law specifies certain things that may not be done. Lobbyists shall not: (1) practice lobbying without being licensed (by registering and paying the fee); (2) solicit employment as a lobbyist

or instigate the introduction of a bill in order to obtain employment as a lobbyist against the bill; (3) promise support or opposition to a legislator at an election in order to influence her vote on a bill; (4) make public any unproved charges of improper conduct on the part of another lobbyist or of any legislator; (5) engage in practices which reflect discredit on the legislature or on lobbying; (6) give anything of value to a legislator, state officer or employee, or to a candidate for state office; (7) accept compensation which is dependent upon passage or defeat of any law. Penalties for violating these rules range from loss of lobbying license to \$100-5,000 fines or imprisonment.

Lobbying at ALABGS

There is not much time at ALABGS for “interest groups” to develop, but a few are always evident. Any city or county should have an interest in state legislation. Citizen groups, clubs or committees (formed to promote more parks, better conservation, etc.) normally would select one of their number to lobby for them. At ALABGS legislators should check their cities to know who their lobbyists are and to recommend areas of their concern (i.e., subject of bills being prepared). If you would like to be a lobbyist, select a “special interest group” and register with the Lobbyist Counselor and in the lobbyist registry. If you are elected to be a Senator, Representative or a state officer, you must resign from your lobbyist position.

OBJECTIVES OF A LOBBYING GROUP

1. To establish a central point of communication for the dissemination of information from the Capitol to members of the organization.
2. To facilitate the use of the best communications possible within the state to disseminate legislative updates.
3. To provide some method of analysis and interpretation on legislation affecting the professional organizations.
4. To provide continuity as a central organization and to provide continuity among other professional organizations.
5. Enhance the philosophy of the legislature toward the particular professional organization.
6. To develop working relationships with administration, faculty, and other professional organizations to gain a broader base for lobby purposes.
7. To provide an avenue of input for the expression and determination of the needs of the respective professional organization.

These are perhaps the needs and goals of any organization. However, more direction and input is necessary from all segments of the professional organization if the lobbying function is to succeed.

DO's & DON'Ts FOR LOBBYISTS

DO: Know your legislator's full name.

DO: Respect and listen to their views.

DO: Identify yourself immediately at each contact; public officials meet too many people to remember everyone.

DO: Know the issue and the status of the legislation. Know what you are talking about.

DO: Let the legislator know how a particular measure will affect your locality – his/her home district.

DO: Be concise, sincere, and always courteous.

DON'T: Be arrogant, condescending, or threatening.

DON'T: Back legislators into a corner where they take a definite position against you.

DON'T: Get into arguments with legislators.

HOW TO BE AN EFFECTIVE LOBBYIST

1. Know your state governmental structure.
2. Know the party in power, individuals within that party, and offices with power.
3. Support local candidates in campaigning locally and provide financial support.
4. Check with respective state offices on rules and regulations regarding lobbying.
5. Develop a legislative notebook which should include names of legislators, pictures, biographical data, current laws on subject to be lobbied, voting records, funding for your particular area of lobbying, legislative directory, miscellaneous data.
6. Know the history, facts, and figures of the group you are lobbying. This should include membership, income, expenses, state conventions, etc.
7. A lobby must have trusted individuals and present correct and accurate information to individuals they are attempting to lobby.
8. A lobbyist must know their way around the Capitol.
9. A lobbyist must have an adequate research team to support them in obtaining data for legislators.
10. Issue selection is the one most important and difficult task of a lobbyist. Issue selection should be thoroughly researched before being presented to any legislator.

Senate and Assembly Committees and Organization

It would be impossible for the entire legislature to study fully and carefully every one of the hundreds of measures presented to it. To handle the volume, each house of the legislature is divided into committees which consider the bills and make recommendations to the full house on what should be done with each bill. The “standing committees” are active for the entire session and continue from year to year (new members are added from time to time). Other committees are created for a special purpose and exist for a limited time. For instance, an “investigating committee” may be created to study a subject. In the period between regular sessions of the legislature, an “interim committee” may be created.

Selected Standing Committees of the Wisconsin Senate and Assembly (not all listed)

SENATE

Administrative Rules
 Agriculture
 Audit
 Economic Development
 Education, Ethics and Elections
 Energy and Utilities
 Environment and Natural Resources
 Finance
 Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long-Term Care
 Higher Education and Tourism
 Homeland Security
 Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy
 Labor, Small Business Development and Consumer Affairs
 Senate Organization
 Transportation and Information Infrastructure

ASSEMBLY

Administrative Rules
 Aging and Long-Term Care
 Agriculture
 Assembly Organization
 Audit
 Budget Review
 Campaigns and Elections
 Children and Families
 Colleges and Universities
 Corrections and the Courts
 Criminal Justice
 Economic Development
 Education
 Education Reform
 Employment Relations
 Energy and Utilities
 Finance
 Financial Institutions

JOINT COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules

Audit

Criminal Penalties

Employment Relations

Finance

Legislative Organization

Retirement Systems

Tax Exemptions

Forestry

Health

Highway Safety

Housing

Insurance

Judiciary

Labor

Natural Resources

Property Rights and Land Mgmt

(plus others not listed)

Badger Girls State Standing Committees (subject to change):

SENATE COMMITTEES Committee on Committees (3 senators)

JOINT COMMITTEES

Jt. Comm. on Governmental Affairs, Consumer Protection & Public Safety (4 senators, 5 reps.)

Jt. Comm. on **Voting, Equal Rights & Finance** (4 senators, 5 reps.)

Jt. Comm. on Health & Social Services (4 senators, 5 reps.)

Jt. Comm. on Environment, Recreation & Tourism (4 senators, 5 reps.)

Jt. Comm. on Education & Transportation (4 senators, 5 reps.)

In the Wisconsin legislature only a few of the standing committees are joint committees - that is, committees with members from both the Senate and Assembly on one committee. Often there are two different committees, one composed of Senate members and one of Assembly members; each committee considers separately proposals referred to it. This means that a bill relating to the schools would be referred to the Senate's education committee and after the Senate has acted on the bill, the same bill would be referred to the Assembly's education committee and then to the Assembly. This system makes it more difficult to get a bill passed, but it also means that hasty or poor proposals are not so apt to become laws.

In the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State, to save time, all committees have members from both Senate and Assembly. Therefore, there will be only one public hearing and one committee recommendation on each bill although both the Assembly and the Senate will debate and vote on each bill.

After election returns are announced the senators and representatives meet to organize. First, Party Caucuses are held and each party chooses a floor leader who acts in the legislature as the chair of party activities. Each party in the Assembly chooses a candidate for Assembly Speaker. In the Senate, each party chooses a candidate for Senate President. The bills on hand are gone over and a party position may be established, and new bills are suggested and written.

In the opening session of the Assembly and Senate, as a special order of business, officers are elected a Speaker and a Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly and a President of the Senate. The Senate also elects 3 of its members to its Committee on Committees. Other offices (Chief Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Assistant Clerk, Chaplain, messengers and pages) are appointed by the Counselor. These officials (1) adopt a set of rules (refer to pages on Joint Rules), (2) accept certain seating arrangements, (3) notify the Governor and the other legislative body that the Senate (or Assembly) is organized. Then, bills are introduced, some in the Senate and some in the Assembly. In each house these bills are "read" by the Clerk, then assigned to a committee.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES

The Senate Committee on Committees meets to nominate committee members for all of the Senate's standing committees and specifies who is to be chair of each committee. In the Assembly the Speaker makes all appointments to standing committees and names the chair. In BGS's joint committees (and other committees) the chair will be named as follows:

Chair of Com. on Governmental Affairs, Consumer Protection and Public Safety: Named by Committee on Committees

Chair of Com. on Voting, Equal Rights & Finance: named by Speaker of Assembly

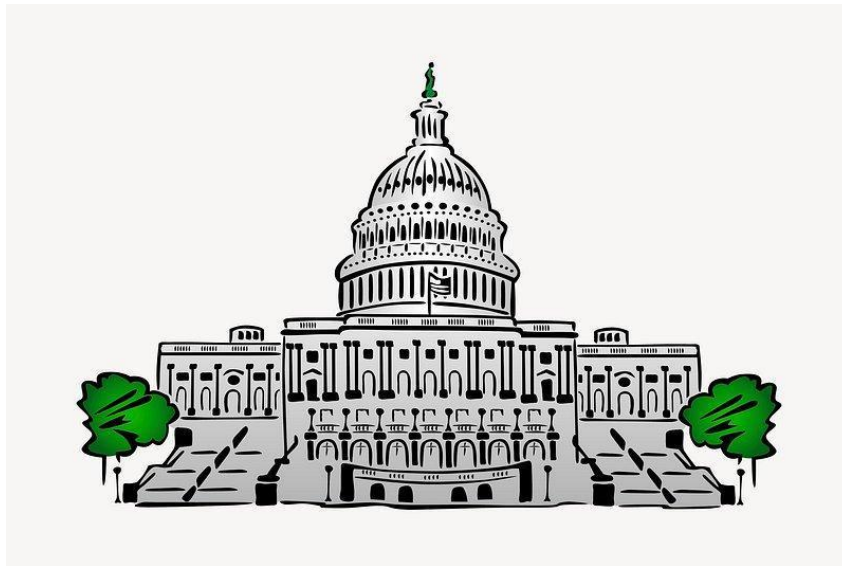
Chair of Com. on Health & Social Services: Named by Committee on Committees

Chair of Com. on Environment, Recreation & Tourism: Named by Committee on Committees

Chair of Com. on Education and Transportation: Named by Speaker of Assembly

Senators and Representatives may express their preference for committee assignments, but there is no assurance that they will get what they want. Seniority may be given consideration and members of the party in power undoubtedly will get the key assignments. However, ability and the interest and knowledge of individual senators and representatives also are taken into consideration. It is not necessary for all political parties to be represented on all committees.

At BGS all Senators and Representatives should have one committee assignment. In the Wisconsin legislature both Senate and Assembly members may serve on more than one committee.



Public Hearings

When a suggested new law (a "bill" or "resolution") has been introduced in the Senate or Assembly, it is usually assigned by the presiding officer to a committee. The chair of the committee calls a public hearing to be held in the Capitol and notices are posted on bulletin boards and are published in the bulletin of hearings. Many newspapers publish notices of these hearings. Anyone may attend the hearing and may "appear" (that is, speak) either for or against the proposal. A citizen may simply "register" for or against a proposal by filling out an "appearance slip."

AT THE PUBLIC HEARING the committee sits together on a platform or at the front of the room with the chair presiding. The Chair is in complete control of the meeting and may run it pretty much as desired; is responsible for keeping order; can limit the amount of time allowed each speaker or cut off a speaker; can set up a procedure to follow or can operate very informally; can make motions or second motions (unlike other kinds of chair). The secretary is not a member of the committee but an employee of the legislature; her job is to take roll call and to record votes or other actions taken by the committee. A messenger may be appointed to collect the appearance slips (which are filled out by everyone who "appears" or "registers" but not necessarily by everyone in the room).

Committee members listen to the remarks of those appearing. They may ask questions at any time or make comments, but they should not engage in debate with the people who appear. The senators and representatives will have their chance to talk later on the floor of the legislature.

At a public hearing lobbyists who are interested in the bill being considered have their opportunity to speak publicly on the subject. The author of the bill should appear (unless she is on the committee) and other supporters of the bill will want to be present as will its opponents. At the hearing experts may be called in to supply information or answer questions; in real life these are often public officials. These public hearings offer the citizen her best chance to have something to say about what state laws are passed. Here she can indicate approval or disapproval, make suggestions or comments, offer information, or attempt in a legal way to influence other lawmakers. This is about the only way the

<p align="center">HEARING SLIP (Please Print Clearly)</p> <p>DATE:</p> <p>BILL NO.:</p> <p>SUBJECT:</p> <p>Name</p> <p>BGS – Floor # and Room #</p> <p>BGS City Name</p> <p>Representing (For Lobbyists Only)</p> <p>SPEAKING IN FAVOR</p> <p>SPEAKING AGAINST</p> <p>REGISTERING IN FAVOR</p> <p>REGISTERING AGAINST</p>

lawmakers can find out what the people really want. However, the committee is not bound to make its recommendation on the bill strictly in accordance with the number of appearances for or against it.

Executive Session of the Committee

The Executive Session of the Hearing Committee is a special meeting held with only committee members present. After the public hearing is over, the committee meets to discuss and decide its position on the bills. (At BGS this is done after the hearings are officially over and the "public" has departed.) In deciding whether or not to recommend passage of a bill, the committee will consider the number of people who appeared or registered for or against it, the soundness of the arguments on both sides and their own personal opinions (or party policy) about the subject. The committee may suggest changes in the proposed bill either a substitute amendment which rewrites the entire bill or a simple amendment that changes certain words or lines. Attached to the original bill is the committee's amendment written out in full. The committee may make any of the following recommendations.

- (1) Recommend passage of the bill;
- (2) Recommend an amendment and passage;
- (3) Recommend indefinite postponement (which means killing the bill);
- (4) No recommendation (permitted only in case of tie vote).

ALABGS Senate and Assembly – Joint Rules

- A. The Order of Business shall be:
 1. Call to Order (includes Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance)
 2. Roll Call (to establish a quorum)
 3. Motions (adopt rules, seating, notification to other house, make appointments)
 4. Introduction of Bills (and refer to Committee)
 5. Report of Committees and Action on Bills (debate)
 6. Messages from Other House and Action Thereon (debate)
 7. Resolutions (of thanks) etc.
 8. Adjournment
- B. Special Order of Business may be inserted into the usual Order for the purpose of electing officers, hearing messages from the other house or from the Governor.
- C. Appointed Officers. The Chief Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Chaplain, messengers and pages shall be appointed.
 Duties of appointed Senate and Assembly officers:

Chief Clerk:	Reads analysis of bills as introduced and numbers them
Assistant Clerk:	Calls roll, assists Chief Clerk
Chaplain:	Gives opening and closing prayers
Sgt.at Arms:	Keeps order at all sessions
Pages:	Take bills from Senators or Assemblymen when called upon, deliver same to clerk, from clerk to messengers and receive bills from other house
Messengers:	Carry bills and messages from one house to the other, deliver same to messengers in other house who in turn deliver them to pages
- D. Presiding Officers: A speaker elected by the members of the Assembly shall preside over the Assembly. The Senate President, elected from among the Senators, shall preside over the Senate. She shall also preside over joint sessions.

- E. Voting
 1. Voting generally shall be by voice vote of "ayes" or "noes."
 2. A quorum shall be 11 members in the Senate and 16 in the Assembly.
 3. A majority vote is required to pass any bill.
 4. Votes may not be changed after the counting of the votes has begun.
- F. Clerical Errors. Minor errors of a clerical nature (i.e., punctuation and spelling) may be corrected by the Chief Clerk.
- G. Amendments. Amendments may be offered from the floor or by committees but, if possible, should be in writing and must relate to the original bill. The presiding officer shall rule on whether or not an amendment is germane. To withdraw an amendment, its sponsor may request unanimous consent to do so. Any amendment passed in one house must be sent to the other house for approval (concurrence).
- H. Debate. A member who desires to speak on any matter shall rise in her place, respectfully address the chair and, when recognized, shall discuss the question being debated without personal remarks or offensive language. The presiding officer shall indicate which member is to speak (if two or more rise at once) and any member who debates without being recognized shall be out of order. No member shall speak more than twice on any one bill except when questions are being directed to her. Any member may ask questions, but if she includes comments or statements of opinion, she shall be ruled to have "spoken" on the issue. Debate shall be on a bill and its amendments, separately or taken together.
- I. These rules may be temporarily suspended by unanimous consent or by a 2/3 vote of either house.

Sample Bills

Introduced by _____	STATE OF BADGER	S _____ A _____
by request of _____	_____ Bill# _____	_____ _____
	EDUCATION	

1 AN ACT to create 48.13 of the statutes relating to
 2 requiring children to be enrolled in school before they may be
 3 issued a vehicle operator's license and revocation of certain
 4 children's operating licenses.

5 The people of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State, represented in senate
 6 and assembly, do enact as follows:

7 SECTION 1. 48.13 of the statutes is created to read:

8 (1) The issuance of a vehicle operator's license to
 9 persons who are under 18 years of age is contingent upon their
 10 enrollment in school or equivalency program or graduation
 11 from a school or equivalency program.

12 (2) A person's operator's license will be revoked if the
 13 person is 16 or 17 years of age and is a school dropout,
 14 unless undue hardship for the person or his or her family is
 15 shown.

16 (3) A person's operators license will be revoked if the
 17 person is under the age of 18 and was adjudicated delinquent
 18 for a second or subsequent time for the use or abuse
 19 alcohol beverages or controlled substances.

(End)

Analysis: This bill requires children to be enrolled in school before they may be issued an operator's license.

Referred to _____ Committee	Senate Action _____
Action of Committee Recommended passage _____	Assembly Action _____
“indefinite postponement _____	
“adoption with amendment _____	
ret'd without recommendation _____	Governor's Action _____

Introduced by _____	STATE OF BADGER	S _____ A _____
by request of _____	_____ Bill# _____	_____ _____
	Environment	

- 1 AN ACT to amend 59.07 of the statutes, relating to
- 2 expanding the authority of the county board to regulate billboards
- 3 that are visible from state or county trunk highways.
- 4 The people of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State, represented in senate
- 5 and assembly, do enact as follows:
- 6 Section 1. 59.07 of the statutes, is amended to read:
- 7 (1) A county board may regulate, restrict or prohibit
- 8 the construction and maintenance of billboards and signs
- 9 visible from any state or county trunk highway to enhance
- 10 highway safety, improve visual aesthetics and promote
- 11 tourism.
- 12 (2) Any city, village or town ordinance that is more
- 13 restrictive than a county ordinance supersedes the county
- 14 ordinance.

(End)

Analysis: The bill expands the authority of county boards to regulate billboards visible from state and county trunk highways.

Referred to _____ Committee	Senate Action _____
Action of Committee Recommended passage _____	Assembly Action _____
“ indefinite postponement _____	Governor’s Action _____
“ adoption with amendment _____	
ret’d without recommendation _____	

Declaration of Candidacy and Nomination Paper

Declaration of Candidacy and Nomination Paper
Of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State

<input type="checkbox"/> Federalist	I, <u>Imma Winner</u> PRINT NAME CLEARLY state my present municipality of residence for voting purpose, is Room # <u>123-1</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Election
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationalist		<input type="checkbox"/> County Election
		<input type="checkbox"/> Legislative Election
		<input type="checkbox"/> State Constitutional Election

Of City Of	Of County of	Of City Ward	Of Assembly District			Of Senate District	
<input type="checkbox"/> Balsam	<input type="checkbox"/> Abrahamson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Birch			<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
<input type="checkbox"/> Butternut	<input type="checkbox"/> Conradt	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
<input type="checkbox"/> Cedar			<input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
<input type="checkbox"/> Elm	<input type="checkbox"/> Garner	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	<input type="checkbox"/> 14	<input type="checkbox"/> 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
<input type="checkbox"/> Hemlock			<input type="checkbox"/> 16	<input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 18	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	<input type="checkbox"/> 12
<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hicks	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 19	<input type="checkbox"/> 20	<input type="checkbox"/> 21	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maple			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 22	<input type="checkbox"/> 23	<input type="checkbox"/> 24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
<input type="checkbox"/> Oak	<input type="checkbox"/> Knox		<input type="checkbox"/> 25	<input type="checkbox"/> 26	<input type="checkbox"/> 27	<input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
<input type="checkbox"/> Pine			<input type="checkbox"/> 28	<input type="checkbox"/> 29	<input type="checkbox"/> 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 19	<input type="checkbox"/> 20

First being sworn according to law, depose and say that I reside in said city and county, and am a qualified voter therein, and a candidate for the office of

<input type="checkbox"/> City Mayor*	<input type="checkbox"/> County Executive	<input type="checkbox"/> Governor
<input type="checkbox"/> City Clerk*	<input type="checkbox"/> County Clerk	<input type="checkbox"/> Lieutenant Governor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Treasurer*	<input type="checkbox"/> County Treasurer	<input type="checkbox"/> Secretary of State
<input type="checkbox"/> City Attorney*	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff	<input type="checkbox"/> State Treasurer
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Judge*	<input type="checkbox"/> Coroner	<input type="checkbox"/> Attorney General
<input type="checkbox"/> City Alderman*	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of Courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Supreme Court Justice*
<input type="checkbox"/> School Board*	<input type="checkbox"/> District Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/> Superintendent of Public Instruction*
<input type="checkbox"/> School Board (at large)*	<input type="checkbox"/> Register of Deeds	<input type="checkbox"/> State Senator
	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor	<input type="checkbox"/> State Representative (Assembly)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Circuit Judge*	
	<input type="checkbox"/> County Supervisor*	(*Non-partisan)

To be voted on at the election next held. I meet the applicable age, citizenship, residency, and voting qualification requirements, if any prescribed by the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Badger, and that I otherwise qualify for office, if nominated and elected. I hereby request that my name be placed upon the official ballot of the party designated above.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME This 16 Day of June, 2024

Imma Winner
Candidate Signature

Notary Public Stamp

Miss Sipai
City Counselor Signature

Minimum # of signatures required: City or County = 3, Senate or Representative = 5, State = 30

I, the undersigned, request that the candidate, whose name and address are listed, be placed on the ballot at the election described as a candidate so that voters will have the opportunity to vote for them for the office listed. I am eligible to vote in the jurisdiction or district in which the candidate named seeks office. I have not signed the nomination paper of any other candidate for the same office in this election.

UPDATED 050424

SIGNATURE	ROOM #	PARTY	COUNTY
1 June Burge	134-2	F N	Hicks
2 Jona Ford	142-2	F N	Hicks
3 Jean Poole	118-1	F N	Hicks
4 Paige Turner	118-1	F N	Hicks
5 Sunny Daygo	126-2	F N	Hicks
6 Sarah Bellum	156-1	F N	Hicks
7		F N	
8		F N	
9		F N	
10		F N	
11		F N	
12		F N	
13		F N	
14		F N	
15		F N	
16		F N	
17		F N	
18		F N	
19		F N	
20		F N	
21		F N	
22		F N	
23		F N	
24		F N	

SIGNATURE	ROOM #	PARTY	COUNTY
25		F N	
26		F N	
27		F N	
28		F N	
29		F N	
30		F N	
31		F N	
32		F N	
33		F N	
34		F N	
35		F N	
36		F N	
37		F N	
38		F N	
39		F N	
40		F N	
41		F N	
42		F N	
43		F N	
44		F N	
45		F N	
46		F N	
47		F N	
48		F N	

OFFICIAL BALLOT			COUNTY OF example			COUNTY ELECTION		
			BADGER GIRLS STATE					
City OF ____ Example 1 or ____ Example 2						City Ward# ____		
<p>To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, make a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot, write the name in the blank space provided for the purpose.</p>								
Vote for one								
COUNTY EXECUTIVE			CLERK OF COURT			CIRCUIT JUDGE (nonpartisan)		
(F)			(F)					
(N)			(N)					
COUNTY CLERK			DISTRICT ATTORNEY					
(F)			(F)					
(N)			(N)					
COUNTY TREASURER			REGISTER OF DEEDS					
(F)			(F)					
(N)			(N)					
SHERIFF			SURVEYOR					
(F)			(F)					
(N)			(N)					
CORONER								
(F)			COUNTY SUPERVISORS: Vote for at most ONE candidate in your WARD.					
(N)			SENATE DISTRICT#1 CITY WARD #1			SENATE DISTRICT#3 CITY WARD #1		
			(F)			(F)		
			(N)			(N)		
			SENATE DISTRICT#1 CITY WARD #2			SENATE DISTRICT#3 CITY WARD #2		
			(F)			(F)		
			(N)			(N)		
			SENATE DISTRICT#2 CITY WARD #3			SENATE DISTRICT#4 CITY WARD #3		
			(F)			(F)		
			(N)			(N)		
			SENATE DISTRICT#2 CITY WARD #4			SENATE DISTRICT#4 CITY WARD #4		
			(F)			(F)		
			(N)			(N)		
NOTICE TO ELECTORS: THIS BALLOT MAY BE INVALID UNLESS INITIALED BY 2 ELECTION INSPECTORS								
____	Clerk							
____	Inspector							
05/05/2024								

Please note: Each city has 2 Senate Districts and 3 Assembly Districts

Official Ballot		BADGER GIRLS STATE		STATE LEGISLATIVE ELECTION	
CITY OF _____		COUNTY OF _____		SENATE DISTRICT # _____	
				ASSEMBLY DISTRICT # _____	
<i>Place an X in the square to the right of the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote.</i>					
Vote for one in your Senate District.		Vote for one in your Assembly District.			
SENATE DISTRICT #1		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #1		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #2	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #2		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #3		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #4	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #3		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #5		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #6	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #4		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #7		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #8	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #5		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #9		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #10	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #6		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #11		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #12	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #7		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #13		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #14	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #8		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #15		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #16	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
NOTICE TO ELECTORS: THIS BALLOT MAY BE INVALID UNLESS INITIALED BY 2 ELECTION INSPECTORS					
____ Ballot Clerk		____ Inspector		Formatted 5/5/2024	

OFFICIAL BALLOT		BADGER GIRLS STATE		STATE LEGISLATIVE ELECTION	
<i>Place an X in the square to the right of the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote.</i>					
Vote for one in your Senate District.		Vote for one in your Assembly District.			
SENATE DISTRICT #9		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #17		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #18	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #10		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #19		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #20	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #11		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #21		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #22	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #12		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #23		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #24	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #13		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #25		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #26	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #14		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #27		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #28	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #15		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #29		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT #30	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #16		SENATE DISTRICT #17		SENATE DISTRICT #18	
(F)		(F)		(F)	
(N)		(N)		(N)	
SENATE DISTRICT #19		SENATE DISTRICT #20			
(F)		(F)			
(N)		(N)			

Campaign Finance Report

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORT		
STATE OF BADGER		
<i>All State Constitutional and Legislative Candidates must submit a completed Campaign Financial Report to the Secretary of State during office hours as stated in the Citizen Manual on Thursday morning.</i>		
COMMITTEE IDENTIFICATION		
Name of Candidate or Committee : <u>Polly Ester</u>		
BGS Room # <u>1 2 3 - 1</u>	OFFICE USE ONLY GAB ID Number:	
City <u>Waunakee</u>		
REPORT PERIOD		
June <u>19</u> to <u>24</u> , of 20 <u>11</u> ___ Spring ___ Fall <u>X</u> Special		
SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS	Column A This Period	Column B Calendar Year-To-Date
1. RECEIPTS		
1A. Contributions (Including Loans) from Individuals	\$ <u>200</u>	\$ <u>500</u>
1B. Contributions from Committees (Transfers-In)	\$ <u>150</u>	\$ <u>300</u>
1C. Other Income and Commercial Loans	\$ <u>50</u>	\$ <u>200</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS (Add totals from 1A, 1B and 1C)	\$ <u>400</u>	\$ <u>1000</u>
2. DISBURSEMENTS		
2A. Gross Expenditures	\$ <u>300</u>	\$ <u>400</u>
2B. Contributions to Committees (Transfers-Out)	\$ <u>200</u>	\$ <u>200</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (Add totals from 2A and 2B)	\$ <u>500</u>	\$ <u>600</u>
CASH SUMMARY		
Cash Balance Beginning of Report	\$ <u>0</u>	
Total Receipts (Column A)	\$ <u>400</u>	
Subtotal	\$ <u>400</u>	
Total Disbursements (Column A)	\$ <u>500</u>	
CASH BALANCE END OF REPORT	\$ <u>-100</u>	
INCURRED OBLIGATIONS (Balance at the Close of This Period-3A)	\$ <u>1000</u>	
LOANS (Balance at the Close of This Period-3B)	\$ <u>2000</u>	
<i>I certify that I have examined this report and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is truthful, correct and complete.</i>		
Type or Print Name of Candidate or Treasurer <u>Robyn Money</u>	Signature of Candidate or Treasurer <u>Robyn Money</u> Date: <u>6-23-2011</u>	
NOTE: The information on this form is required by ss.11.06, 11.20, Badger. Stats. Failure to provide the information may subject you to the penalties of ss.11.60, 11.61, Badger. Stats.		
GAB-2S (Rev. 05/11)	Form prescribed by the Government Accountability Board, Badger Girls State	

General Instructions for Campaign Finance Report:

Print or type the complete name of your committee in the box provided.

❖ Receipts

- **Contributions (Including Loans) From Individuals:** Add the amount entered in Column A to contributions previously reported for this calendar year, if any, and enter the amount in Column B, Calendar Year-to-Date.
- **Contributions From Committees (Transfers-In):** Add the amount entered in Column A to contributions previously reported for this calendar year, if any, and enter the amount in Column B, Calendar Year-to-Date.
- **Other Income and Commercial Loans:** Add the amount entered in Column A to other income previously reported for this calendar year, if any, and enter the amount in Column B, Calendar Year-to-Date.
- **Total Receipts:** Add the amounts entered on lines 1-A, 1-B and 1-C, in Column A and enter the total in Total Receipts. Add the amount of Total Receipts previously reported, if any, and enter the amount in Column B, Calendar Year-to-Date.

❖ Disbursements

- **Gross Expenditures:** Add the amount in Column A to expenditures previously reported for this calendar year, if any, and enter the amount in Column B, Calendar Year-to-Date.
- **Contributions to Committees (Transfers-Out):** Add the amount in Column A to contributions previously reported for this calendar year, if any, and enter the amount in Column B, Calendar Year-to-Date.
- **Total Disbursements:** Add the amounts entered on lines 2-A and 2-B in Column A and enter the total in Total Disbursements. Add this amount to Total Disbursements previously reported, if any, and enter the amount in Column B, Calendar Year-to-Date.

❖ Cash Summary

- **Cash Balance Beginning of Report:** If this report is the first report filed by the committee, the cash balance will be zero. If this is not the first report filed by the committee, enter the cash balance from the end of the last report period. The beginning cash balance of a report must always be the same as the ending cash balance of the prior report.
- **Total Receipts:** Enter the amount from Total Receipts in Column A of the Summary page.
- **Subtotal:** Add Cash Balance Beginning of Report to Total Receipts and enter the amount.
- **Total Disbursements:** Enter the amount from Total Disbursements in Column A of the Summary page.
- **Cash Balance End of Report:** Subtract Total Disbursements from Subtotal and enter the amount. The cash balance at the end of the report period should equal the reconciled balance in the checking account plus any savings or investment accounts.
- **Incurred Obligations:** Incurred obligations must be carried forward on each report until paid in full.
- **Loans:** Loans must be carried forward on each report until paid in full.

❖ Sign and Date the Report

- The treasurer or candidate must sign and date each report filed. Each report must be complete, correct, and in compliance with the reporting format.

Taxation at ALABGS

Taxes paid voluntarily to the City Treasurer during the week are contributed to the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State scholarship fund.

Badger Girls State Scholarships: American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Scholarship(s) in the amount of \$500 each are offered to Citizens of the most recent American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Session who plan to attend a college, university or approved technical school. The American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Committee will determine the number of Scholarships awarded. Scholarship applications will be sent to all citizens who attended the immediate past American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Session.

- Eileen Knox Memorial Scholarship: One (1) scholarship will be awarded to a citizen who completed the most recent past session of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State and will be chosen from the current American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Scholarship applicants with special consideration given to applicants who are members of the American Legion Auxiliary.
- Harry and Shirley Kuehl Foundation Scholarship: One (1) scholarship will be awarded to a citizen who completed the most recent past session of American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State and will be chosen from the current American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Scholarship applicants with special consideration given to applicants who are members of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Department of Wisconsin American Legion Auxiliary and National Headquarters American Legion Auxiliary Scholarships: Various other college scholarships are offered through our organization. For a list of scholarships, downloadable applications and eligibility requirements, go to the website for information or check with your local American Legion Auxiliary Unit.

2024 Delegate Scholarship Recipients in 2025

Eileen Knox Memorial \$500 Scholarship:

Carlee Krueger of Seymour

Harry & Shirley Kuehl Foundation \$500 Scholarship:

Hailey Treder of Princeton

Six \$500 General Scholarships:

Amelia Werner of Grafton

Gabriella Stammer of Menasha

Kavari Brann of Green Bay

MacKenzy King of Eleva

Reghan Ziegler of Fond du Lac

Samantha Andrea of Hertel

Mount Mary University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The Badger State Participant Award is a \$500 annual scholarship available to first-year, full-time undergraduate students who participated in the Badger Girls State program or a similar program in their state. No additional application is required for this award.

American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State

ALABGS annually awards eight (8) \$500 scholarships to citizens who have completed the previous year's session. One of the scholarships is funded by the family of former ALA Badger Girls State committee chairman, Shirley Kuehl and another is funded by the family of former ALA Badger Girls State director, Eileen Knox. Both of these women dedicated many years to the program ensuring it would continue to educate future leaders. The remaining six (6) scholarships are funded through voluntary taxes collected during the program week and donations made directly to the scholarship fund. Application information for these scholarships is sent after January 1st to all citizens that completed the previous year's session.

Information for the tax form on the next page:

ESTIMATED FAIR MARKET VALUE. In addition to the assessed value, Badger law requires that your taxation district show the estimated fair market value of taxable property on property tax bills. This estimated fair market value reflects the approximate market value of your property as of January 1 of the year shown.

EXAMPLE REAL ESTATE

DIVIDE the total assessed value of each parcel of real estate in the roll by the assessment ratio shown on the enclosed notice. Round the answer to the nearest \$100.

$$\text{Assessed Value Land} = \$15,500 / .9489 = \$16,300$$

$$\text{Assessed Value Improvements} = \$30,200 / .9489 = \$31,800$$

$$\text{Total} = \$16,300 + \$31,800 = \$48,100$$

The estimated fair market value to enter on the tax bill would be \$16,300 land; \$31,800 improvements; \$48,100 total.

EXAMPLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

DIVIDE the total assessed value of each account of personal property in the roll by the assessment ratio shown on the enclosed notice. Round the answer to the nearest \$100.

$$\text{Assessed Value Personal Property} = \$875 / .9489 = \$900$$

The estimated fair market value to enter on the tax bill would be \$900.

Property Tax Form



Deadline for Filing: Midnight Tuesday

STATE OF BADGER

PROPERTY TAX BILL FOR 20__ __

Property Address: Room _____

Name of City or Deputy Assessor _____ resides in Room _____

Assessed Value Land	+ Assessed Value Improvements	= Total Assessed Value	Average Assessment Ratio	Net Assessed Value Rate (Does NOT reflect credits)	
	+	=	0.97485	0.013579	
Estimated Fair Market Land	+ Estimated Fair Market Improvements	= Total Estimated Fair Market	A Star in this box means Unpaid Prior Year Taxes	School taxes reduced by school levy tax credit	
	+	=		\$201.90	
Taxing Jurisdiction	Last Year Estimated State Aids Allocated Tax District	This Year Estimated State Aids Allocated Tax District	Last Year Net Tax	This Year Net Tax	% Tax Change = (This Year Net Tax - Last Year Net Tax) / Last Year Net Tax
STATE OF BADGER	0	0	25.57	26.11	2.11%
COUNTY OF	79,297		603.59		
CITY OF	234,261		1,022.95		
SCHOOL DISTRICT OF	1,622,765		1,089.18		
TOTAL			2,741.29		
First Dollar Credit			35.19		
Lottery & Gaming Credit			81.21	_____	
Net Property Tax = TOTAL - Credits			2,624.89		
Total Due at this time = (This Year Net Property Tax Total) * (.001)			\$2.62		
Make deposit Payable to: Your City Treasurer			Payment Due On or Before the Wednesday of BGS.		
<div style="text-align: center;">  -----  </div> <p>Detach lower portion and return with remittance.</p>					
___ Check for Billing Address Change	Warning: If not voluntarily paid by the due date, the amount available for the BGS scholarship may be reduced.		Total Due at this time = (This Year Net Property Tax Total) * (.001)		

City Treasurer Documentation for Room # _____

Amount Paid: _____

Date Paid: _____

City Treasurer Initials: _____

ALA-BGS-Z American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Income Tax

Your ALABGS identification number _____ - _____ Complete form using BLACK ink 20 ____

Your legal last name	Legal first name	M.I.	ALA Badger Girls State Scholarship Fund If you want \$1 to go to the ALA Badger Girls State Scholarship Fund, check here ____ Designating an amount will not change your tax or refund.
ALABGS Room Number	Tax District: Check below then fill in either the name of city, village, or town, and county in which you have lived in at Badger Girls State. ____ City ____ Village ____ Town		City, village, or town _____ County of _____ City School district number _____
City	State ALABGS	Zip Code	

Filing status (check one) ____ Single ____ Married filing joint return

Print numbers like this → 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Not like this → Ø 1 4 7 NO COMMAS; NO CENTS

1. Income from line 4 of federal Form 1040WZ (20,190 ≤ x ≤ 201,900) 1 _____ .00
2. If your parents can claim you as a dependent, check here. 2. _____
3. Fill in the standard deduction for your filing status from the table.
But if you checked line 2, fill in the amount 2024. 3 _____ .00
4. Subtract line 3 from line 1. If line 3 is larger than line 1, fill in 0 4 _____ .00
5. Deduction for exemptions. Fill in \$700 or 0 if you checked line 2 5 _____ .00
6. Subtract line 5 from line 4. If line 5 > line 4, fill in 0. Taxable income 6 _____ .00
7. Tax. Use amount on line 6 to find your tax using the table below 7 _____ .00
8. School property tax credit
 - 8a. Rent paid last year – heat included 0.10
Rent paid last year – heat not included _____ .00
Rent credit: 8a _____ 0.10
 - 8b. Property taxes paid on home last year 8b _____ .50
9. Working families tax credit 9 _____ .05
10. Married couple credit. Wages _____ .00 x .01 = _____ .00
11. Add credits on lines 8a, 8b, 9, and 10 11 _____ .00
12. Subtract line 11 from line 7. If line 11 > line 7, fill in 0. Net tax 12 _____ .00
13. Sales and use tax due on out-of-state purchases 13 _____ .00
14. Donation to ALABGS Scholarship Fund 14 _____ .00
15. Add lines 12, 13, and 14 15 _____ .00
16. Badger income tax withheld. Enclose readable withholding statement 16 _____ .00
17. If line 16 is larger than line 15, subtract line 15 from line 16 REFUND 17 _____ .00
18. If line 15 is larger than line 16, subtract line 16 from line 16 OWE 18 _____ .00

Under penalties of Badger Girls State law, I declare that this return is made up, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Your signature _____ Date _____

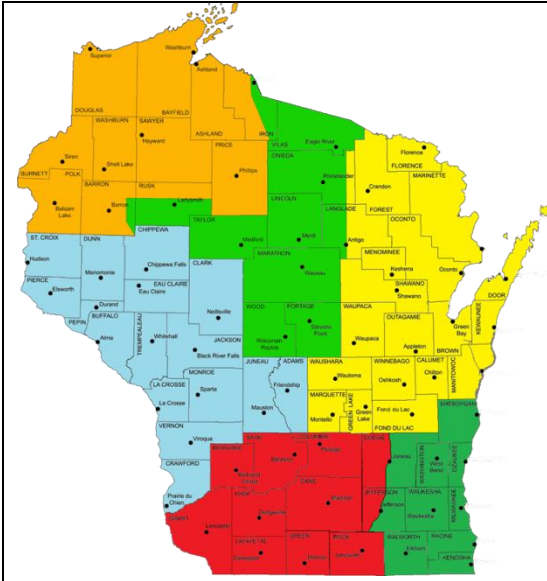
Give your return to your City Treasurer in Room _____

Amount on Line 6	Tax for Line 7
0 < taxable income ≤ 1,000	\$1.00
1,000 < taxable income ≤ 10,000	\$2.00
10,000 < taxable income ≤ 100,000	\$3.00
100,000 < taxable income	\$4.00

History of ALA Badger Girls State Governors

1941 - Betty Greb - Appleton	1942 - Eva Becht - Milwaukee
1943 - No Session -	1944 - No Session -
1945 - No Session -	1946 - Mary Goggins - Milwaukee
1947 - Barbara Schultz - Shawano	1948 - Helen Wong - Beloit
1949 - Janet Spencer - Racine	1950 - Patricia Schlaht - Sheboygan
1951 - Patricia Kenny - Thorp	1952 - Mary Ellen Demet - South Milwaukee
1953 - Elizabeth Gibson - Rhineland	1954 - Carmen Kerry - West Bend
1955 - Barbara Brown - Milwaukee	1956 - Mary Ann Weber - Manitowoc
1957 - Janet Ansorge - Gillett	1958 - Joan Belfiori - River Falls
1959 - Wallis Wilde - Wauwatosa	1960 - Virginia Owen - Milwaukee
1961 - Jacqueline Damgaard - Madison	1962 - Bridget Cantlon - Ettrick
1963 - Robin Lee Tuttle - Oconomowoc	1964 - Barbara Bjoraker - Monona Grove
1965 - Wendy Whitlinger - Neenah	1966 - Jean Smiley - Baraboo
1967 - Ann Hutchinson - Weyawega	1968 - Karin Borgh - Wauwatosa
1969 - Wilma Hayes - Milwaukee	1970 - Mary Sparkes - La Crosse
1971 - Mary Ellen Anthony - La Crosse	1972 - Patricia Wagner - Racine
1973 - Kimberly Lee - Racine	1974 - Carol Van Duser - West Allis
1975 - Jennifer Britt - La Crosse	1976 - Barbara Horner - Fond du Lac
1977 - Kathy Nolan - Brandon	1978 - Danilyn Rutherford - Madison
1979 - Quana Jew - Monroe	1980 - Maria Mahasian - Racine
1981 - Sally Lindsay - Madison	1982 - Janet Peters - Delavan
1983 - Susan Zaeske - Sheboygan	1984 - Audrey Skwierawski - Milwaukee
1985 - Carol Ashley - Milwaukee	1986 - Jenny Chung - Greendale
1987 - Jennifer Chao - Racine	1988 - Katherine Farner - Waukesha
1989 - Rachel Blado - Racine	1990 - Jennifer Lai - Brookfield
1991 - Alison Wood - Platteville	1992 - Alison Morgan - Soldiers Grove
1993 - Sukhmet Kaur - Oak Creek	1994 - Zoe Rossing - River Falls
1995 - Erin Luchterhand - Unity	1996 - Akiko Ikeno - Milwaukee
1997 - Temika King - Racine	1998 - Haben Goitom - Madison
1999 - Luxe Hariharan - Madison	2000 - Willetta Frizzle - Kenosha
2001 - Amy Opprieht - Gays Mills	2002 - Molly Winn - Whitewater
2003 - Sopen Shah - Appleton	2004 - Suchita Shah - Holmen
2005 - Emily Tremblay - Oostburg	2006 - Kristin Holzhauer - Pewaukee
2007 - Maria Myles - Menomonee Falls	2008 - Amanda Armstrong - Shorewood
2009 - Arezu Monawer - Madison	2010 - Peyton Stay - West Salem
2011 - Courtney Jackson - Jefferson	2012 - Katie Wehrman - Sussex
2013 - Astha Berry - Franklin	2014 - Madilyn Heinke - Seymour
2015 - Olivia Checkalski - Appleton	2016 - Bhakti Anbarasan - Menomonee Falls
2017 - Isabella Scaffidi - Mequon	2018 - Stephanie Kressin - Cudahy
2019 - Robyn George - Menomonee Falls	2020 - No Session
2021 - No Session	2022 - Grace Nwankwo - Edgewood
2023 - Emerson Vahlsing - Eden	2024 - Alexis Wilson - Brookfield

Honor Flight Mail Call



<https://www.wisconsinhonorflight.org/>



- **Northeast (Fox Valley/Green Bay Area)** The Old Glory Honor Flight serves Brown, Calumet, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Iron, Jefferson (partial), Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie, Price, Sawyer, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.
- **Northwest/Central (La Crosse Area)** The Freedom Honor Flight serves Adams, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Saint Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon counties.
- **South Central (Madison Area)** The Badger Honor Flight serves Columbia, Dane, Dodge (partial), Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson (partial), Lafayette, Richland, Rock and Sauk counties.
- **Southeast Wisconsin (Milwaukee Area)** The Stars and Stripes Honor Flight serves Dodge (partial), Jefferson (partial), Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha counties.
- **Northwest (Superior Area)** The Honor Flight Northland serves Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron (partial), Polk, Price (partial) and Washburn counties.
- **North Central (Wausau Area)** The Never Forgotten Honor Flight serves Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Rusk (partial), Taylor, Vilas and Wood counties.

Mail Call is a special surprise for the Veterans who fly on an Honor Flight! Mail Call is a packet of mail made up of letters and cards from family members, friends, neighbors and others expressing their appreciation and thanks to a Veteran for their service to our country.

“Shreck, the girl behind the Girls’ State song” by Aaron Wade of Hemingford Ledger Sep 29, 2010

Haroldene Heeren now Haroldene Schreck, wrote and composed the Girls’ State song as a junior at Hemingford High School in 1947. For years, the American Legion Auxiliary has sent a high school junior to Lincoln to participate in Girls’ State. Since 1948 those participants have belted out the tune “Here’s To Girls’ State.” The song takes on an even more special meaning for those appointed by Post No. 9. It was written by one of their own.

A June 26, 1947 Hemingford Ledger front page headline reads, “Local girl writes best song at Girls’ State.” The article says, “Headlines of the Nebraska State Journal of Sunday, June 15 proclaimed that Haroldene Heeren of Hemingford had “walked off” with the “Best Song” award at the Cornhusker Girls’ State in Nebraska’s capitol city, Miss Heeren, a Hemingford High School senior of 1948, was chosen and sent to this year’s Girls State by the American Legion Auxiliary here. As a member of the mystical “Snyder Center,” she entered her original number in the song writing contest. Having won the state award, her song will be sent to compete in the national contest in July.” Heeren composed both the music and the lyrics. That song went on to win the national contest, as the August 14, 1947 edition of the ledger proclaimed, “Haroldene Heeren is winner of national songwriting contest.”

The story goes on to say, “Haroldene Heeren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Heeren of Hemingford, received a telegram on Tuesday from All Girls’ Nation in Washington, DC, sequel to the Girls’ State conventions held this year, notifying her that her original composition had been chosen as the national winner in the song writing contest.

Miss Heeren was chosen from the Hemingford High School 1947 junior class to be sent to Cornhusker Girls’ State by the American Legion Auxiliary of Hemingford. While attending the annual affair, July 5-9, she entered the songwriting contest. Her song, “Here’s to Girls’ State”, was chosen to represent her town, Snyder Center, and at the judging of the succeeding county and state contests, her composition was awarded first place.

Miss Heeren wrote both the lyrics and music. Written in the form of a march, the verse is in 4-4 time and the chorus in 6-8 time. A posting on the American Legion Auxiliary Girls Nation 2010 blog site from July says that Heeren (now Schreck) was the guest at the Girls Nation opening convocation.

“Haroldene told the girls that over the years she forgot about it (the song) until recently when she was cleaning out old papers and found the original manuscript. This prompted her to write to National. The heading on her letter was “I bet who can’t believe I’m still alive.” Well, I knew I wanted her at Girls Nation. The girls loved her! Over the years, Haroldene became a professional musician, playing piano, mostly jazz. She played the Girls State song like I never heard it!! We all sang and it was wonderful. She autographed about a hundred copies of the Girls State song and will come to Arlington with us.”

American Legion Auxiliary Girls Nation Information



“American Legion Auxiliary Girls Nation is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for students entering their senior year of high school. This week-long event gives participants a firsthand experience with practical insight into how the federal government works. More than 7,500 students have experienced ALA Girls Nation since it was founded in 1947.

Two students are chosen from each ALA Girls State program. The participants are known as “senators.” During ALA Girls Nation in Washington, D.C., senators participate in a mock legislature. They are responsible for submitting bills and resolutions, participating in senate sessions, and electing officials such as president and vice president.

Participants leave ALA Girls Nation with leadership lessons for life and an understanding of the fundamentals of the U.S. government, along with the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of citizens. This seven-day experience has laid the foundation of thousands of bright futures in not only public service, but other careers as well. Some notable industries include government, military, law, education, and media.

ALA Girls Nation connects students with their peers from across the country, allowing them a unique opportunity to spend time with others who share common interests and those who have different perspectives from their own. The participants leave Washington, D.C. with a deeper understanding of government, a renewed sense of patriotism, and an appreciation for veterans.

While in D.C., the senators participate in field trips to visit Capitol Hill, historical Washington monuments, and Arlington National Cemetery.

The ALA Girls State and ALA Girls Nation programs are privately funded and presented by members of the American Legion Auxiliary.”

<https://www.alaforveterans.org/ALA-Girls-Nation/>



Report Back Home

To Girls State Citizens:

You have been sponsored to attend this Wisconsin American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State program because the American Legion Auxiliary is eager to promote Americanism for the youth of Wisconsin -- to give you the opportunity to participate in the basics of our governmental processes. We hope you have profited by the experience.

Reporting to your sponsoring or contributing organization is essential --and a courtesy you owe the members who financed your attendance. Be sure to write a thank you note, but the members will appreciate an oral report as well.

These are some of the key subjects to cover in your report:

1. YOUR ASSIGNMENTS, both elected and appointed (city, county, political party, legislative, state offices, elected/appointed officials, lobbyists, etc.)
2. SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY
3. SPECIAL EVENTS YOU ENJOYED DURING THE WEEK (Inauguration, Poppy Day, interest groups, speakers)
4. WHAT DID YOU LEARN? How can this experience help you in the future?
5. LASTING MEMORIES, and your personal evaluation of the program.



The American Legion Auxiliary is a community of volunteers serving veterans, military and their families. Its purpose is to promote Americanism and awareness of individual obligations to the community, state and nation, and to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy in supporting The American Legion (the veterans' organization).

Programs within each unit (club) may vary, but basic programs will include children and youth, veterans affairs and rehabilitation (including volunteerism), community service, junior activities, legislative concerns, education and scholarship (Wisconsin ALA gives approximately \$20,000 in scholarships each year), and the veteran-made poppy program.

YOU MAY BE AN ELIGIBLE MEMBER. We would love to have you as a member. You ARE the future of this great nation, and the American Legion Auxiliary would appreciate your membership. **CHECK ON YOUR ELIGIBILITY** with the unit when you visit to make your American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State report.



Girls State Pledge of Citizenship

My American citizenship is a priceless heritage, and I believe in the constitutional form of government of the United States of America, which gives me the rights and freedoms of democracy.

It is, therefore, my obligation to make myself a worthy citizen in my community, state and nation.

Since I am here to practice government in action, I resolve to take an active part in my city, county and state as a citizen of the Wisconsin American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State.

I shall follow the rules as set down by American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State and I shall participate conscientiously in discharging my duties and obligations as a good citizen, observing the basic principles of fair play, honesty and respect in my dealings with fellow citizens and counselors.

May the experiences at Girls State make me more aware of my obligations as an American citizen.



The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

Notes

This chart can be used to keep some notes on these candidates and mark when you have signed nomination papers for an office. Sign nomination papers for your party only.

Governor		LT Governor	Sec of State	State Treasurer	Attorney General	Supreme Court Justice	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Nomination papers signed							

Additional Notes

[illegible]

Citizen Evaluation

Please fill out this evaluation and give it to your City Counselor before leaving on Friday. Reading through all citizen evaluations helps the American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State Committee in reviewing the session. Thank you for taking the time to fill it out.

Name (optional) _____

My city was _____ and county was _____ and party was (circle) Fed Nat

1. Were you able to view the Pre-Session Citizen Information prior to coming? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Did you follow any of the suggestions for preparing for American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State? ☐ Yes ☐ No What did you do? _____
3. Did you watch the orientation prior to coming? ☐ Yes ☐ No Where? _____
4. Did you run for an office? _____ ☐ Yes ☐ No
What office were you elected to? _____
5. List any appointed or volunteer appointments you held: _____
Opinion of that opportunity: _____
6. What did you do during your Interest Groups? _____

7. Comment on City meetings: _____

8. Comment on County meetings: _____

9. Comment on your Political Party meetings: _____

10. Circle if you were in Senate/Assembly/Lobbyist and make comments: _____

11. Comment on guest speakers _____

12. Comment on Flag Disposal Ceremony: _____

13. Comment on daily general assemblies: _____

14. Comment on Thursday's College and Career Fair: _____

15. Comment on the Inaugural: _____

16. Comment on the ALABGS Store: _____

17. When did you read Badger Tales? _____

Comment on Badger Tales: _____

18. Comment on Elections: _____

19. Was American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State different from what you expected, even after watching the orientation? ☐ Yes ☐ No How?

20. Do you have any constructive recommendations? Please explain: _____

21. Any other comments: _____

22. How does your school select their American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State citizen(s)?

Did they ask if you were interested in government? ☐ Yes ☐ No

23. Will you recommend American Legion Auxiliary Badger Girls State to your school's representative next year? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Note: If you are definitely interested in being a Junior Counselor, please pick up an application form from your City Counselor.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this evaluation. We appreciate you!



Girls State Song

HERE'S TO GIRLS STATE

- H. A. Heeren, Nebraska



1. Raise your voic-es, Raise them high, Sing to Girls State, and here's why,
 Look to Girls State and you'll find to- mor-row's leaders of man-kind.
 We are the fu-ture build- ers, build- ers in a band--
 and we come from Girls State, the best state in the land.
 We are up and com- ing, pro- gres- sive, kind and strong,
 And to Bad- ger Girls State we proudly sing our song. song.

2. Of our leaders, we will learn
 'Cause some day 'twill come our turn,
 To fulfill their utmost plan--
 A lasting peace for ev'ry man.

AMERICA . AMERICA .



(Round) A - mer - i - ca, A - mer - i - ca, Shall we tell you how we feel?



You have gi-ven us your rich - es We love you so!

Voter Registration Verification

Name _____ Room Number ____ - ____

Roommate's name _____

City _____ City Ward # _____

City Meeting Location _____

City Counselor _____

City Assistant Counselor _____

County _____

County Counselor _____

County Assistant Counselor _____

Assembly District # _____ Senate District # _____

Political Party _____

Sponsor: _____

Address: _____

Contributor (if not sponsor): _____

Address _____

Interest Group: _____