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An Important Note: Online Programs

Nevada Boys' State (NBS) began using an online system in 2004 to improve and streamline the legislative components of our program. Each accepted delegate must visit the NBS website prior to the start of the program and complete the tasks outlined below. Failure to do so will set both you and the city of which you are a member behind other delegates and cities on the first day of the program.

The online registration system includes several important sections. Please make sure to complete each component at least one week before the program begins.

- **Print and mail/fax the Publicity and Medical Release:** The Nevada Boys' State Publicity and Medical Release is available for download on the NBS website and must be turned in, mailed or faxed to the program. (Receipt of this form, along with the materials fee secures a students' place at the program.)
- **Select your political party:** All NBS citizens choose a political party, either the Nationalist Party or the Federalist Party. A listing of the party planks is available on the NBS website and on page ten of this manual. Political parties are fundamental to the US political system, and are therefore fundamental at Boys' State. Please choose a party that best reflects your political views.
- **Submit Legislation:** All NBS citizens are required to submit one written bill prior to their arrival. The NBS website includes a simple form to submit a bill and information about writing a bill. This manual also includes detailed information about writing legislation. Once the program begins, each bill will be assigned a committee, many will then move to the floor of the Senate and Assembly and some will move to the NBS Governor. The bills signed by the Governor become Nevada Boys' State statute – in another word, law. It is a great honor for your bill to become a law, so develop a clear and meaningful bill that you can lobby for.
- **Pre-Program Survey:** NBS is dedicated to continuously improving the quality of the program and the experience each delegate has. It is important that you complete a preprogram survey so we can assess the program. (N.B.: you will also be asked to complete a post-program survey.)

To complete each of the above components, please visit www.NevadaBoysState.org. Choose the Accepted Delegates section and follow the onscreen instructions to complete these important steps. If you have any trouble or questions you may contact the program director at info@NevadaBoysState.org.

1

Program Overview

Our Mission: *The mission of the American Legion Nevada Boys' State program is to develop future leaders by educating and inspiring Nevada's youth. Our program strives to create an understanding of and appreciation for our democratic form of government while encouraging a commitment to future service.*

Introduction

Boys' State was founded to embolden the democratic foundations of our nation and to ensure a capable and patriotic citizenry would confront the challenges faced by our nation. The American Legion believes there is no better way to assure the survival of our republic than to train our young people in the ideals and objectives of American Government. By teaching youth to understand and appreciate the basic principles involved in the successful management of a democratic society, America can remain strong and ensure our freedom for future generations.

American Legion Boys' State is a unique summertime educational program that does not emphasize classroom lecture and textbook learning. Instead, it focuses on participation and personal experience in a model state, complete with governing bodies, political parties, lobbyists, and elected public officials. It is designed to mirror the structure and operation of its representative state government.

"Never doubt that a group of thoughtful and dedicated individuals can change a city, a state, a country or even a world, for indeed it is the only thing that ever has."

Boys' State is designed to supplement the information taught in high school civics classes. It is an activity born out of a need for youth training in practical citizenship, leadership, and the operation of state government.

Boys' State History

The Boys' State dream was formulated in the minds of Legionnaires, Hayes Kennedy and Harold Card, both educators and members of the American Legion of Illinois. The format for Boys' State was laid out by Harold Card and fashioned from a system he employed to properly organize a Boy Scout camp. Shorthanded on staff, he allowed the young men to govern themselves—hold an election, elect a mayor, and a city council. Additional appointments were made to cover positions like police, fire, health, and sanitation officials. Harold Card found the young men became so enthused in carrying out their city duties they nearly neglected their other assignments. The young men were learning by doing.

The first Boys' State was conducted at the Illinois State Fairgrounds in June of 1934. The program was adopted the following year by the national organization and a decade later by the American Legion Department of Nevada. The Nevada Boys' State Program began under the guidance of Doc Martie and has experienced great levels of growth and success since its inception. Now, more than sixty years later, thousands of delegates have graduated from the program, which continues to provide the opportunity to learn by doing. The way of life we prize is still indirectly threatened by forms of government alien to our democratic ideals, and by the growing apathy among our own citizenry. The American Legion continues to sponsor and conduct Boys' State in the belief that young citizens who are familiar with the operation of our system of government will be better prepared to uphold its ideals and maintain it for future generations.

American Legion

The American Legion was chartered by Congress in 1919 as a patriotic, mutual-help, war-time veterans organization—a community-service organization which now numbers nearly 3 million members, men and women, in nearly 15,000 American Legion Posts worldwide. The aims of the American Legion, held dear by all Americans, are best summarized in the preamble of their constitution, which reads:

"We associate ourselves together for the following purpose: to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the great wars; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."



Boys' Nation

Boys' Nation, first established in 1946, is a continuation of the Boys' State program and incorporates the fundamentals of the national government. The program rounds out the total governmental process for two NBS citizens who are sent as Nevada Boys' State Senators to Washington DC later in the summer. The Boys' Nation program exposes students to the national governmental process, and includes lectures, forums, and visitations to federal institutions, memorials, and historical societies and oftentimes a presidential address. At Boys' Nation each delegate represents his state as a Senator and participates in Senate sessions. They organize into committees and conduct hearings on bills submitted for their consideration. Delegates are instructed on the proper method of handling bills based on the U.S. Congress procedures. As the Boys' Nation motto states, *it's a week that shapes a lifetime*.

The two citizens selected (and two alternates) may have won high political offices at Boys' State, but more often exhibit exceedingly high standards of good citizenship and leadership throughout the program. They strive for excellence in the endeavors they undertake throughout the week—to a degree recognized by the delegates and staff alike. The two delegates selected will be announced at the final ceremony at the close of the program.

Nevada Boys' State Governors

1989: Kelvin Parker (Las Vegas)
1990: Mike McMurray (Minden)
1991: Mike Skibinski (Minden)
1992: Damion Wolf (Gardnerville)
1993: David Omera (Henderson)
1994: Raheem Murph (Las Vegas)
1995: Scott Bailey (Henderson)
1996: Rory Diamond (Reno)
1997: Caleb Cage (Sparks)
1998: Cole Quam (Las Vegas)
1999: Johnny Chan (Las Vegas)
2000: Jay Kvam (Carson City)

2001: Kai Kadoich (Las Vegas)
2002: Nathan Wonder (Reno)
2003: Brian Phares (Las Vegas)
2004: David Edelblute (Las Vegas)
2005: Steven Arnold (Las Vegas)
2006: Hollis Beard (Las Vegas)
2007: Ruel James (Las Vegas)
2008: Lance Gonzalez (Reno)
2009: Se-Yoon Park (Las Vegas)
2010: Nevin Endy (Las Vegas)
2011: Edwin Onattu (Las Vegas)
2012: Erik Ayala (Henderson)

*Information about past governors before 1989 would be greatly appreciated

Nevada Boys' State Alumni Association

Upon completion of Nevada Boys' State, citizens will have the opportunity to become a member of the Nevada Boys' State Alumni Association. The membership fee to join the Alumni Association is an annual \$20 donation. Members receive an Alumni Association newsletter as it is published throughout the year, and an invitation to the annual Awards Banquet on the final night of the Boys' State session. City Counselors at Nevada Boys' State will provide information on how to join the Nevada Boys' State Alumni Association.

Staff

The success of Boys' State is a product of the hard work and dedication of the staff. Most are graduates of the program and all dedicate a week of each year and countless hours during the off-season. Our staff members are leaders in the military, education, and business. All are dedicated to promoting the ideals and principles they learned as delegates.

A group of directors and Legionnaires is responsible for year-round planning of the program and reports to the Nevada Boys' State Board, selected each year by the American Legion Department Commander. The Board has direct charge over all the Nevada Boys State activities.

An Executive Director, Program Director, and Staff Director who work with Senior Counselors, Junior Counselors, and Administrative Counselors oversee the weeklong program. Senior counselors have shown great commitment to the Boys' State program by returning to the program for several years and oversee large portions of the program. Junior counselors are the most valuable resource to the delegates and act as city guides and a constant link between citizens and the program. Administrative Counselors are generally recent graduates of the program and work with the cities to ensure the many documents, resolutions, and other materials are organized for the citizens and cities.

Nevada Boys' State Hall of Fame

Craig Adams (1995)
Governor Robert List (1995)
US Senator Harry Reid (1996)
Jay Hansen (1996)
Bill DiBenedetto (1996)
Bill Johnson (1996)
Kelvin Parker (1997)

Sam McMullen (1997)
Richard Schlegel (1998)
Barney Hill (1999)
Tim Tetz (2000)
Jack Ford (2001)
Cordell Larkin (2001)
Frankie Sue Del Papa (2001)

The Future of Nevada Boys' State

For the past 60 years the American Legion has fully supported and sponsored the American Legion Nevada Boys' State program. But in 2003, with the hopes of ensuring the continued success of Nevada Boys' State and increasing the number of young Nevada leaders that could attend the program, *The Nevada Boys' State Foundation* was established. The purpose of the fund is to augment the present and future needs of the American Legion Nevada Boys' State program. Foundation members represent past alumni and Nevada leaders who realize the importance of the Nevada Boys' State program and wish to ensure that future youth will be able to benefit from the program. The foundation has been set up through the University of Nevada, Reno, with the goal of endowing the program to ensure the continued education of young leaders like you. Please visit the Nevada Boys' State website at www.NevadaBoysState.org if you are interested in the endowment project or wish to make a donation.

2

Program Preparation

What to Bring

The following is a recommended list and can be adjusted according to your individual needs. Remember, the Boys' State program last seven days. It is recommended you mark your name on your items.

Clothes, Toiletries, etc.:

A Nevada Boys' State Shirt will be provided. (You will wear this shirt for the majority of the week. City staff will wash these shirts.)

- Pants or Jeans
- Shorts
- Shirts for athletics and to wear under your Boys' State shirt
- Athletic clothes, shoes (no cleats) & hat (only to be worn during athletics)
- Light sweatshirt or jacket (evenings can be cool)
- Underwear
- Socks
- Pajamas/Sleeping attire
- Shaving & toiletry articles (soap, shampoo, toothbrush, deodorant, etc.)
- Face and bath towels
- Alarm clock (highly recommended)
- Water bottle (for athletics)

Carson City Day:

Carson City Day is an exciting culmination of the week and delegates should dress for the occasion. The dress for Carson City Day is business attire.

- Suit or sports coat/blazer with dress pants
- Collared shirt
- Tie, belt, dress shoes, appropriate socks

Bedding:

- Option 1: Pillow with pillowcase, two sheets, and a blanket
- Option 2: Pillow with pillowcase, and a sleeping bag

Supplies:

- Key chain
- Pen/pencil, paper and a 3-ring notebook
- Five standard letter postage stamps or \$2.00
- Encouraged to bring a laptop and camera, but NBS assumes no responsible for damaged, lost or stolen items

Money:

- To meet university guidelines, we require a \$60.00 refundable key deposit. Please bring a \$60.00 check made payable to the American Legion Nevada Boys' State or exact change. Your deposit will be returned when you return the key at departure. If you lose your key you will be charged a \$60.00 fee to re-key the locks.
- A \$15.00 University Parking Fee is required if you drive your own car.
- Spending money for snacks, souvenirs, etc. (\$25.00 to \$50.00 is recommended).

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Program Preparation Continued

Legislation Submission

Each citizen must submit a bill prior to the Boys' State Program. The legislation should be electronically submitted through the Nevada Boys' State web page at <http://www.nevadaboysstate.org>. Further instruction on drafting a resolution is available online and in the latter sections of this delegate manual. If possible a parent or teacher should review the legislation before it is submitted.

3

Nevada Boys' State Structure

Nevada Boys' state provides political and governmental training in three distinct but intricately connected spheres: the party, the city, and the state. The delegates participate in one of two political parties, the Federalist Party or the Nationalist Party and are assigned to one of several cities. Delegates also have the opportunity to participate at the State level in the executive, judiciary, or legislative branch. You should begin thinking about the position(s) for which you would like to run. We recommend acquainting yourself with offices that interest you—you may also consider performing some research of your office prior to Boys' State. As a note, the staff recommends that each delegate pursue at least two elected positions.

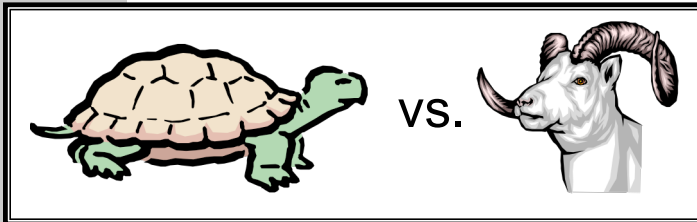
Rules Pertaining to Political Office

Please keep the following rules in mind as you choose to run for political offices. The Conflict Chart and the Position Overview Chart on page 18 are also helpful.

- 1) No citizen may hold more than one elected office at the same level (city or state.)
- 2) No citizen may hold more than two appointed offices in the same level.
- 3) A citizen may be a candidate for state office, an election official, OR a state party official.
- 4) All citizens are delegates to their chosen state party convention.
- 5) All citizens will serve on a legislative/resolutions committee.
- 6) City mayors and city clerks may not vacate their office to seek an elected state office.

Political Parties

The citizens of Nevada Boys' state choose between two political parties:



the Nationalists and the Federalists. The Federalist Party is represented by the Desert Bighorn (or Nelson) sheep (Nevada's State Animal) and the Nationalist Party is represented by the desert tortoise (Nevada's State Reptile). Special emphasis is

placed on political parties, political campaigns, caucuses, conventions, and primary elections. It is the express belief at NBS that citizens of a community, state, or nation have a better opportunity to effectively express themselves and achieve their individual goals in government through the medium of political parties.

At the party conventions, platforms are constructed that express party aims and ideals, thereby allowing a group of citizens who maintain a mutual interest to collectively develop a program to influence the direction of the government. At Boys' State, each party should give sincere thought and careful deliberation to the formulation of their party's platform. It is also important that each party is capable of expressing their platform through a legislative agenda. The success or failure of a party is largely dependent on the ability of the party to translate their ideas into workable policy and law. The preliminary platforms (found on page 10) are presented by the lead counselors of each party and provide a general framework in which a party's legislative agenda will take shape. This preliminary framework also allows delegates to choose a party based on their own fundamental philosophy.

Additionally, at Nevada Boys' State parties will work solutions to party problems, construct fundraising programs, and produce media by which to persuade the voting populous of NBS. At NBS, delegates will break out into three committees: the Legislative Committee, the Steering Committee, and the Communications Committee.

Party Committees

Steering Committee: The Steering Committee oversees all aspects of party finance, from setting and collecting party dues to managing candidates' campaign funds and filing fees. This committee must be composed of the state party chairman and each of the six city party chairmen, along with regular party members. The city party chairmen act as a check against the state chairman. Any allocation of funds by the state chairman can be vetoed if three of the six party chairmen disagree. In addition, if all six of the city party chairmen agree that the party chairman is not providing sufficient leadership and/or is leading the party in the wrong direction, they may hold a vote of no confidence and remove him from his position. If this occurs the full body of the political party elects a new chairman. The Steering Committee is also charged with completing the daily challenges provided by the counselors. These changes will vary each time, but typically provide a means for the party to raise money. The State Party Chairman chairs the Steering Committee.

Communications Committee: The communications committee is the workhorse of the state parties—their primary responsibility is to generate material to be used in campaigns by the party's candidates and to push issues important to the party through media outlets. They will make posters, design and write advertisements for the newspaper, and devise entertaining but informative productions to fill airtime. Further, they are responsible for planning and executing the political rally to be held on Thursday, prior to the state elections. The committee's chairman is the State Party Communications Director. Under the guidance of the State Party Communications Director, the Communications Committee will form subcommittees and elect subcommittee chairmen. The State Party Communications Director is elected from within the Communications Committee by its members.

Legislative Committee: The legislative committee will design a legislative agenda by prioritizing bills and creating a strategy to pass these bills into law on Carson City Day. They must work closely with the Party Chair and State Party Secretary, who will coordinate and execute the plan in Carson City. The two will work as de facto lobbyists for the party's legislative agenda. By necessity, the Party Secretary must be a member of the legislative party, though not necessarily its chairman.

Political Party Leadership

State Party Chairman (SPC): Presides over general meetings of the party and provides direct guidance and oversight to the party. He is the chairman of the Steering Committee, and is chiefly responsible for the implementation of the legislative agenda (devised in committee) on Carson City Day.

State Party Secretary (SPS): Formally records the happenings of general meetings, assists the chairman in general meetings, and is by necessity a member of the Legislation Committee. Liaisons work closely with the State Party Chair about the legislative agenda, and on Carson City Day are with the SPC, responsible for coordinating and implementing the legislative agenda formulated by the Legislative Committee.

State Party Communications Director: Elected chairman of the party's Communication Committee. He is directly responsible for the Communication Committee—presiding over their meetings, assisting in the election of subcommittee chairmen, and promoting the party, its candidates, and its agenda through the advertising and communication venues provided at

Nevada Boys' State.

Legislative Committee Chairman: Elected chairman of the party's Legislative Committee; he is directly responsible for presiding over the Legislative Committee's meetings, drafting the legislative agenda, and coordinating legislative strategy with the SPC and SPS.

Committee Secretaries: A committee secretary is elected by each committee for each committee. He is responsible for keeping minutes of the committee meetings and helps the Committee Chair maintain the activity schedule. He also presents all committee findings to the general party assembly.

Recommended Party Platform

The following planks are presented by the Nevada Boys' State Staff to provide a preliminary ideological foundation for each political party. Each party will have the opportunity to adjust and alter the planks to create their final platform if they so choose.

Federalists	Nationalists
1) National Security: We support stronger protection of our national borders and strict enforcement of our immigration laws in the interest of national security.	1) National Security: We support the armed forces of the United States and its allies in the struggle against terrorism, and urge a renewed commitment to protecting the civil rights and liberties of all.
2) Education: We support parental choice in education and establishing a voucher system (per student credits or payments) that can be used in public, private, or home schools.	2) Education: We oppose vouchers, tax credits, or any public funding of private education, such as church-based schools.
3) Budget/Taxes: We support a balanced budget at all levels of government without new or increased taxes and/or fees.	3) Budget/Taxes: We support a renewed commitment to reducing the deficit, resulting in lower interest rates and other economic benefits to the United States.
4) Justice/Legal & Ethical Issues: We support the death penalty and oppose any efforts to restrict its use when necessary and justified.	4) Justice/Legal & Ethical Issues: We support the use of the death penalty in some circumstances, with greater judicial oversight in its application, particularly in regard to disproportionate use in sentencing of people of color.
5) Natural Resources: We support initiatives to maximize the development and use of America's domestic oil, gas, coal, geothermal and nuclear energy resources.	5) Natural Resources: We support research and development of alternative energy resources, and oppose the destruction of protected lands by irresponsible drilling and mining activities.
6) Moral/Social Issues: We support the sanctity of life and the protection of the unborn.	6) Moral/Social Issues: We support a woman's free exercise of her rights to reproductive freedom. We support marriage equality for same-gendered partners, and all the rights and protections that go along with marriage.
7) Environmental/Nuclear: We support the fight against the Yucca Mountain project, but in the event the battle is lost, we urge public officials to work for the maximum benefit for Nevada.	7) Environmental/Nuclear: We oppose the establishment of a high-level nuclear waste dump at Yucca Mountain, and oppose any attempt to negotiate for benefits with the federal government in exchange for state acquiescence.
8) Gun Control: We affirm the Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms as an individual right, and we support the repeal of legislation infringing on that right.	8) Gun Control: We support bans on assault weapons and high capacity magazines. We believe in reasonable limits to handgun ownership, and support closing gun show loopholes.
9) Labor: We support hotel and restaurant owners in enactment of a tip credit that would allow paying less than the minimum wage.	9) Labor: We support efforts to eliminate poverty by raising the minimum wage, and gradually increasing it in relation to the cost of living.

The City

Boys' State cities reside in the residence halls at the University of Nevada, Reno. The city government's primary goal is to ensure the citizens' quality of life and protect their rights. **The best overall city will be awarded Honor City at the closing ceremony.** Together with input from the citizens, the city government must find creative solutions to their citizen's concerns and their city's problems. City officials are generally elected Sunday evening (excluding Senators and Assemblymen). They include the following positions:

Mayor – Must be elected first. The city executive shall preside over all city meetings and has the sole discretion to call city council meetings and additional meetings. The mayor has the power to make special appointments in the administration of the city. He is primarily responsible for the well-being of the city and reports to the Junior Counselor.

City Clerk – Shall keep minutes of all city meetings and help the mayor maintain the activity schedule each day. He is responsible for the presentation of city crisis papers and any other tasks assigned by the Mayor or Council.

City Council – They meet with the Mayor and City Clerk to help solve city crisis and develop plans to better the city.

Municipal Court Judge – He helps preside over any city trials for those found in violation of Boys' State Statutes. In addition, he works within a role at the judicial hearings throughout the week.

District Attorney – He represents the city in any city trials. In addition, he has a role during the judicial sessions throughout the week.

Chaplain – Serves as chaplain in leading a non-denominational prayer during city assembly.

Police Chief – Empowered to issue citations to those found breaking Boys' State Statutes. He is responsible for peaceful assembly of citizens throughout the day.

City Party Chairman – One citizen from each party serves to represent the city at the Party Caucus. Although all citizens have a vote at the caucus, he serves as their voice.

City Election Officials – One citizen from each party serves to represent the city on the election commission. They help the staff in the election procedures throughout the week.

City Reporter – This citizen serves the integral role on the delegate-staffed paper, *The Statesman*. He is responsible for covering stories of interest for the city and serves on the moderator board for the gubernatorial debate. He is also integral in the development of the program yearbook.

Recreation Director – This citizen is responsible for developing the various teams to represent the city during athletics. In addition, he meets nightly with the Athletic Director to review upcoming athletic schedules.

City Lobbyist – This citizen is responsible for representing the city during committee meetings, party caucuses, and legislative sessions. They also work to advance additional causes of Political Action Committees. This citizen is also in charge of the city's Public Service Announcement (PSA).

Assemblyman – The Assemblymen represent the city in the State Assembly. They strive to best represent their city and the beliefs of their party. It is their responsibility to hear, debate and vote on legislation in the State Assembly.

Senator – The Senators elected from each city represent the city in the State Senate (which is smaller and thus more prestigious house, in comparison to the Assembly). They strive to best represent their city and the beliefs of their party. It is their responsibility to hear, debate and vote on legislation in the State Assembly.

The State

The Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, and seven Supreme Court Justices are the state's most coveted elected offices. All state officers are selected for the general election through a primary election. Following that, there is more campaigning and party work before the general election.

Governor – The governor is the chief elected officer of the state of Nevada and is responsible for seeing that the laws of the state are faithfully executed. As chief executive, the Governor guides cooperative efforts between state and local governments, appoints the heads of state agencies and oversees their activities, and has a general responsibility for all government operations. In addition, the Governor has the power to call a special session of the Legislature to attend to urgent issues. He may also veto bills not believed to be in the best interests of the state. The governor is responsible for delivering a State of the State Address at the opening of the legislative session on Thursday. He is responsible for appointing his chief of staff, two policy advisors, and others to help him perform his duties.

Gubernatorial Debate – In order to be elected to the highest office, one must be able to impress the electorate in a gubernatorial debate. Moderated by the City Reporters as members of the newspaper staff and the NBS staff, candidates will deliver opening and closing remarks, answer prepared questions from the moderators, and ask their opponent questions. This debate is an excellent opportunity for the citizens to compare and evaluate the gubernatorial candidates.

Lieutenant Governor – The Lieutenant Governor's position within Nevada is very important. He presides over the Senate during session, and he serves as the Governor during the Governor's absence. In Nevada, he also heads the tourism commission and helps attract visitors to the state. The Lieutenant Governor's role as President of the Senate takes on awesome responsibility. In addition, after election, he appoints the Senate Chaplain, Sergeant-at-Arms, Secretary, and legislative pages. By presiding over the Senate, he has a great amount of control over what legislation is brought before the body.

Secretary of State – The Nevada Secretary of State serves to maintain the public records of company/organization incorporation and supervises all elections. As chief elections officer, he interprets and applies the states election laws, while supervising local and state election. He is also responsible for the publishing and distribution of state documents.

Important Note: *Because the Secretary of State administers all State Elections, he is elected on Monday at NBS. He then serves in his official capacity and administers the remaining elections.*

Attorney General – The Attorney General serves as the state's representative in all legal action involving the state. He serves as the chief prosecutor in all trials brought before the Supreme Court. At Nevada Boys' State, the Attorney General serves in the traditional capacity in addition to roles within the Mock Trial. In addition, he must ensure justice is being served throughout the state by critically examining the legality of proposed legislation. If he deems something contrary to the Constitution of Nevada, he is encouraged to lobby before the legislature for its modification or defeat.

Supreme Court Justices – The seven Supreme Court justices of the Nevada Legislature serve as the final state appellate court in deciding criminal and civil cases. These cases are either referred based on appeal from lower courts or deal specifically with questions of constitutionality. At Boys' State, the justice receiving the most votes serves as the Chief Justice. All justices play an integral role in the Mock Trial.

The Judiciary: Moot Court

One of the most unique and engulfing experiences at Nevada Boys' State is the Moot Court. Partnering with the Nevada Supreme Court and designed in conjunction with Stanford Law School, the Moot court rounds out the Nevada Boys' State government experience with an in-depth look at the judiciary system. The moot court provides an appellate advocacy experience focusing on First Amendment free speech in the public school context (using the *Pickering* standard which refers to *Pickering v. Board of Education*, a case establishing First Amendment protection for government employees speaking on matters of public concern).

Appellate advocacy is much more intellectually challenging than the courtroom drama we see on TV because the judges actively challenge the attorneys' positions during the oral argument. The attorneys must use logic—not courtroom antics—to convince the judges that their interpretation of the law is correct. Because the case is designed around an actual case and the materials utilized include: appellate and appellee briefs, bench memo, excerpt of record, and suggested questions for the justices, it is an excellent opportunity for delegates to explore the law field with real experience. A rough time line is provided below:

Sun.	Cities elect a District Attorney and Municipal Court Judge to participate in the Moot Court. An Assistant District Attorney is also appointed. Delegates receive their parties' brief and an excerpt of the record for their review.
Mon.	Moot Court participants meet and are exposed to the art of appellate advocacy, a basic overview of the court system, and the specifics of First Amendment free speech. The Socratic Method (teaching by asking, instead of by telling) is used, and students develop a working framework of the <i>Pickering</i> standard for free speech in the government employee context.
Tues.	Participants develop and practice their oral arguments, while suggestions are made for more effective argumentation. Students meet with attorneys to discuss issues and strategies over dinner.
Wed.	Delegates refine arguments and review key concepts. In the evening they argue in front of the municipal court judges. Supreme Court Justices are elected and briefed on the case for their participation during the following day.
Thurs.	Delegates continue to refine arguments and prepare to argue in front of the NBS Supreme Court. Additionally, the NBS attorney teams present oral arguments in front of groups of the NBS citizenry.
Fri.	The NBS attorneys argue in the Nevada Supreme Court building in front of several Supreme Court staff attorneys and the delegate-elected NBS Supreme Court. Various speakers, generally including an attorney and Supreme Court Justices speak about experiences and appellate advocacy. At the closing banquet that night, the top speaker is awarded the NBS Moot Court Top Speaker Scholarship.

Delegates should recognize the Moot court is guided by dedicated counselors working to ensure every delegate's success—at first glance it may seem overwhelming, but it is an incredible experience. The case also does not conflict with many other positions (see Conflict Chart), and delegates are encouraged to seek other offices, particularly the Supreme Court Justice or Attorney General roles.

The Judiciary: Nevada Boys' State Statutes

Like any other community, Nevada Boys' State has a set of laws that must be followed. Violation of these laws can lead to a citation and a court appearance, where a judge will determine guilt and, if necessary, assess a punishment – usually a fine. Delegates who have been cited and found guilty may appeal their sentence to a higher court. The statutes are listed here.

Nevada Boys State Statutes

The Nevada Boys' State Statutes (NBSS) were adopted and enacted into law by act of the Nevada Boys' State Legislature. All citizens and staff are required to follow the statutes at all times and failure to comply can result in a monetary fine or other consequence.

NBSS Preamble

The following statutes are adopted for the prosperity and success of Nevada Boys Statue and in accordance with the Nevada State Constitution. All members of the American Legion are exempt from the NBSS.

NBSS Chapter 1: Citizen Statutes

- 1.01: All citizens and staff are required to wear their nametag and Boys' State Shirt during program hours (First city meeting to last city meeting) excluding athletic time and the travel time associated with athletic time.
- 1.02: All citizens and staff must be astute and awake during all program sessions and speakers.
- 1.03: Citizens must be in their city after curfew. Citizens may travel to other cities outside of curfew with the approval of a city counselor.
 - 1.03.01: The following citizens are allowed to leave their city after curfew to conduct business of their city, county, state or political party: Lobbyists, Political Party Chairmen and Secretaries, Newspaper Staff, Governor, Lt. Governor and Police Chiefs. These citizens must be conducting business and may not travel after curfew for personal reasons.
 - 1.03.02: While traveling between cities is acceptable for those listed in section 1.03.01, loitering in the hallways is unacceptable. All business must be conducted in an individual room.
- 1.04: Cell Phones must be left in a citizen's room at all times.

NBSS Chapter 2: City Statues

- 2.01: Cities must arrive to all general sessions and boys state events at the designated time.
- 2.02: Cities must leave their dining area clean after meals.
- 2.03: Cities must leave all hallways clean of garbage.

NBSS Chapter 3: Campaigning

- 3.01: All campaign material must be purchased from NBS & Associates
- 3.02: All campaign material must be posted in the manner that NBS & Associates dictates.

NBSS Chapter 4: Fines & Consequences

- 4.01: Fines from chapter 1 may not exceed \$15 and must be an increment of \$5.
- 4.02: Fines from chapter 2 may not exceed \$2 per delegate and must be an increment of \$5.
- 4.03: If a defendant is convicted in absentia, the fines in sections 4.01 and 4.02 are tripled.
- 4.04: Violation of section 1.04 will result in confiscation of the cell phone by a staff member.
Citizens are not allowed to confiscate each other's phones.
- 4.05: All fines to citizens to be paid in Nevada Boys' State dollars. Staff members may be fined in United States Dollars at the discretion of the Federal Supreme Court.
- 4.06: Fines are to be collected by the city who issued the citation. Failure or inability to pay the fine will result in an additional fine and/or consequence determined by the Federal Supreme Court. Fines must be paid to the city within one hour of the final ruling.

NBSS Chapter 5: Enforcement of the NBSS

- 5.01: Police chiefs of each city are the only ones able to write citations.
- 5.02: Citations must be filled out completely and given to the offending delegate or staff member. Additionally each police chief needs to record the citation in their logbook completely.
- 5.03: The offending delegate and the police chief must appear at the next judicial hearing. Failure of the police chief to appear may result in the citation being dismissed. Failure of the defendant to appear results in a ruling in absentia.
- 5.04: One municipal court judge will hear the case on a rotating basis. This judge may not be from the city of either the defendant or the police chief who issued the citation.
- 5.05: After hearing testimony from the defendant, the police chief and any witnesses that either party has produced the assigned judge rules and issues a fine he finds appropriate.
- 5.06: If the defendant or police chief feels the ruling was unfair, they may appeal the ruling to the Nevada Boys' State Supreme Court by submitting the Appeal form along with the original citation. The Nevada Boys' State Supreme Court will either dismiss the appeal resulting the original ruling becoming final or will hear the case resulting in the Nevada Boys' State Supreme Court ruling becoming final.
 - 5.06.01: If the Nevada Boys' State Supreme Court is not in session or unelected, their duties will be performed by the Federal Supreme Court.
- 5.07: The Federal Supreme Court consists of the Executive Director, the Program Director and the Staff Director. Should one of them be unavailable they may delegate another staff member or Boys' State Citizen to sit on the court for that ruling.

NBSS Chapter 6: Amending the NBSS and creating City Statutes

- 6.01: Amending NBSS chapters 1, 2 and 3 as well as the creation of any new chapters can only be attained by a majority vote in both the assembly and the senate with a signature from the Governor. If those bodies are not in session or unelected, amending is not possible.
- 6.02: Amending NBSS chapters 4,5 and 6 as well as the creation of any new chapters or sections relating to consequence, fines and enforcement of the NBSS are subject to a 2/3 approval in the assembly and senate, the signature of the governor and the majority approval of the NBS Federal supreme court.
- 6.03: Nevada Boys' State City Statues (NBSCS) can be created by a majority of the city council plus the mayor approving the adoption those statutes. Fines and consequences can be included at the will of the city council and mayor and must be in accordance with the Nevada State Constitution.
 - 6.03.01: NBSCS can only cover the jurisdiction of the city which includes all rooms, hallways and lounges in their section of the dorm. The central lounge and newspaper room is considered state jurisdiction. Stairwells and right of ways to stairwells and the newspaper room are considered to be under state jurisdiction and no NBSCS can cover them.
 - 6.03.02: All NBSCS must be typed up in a proper format and posted next to the NBSS located on your floor. Any NBSCS is not considered valid unless they are clearly posted in this manner.
 - 6.03.03: When in conflict the NBSS and Nevada State Constitution overrule any conflicting city statute.

Form To Appeal a Municipal Court Ruling

Date: _____

Name: _____

You are (circle one): Defendant or Police Chief

Presiding Municipal Court Judge: _____

Judgment made in municipal court: _____

Reason(s) for appeal: _____

Position Overview & Selection Dates

	<i>Position</i>	<i>Selection Process</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>
City	Mayor	City Election	Sun. L-PM	1
	City Clerk	City Election	Sun. L-PM	1
	City Councilman	City Election	Sun. L-PM	4
	Municipal Court Judge	City Election	Sun. L-PM	1
	Assemblyman	City Election	Tues. L-PM	TBD
	Senator	City Election	Tues. L-PM	TBD
	City Party Chairman	City Party Election	Sun. L-PM	2
	District Attorney	City Election	Sun. L-PM	1
	Chaplain	Mayor Apt.	Sun. L-PM	1
	Chief of Police	Mayor Apt.	Sun. L-PM	1
	Public Affairs Director/Lobbyist	Mayor Apt.	Sun. L-PM	1
	Elections Officials	Mayor Apt.	Sun. L-PM	2
	City Reporter	Mayor Apt.	Sun. L-PM	1
	Recreation Directory	Mayor Apt.	Sun. L-PM	1
	Quiz Bowl Team	Group Decision	Sun. L-PM	4
State ¹	Governor	State Election	Thurs. E-PM	1
	Lieutenant Governor	State Election	Thurs. E-PM	1
	Supreme Court Justices	State Election	Thurs. E-PM	7
	Attorney General	State Election	Thurs. E-PM	1
	Secretary of State	State Election	Mon. L-PM	1
	Chief of Staff	Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	1
	Policy Advisors	Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	2
	Director of State Police	Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	1
	State Policemen	Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	2
	Legislative Page	Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	1
	Secretary of the Senate	Lt. Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	1
	Sergeant at Arms	Lt. Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	1
	Chaplain	Lt. Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	1
	Legislative Pages	Lt. Governor Apt.	Thurs. E-PM	2
	Chief Clerk	Ass. Speaker Apt.	Wed. E-PM	1
	Sergeant at Arms	Ass. Speaker Apt.	Wed. E-PM	1
	Legislative Pages	Ass. Speaker Apt.	Wed. E-PM	2
US	US Senator (Boys Nation Delegates)	Staff Selection	Fri. L-PM	2
Party	State Chairman	Party Election	Mon. AM	1
	State Secretary	Party Election	Mon. AM	1
	State Sergeant-at-Arms	Party Election	Mon. AM	1
	Committee Chairman	Party Com. Election	Mon. AM	4
	Committee Secretary	Party Com. Election	Mon. AM	4
	Assembly Maj. Leadership	Ass. Party Election	Wed. E-PM	1
	Assembly Min. Leadership	Ass. Party Election	Wed. E-PM	1
	Senate Maj. Leadership	Sen. Party Election	Wed. E-PM	1
	Senate Min. Leadership	Sen. Party Election	Wed. E-PM	1
Legislation Committees	Chairman	Committee Election	Sun. L-PM	1
	Secretary	Committee Election	Sun. L-PM	1
	Sub-Committee Chairman	Sub-Com. Election	Varies	Varies
	Sub-Committee Secretary	Sub-Com. Election	Varies	Varies

Abbreviations

AM = Morning

E-PM = Early PM; Afternoon L-PM = Late PM; Evening
Apt. = Appointment Lt. = Lieutenant

¹Primary is Wednesday E-PM

Conflict Chart*

	Governor	Lt. Governor	Supreme Court Justice	Attorney General	Secretary of State	Party Chairman	Party Secretary	Party Sergeant at Arms	Party Committee Chairmen	Committee Chairman	Committee Secretary	Mayor	City Clerk	City Councilman	Municipal Court Judge	Assemblyman	Senator	City Party Chairman	District Attorney/ADA	Chaplain	Election Officials	Newspaper Staff	Recreation Director	Chief of Police	Lobbyist/Public Affairs Director	Chief of Staff	Policy Advisors	Director of State Police	State Policeman/Firefighters	Governor's Pages	Secretary of the Senate	Senate Sergeant at Arms	Senate Pages	Chief Clerk of the Assembly	Assembly Sergeant at Arms	Assembly Pages	
Governor		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lt. Governor	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Supreme Court Justice	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Attorney General	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Secretary of State	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Party Chairman	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Party Secretary	X	X	X	X	X	X		X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Party Sergeant at Arms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X				X	X	X				X												
Party Committee Chairmen					X	X									X				X						X												
Committee Chairman											X								X			X			X												
Committee Secretary											X								X			X			X												
Mayor	X	X	X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
City Clerk												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
City Councilman												X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Municipal Court Judge						X	X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Assemblyman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X				X		X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X				X		X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City Party Chairman												X	X	X	X			X		X		X		X		X	X										
District Attorney/ADA	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chaplain												X	X	X	X				X		X		X	X	X	X											
Election Officials	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					X																				
Newspaper Staff	X									X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X					X	X					X	X						
Recreation Director												X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X						
Chief of Police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Lobbyist/Public Affairs Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chief of Staff	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Policy Advisors	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Director of State Police	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State Policemen/Firefighters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Governor's Pages	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Secretary of the Senate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senate Sergeant at Arms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senate Pages	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chief Clerk of the Assembly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Assembly Sergeant at Arms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Assembly Pages	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* The conflict chart is subject to change.

The Boys' State Monetary System

It is important delegates understand the influence money has on the political process. Upon arrival each citizen will be given \$80.00 to \$110.00 of Boys' State currency based on the occupations within their city's demographic. The money will be used throughout the program for numerous purposes including:

- Filing fees for elective offices on the city and state level (seen below)
- Campaign materials: poster-paper, rally signs, markers, tape, etc.
- Newspaper advertising
- Fines and/or taxes
- Salaries for officials or employees (excluding party officials)
- Donations to political parties and Political Action Committees (PACs)

Filing Fees	Primary Election	General Election
City Officers (Major, City Clerk, etc.)		\$ 40.00
State Assemblyman		\$ 50.00
State Senator		\$ 100.00
State Offices	\$40.00	\$ 150.00
Lieutenant Governor	\$60.00	\$ 250.00
Governor	\$80.00	\$ 400.00

Fundraising: If you plan to run for an office that costs more than you were initially paid, you will need to fundraise. You will have to fundraise from your friends or obtain contributions from other sources. This will be a true political experience – few people who desire to run for office can finance their own campaign single-handedly.

Lobbyist: Throughout the week, lobbyists will present their opinions to various candidates, parties, and individuals. Depending on your position or stance on a given topic, you may be able to receive additional campaign funding during these visits. Candidates should be wary of the resulting implications of such contributions.

Campaign Material: You are not allowed to bring campaign materials or obtain them from any outside sources. All campaign supplies will be sold (using Boys' State money) from the political office. Advertising space in the Boys' State newspaper will be paid for with Boys' State money at a fee set by the newspaper/advertising staff.

Important Note: *You are not allowed to bring campaign materials or obtain them from any outside sources. All campaign supplies will be sold from the NBS political office.*

City Finances and Political Party Finances: Citizens of a city or political party are not allowed to pool their money for the purpose of financing a political candidate but if citizens choose to form a Political Action Committee, their financing must be transparent. Local political party groups or the state body may accept donations and help finance the election of party members.

Candidates: Candidates will be required to submit a contribution and expense report each evening. These forms will track from whom money is received and their affiliations, and how the money is spent. Additionally these reports will be made available to the NBS citizenry through the Statesmen Newspaper and media announcements. These forms will be distributed with the declaration of candidacy forms from the Secretary of State.

4

Legislative Process

Introduction

The Boys' State Legislature takes action through two types of legislation: bills and resolutions. Ideas for legislation stem from daily life, businesses,

lobbyists, and citizens.

Requests for a bill draft can be made by legislators, legislative committees, the Governor, state agencies and local governments.

When a request has been made, a staff attorney for the Legislature prepares a formal draft. (In Nevada, these attorneys work for the Legislative Counsel Bureau.)

Once a bill has been drafted, it is

Key Vocabulary

Amendment: A proposal by a member (in committee or house session) to alter a bill or act. It is voted on in the same manner as a bill.

Appropriation: A formal approval to draw funds from the Treasury for specific purposes.

Bicameral: The characteristic of having two branches, chambers, or houses, such as the Nevada Legislature, which is composed of the Senate and Assembly.

Bill: A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature for enactment; a proposed or projected law.

Committee: A group of members established in both houses of the legislature for the purpose of considering legislation, conducting investigations, and other duties as assigned.

Quorum: The number or percentage of members that must be present for business to be conducted legally. The actual number is generally a simple majority.

Resolution: A formal statement of a decision or expression of opinion put before or adopted by an assembly such as the Nevada Assembly.

submitted by a Nevada Senator or Assemblyman to their respective body, numbered and read for the first time (which is basically a formal introduction into the system), assigned to a committee and printed.

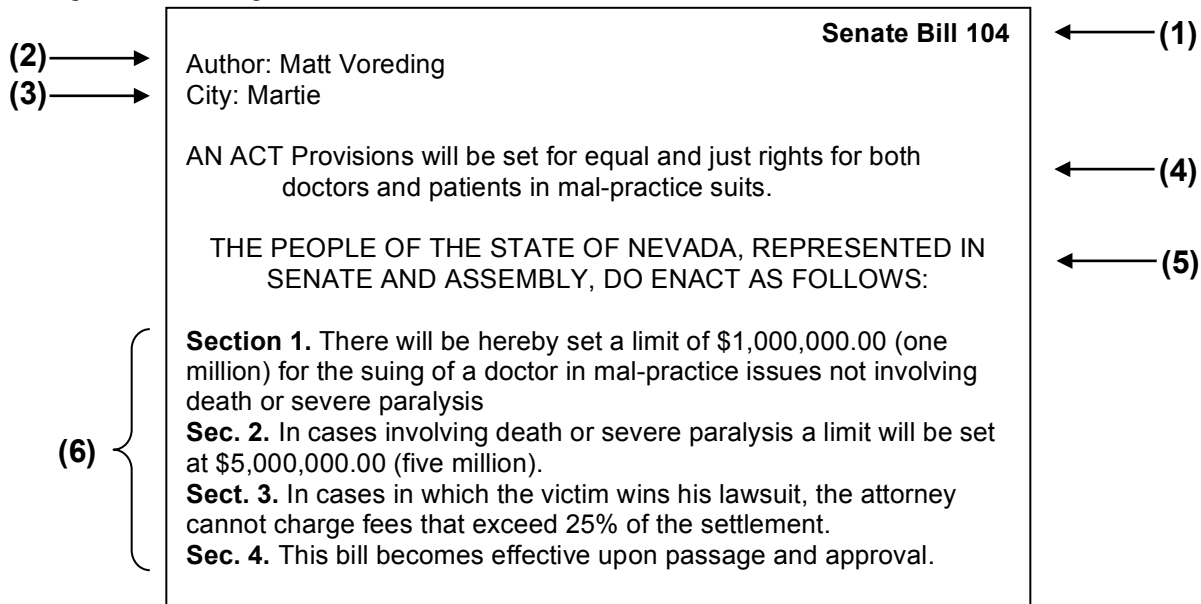
Although every delegate is not a State Senator or Assemblyman at Boys' State, they are a citizen and must be involved in the process; to this end everyone must submit a draft of an idea/opinion. Each delegate should be sure to submit a detailed issue with possible solutions and consider additional ideas they may wish to introduce during the week according at www.NevadaBoysState.org.

Bills

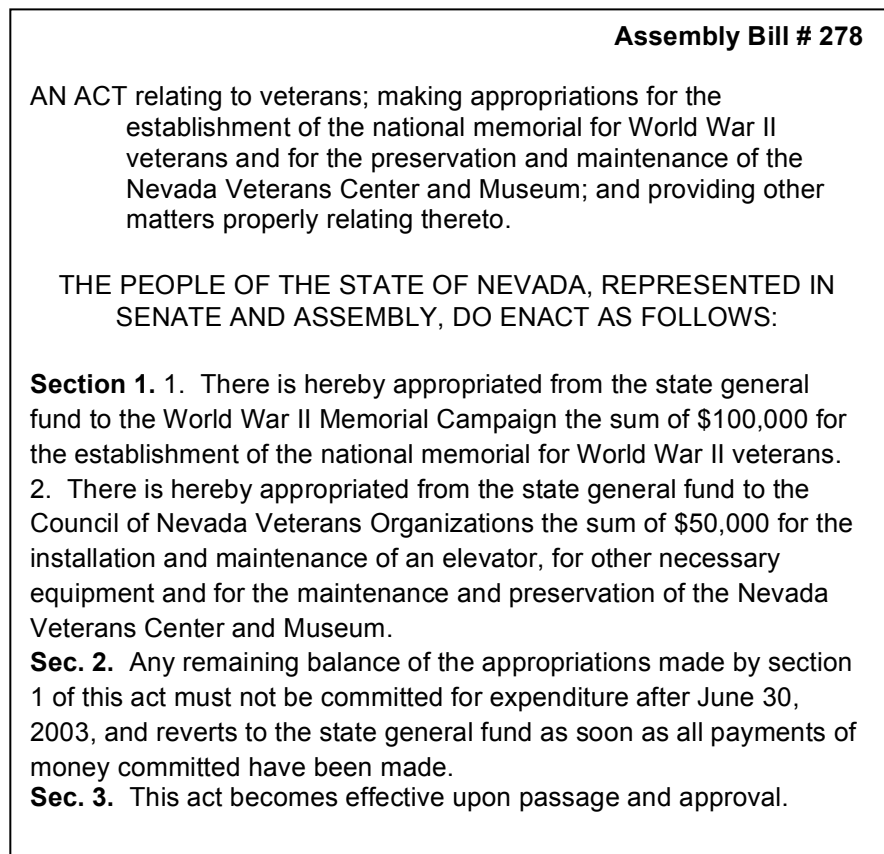
A bill creates a new law, amends or repeals existing law, appropriates money, prescribes fees, transfers functions from one state agency to another, provides penalties, or takes other action. A proposal intended to have the effect of statutory law must be enacted as a bill. In order for a bill to become law, it must be passed by both the Assembly and Senate and receive the governor's signature. Below are two example bills from previous NBS sessions. You may wish to visit the Nevada State Legislature web page at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/>, which provides information on a multitude of legislative issues. Visit the *Session Info* section and choose legislation session by clicking on *Bill Information* (as seen below).



During the 2003 session of the Nevada Legislature Assembly Bill 104 was enacted. The descriptions for each of the arrows are found in the following section, which explains the process of writing and submitting a bill.



During the 2003 session of the Nevada Boy's State Senate Bill 278 was enacted as follows:



Submitting and Writing a Bill Online

Using the examples as a guide, writing a bill can be a simple fill-in-the-blank exercise. The only real work lies in writing the body of the bill. Using the online form, a delegate will fill in their name (2), the summary of their bill (4) and the body (6) of the bill. The uniform heading (1), which includes the house (Senate or Assembly) and the bill number, will be completed by the staff. The enacting clause (5) is the same for all bills, so it will be added to all bills in the printing process. Thus a delegates needs to focus on creating a concise summary and a clear bill body. The bill body should be organized using sections. The following sections are provided as examples and are often used in bills.

Sec. 1. <Blank> shall be defined as <definition>

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict here within are hereby repealed.

Note: This section will repeal any statute/law in conflict with the bill if it is passed

Sec. 3. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval

Sec. 4. This act becomes effective on and after <date>

If you have any questions or need additional assistance when writing a piece of legislation you are encouraged to talk to a teacher, a parent, or contact a member of the NBS Staff. (Staff members Craig Huntington, clh6@georgetown.edu, and Julian Phillips, julian.phillips@asu.edu, can provide excellent legislative assistance.)

Resolutions

Resolutions may not be submitted before the program begins. Citizens may only submit resolutions once the program has begun and the staff has given a more detailed overview of the legislative process.

A resolution is not a proposed law, like a bill (or act). It is a formal expression of opinion or the expressed will of a legislative body. It is introduced, debated, and voted upon only by the members of that body. They typically fall into two categories: (1) An honorary resolution recognizing an individual or group for contributions they have made to the state or a community (everyone votes in support of an honorary resolution to express one single voice), and (2) a formal resolution calling for specific action to be taken by the legislative body. If both houses are in concurrence (or agreement), the resolution becomes a Joint Resolution. It is important to understand the characteristics of resolutions and some delegates may wish to draft resolutions, however most citizens will be working to enact new laws or change existing laws and thus drafting bills. Please do not confuse the two forms of legislation, for each serves a unique purpose.

During the 2001 session of the Nevada Legislature Senate Concurrent Resolution 13 (SCR-13) was enacted as follows (please note the resolution was shortened for this context):

<p>Author: Joe Smith City: Lindsey</p> <p>A RESOLUTION Memorializing the 2003 session of the Nevada Legislature to enact legislation providing for long-time Nevada Legislator and American Legion leader Archie Pozzi</p> <p>WHEREAS, The Nevada State Legislature joins the people of Nevada as they remember the life and mourn the loss of Archie Pozzi, Jr., who passed away on November 29, 2000; and WHEREAS, he served his country in the Pacific Theater during World War II and was discharged from the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, one of his most cherished roles; and WHEREAS, Archie Pozzi served as an Assemblyman from 1955 to 1966 and as a Senator from 1967 to 1974, and used his drive and ambition to enact a state sales tax to help pay for education, author a bill for a land swap needed to start Western Nevada Community College and support veterans; and WHEREAS, Described as having a rare combination of strength and humor, Archie Pozzi was known for his quick smile and willingness to help get things done; and</p> <p>RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the members of the 71st session of the Nevada Legislature extend to the family of Archie Pozzi, Jr., their sincere condolences; and be it further</p> <p>RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the children of Archie Pozzi, Jr.</p>	<p>NEVADA BOYS' STATE RESOLUTION # 13</p>
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Committees

The committee process is one of the most important components of the legislative process, both at Nevada Boys' State and at the State Capitol. A bill lives or dies at the hands of committee members. Each citizen of Boys' State will be assigned to one of eight committees. In most cases the delegate will sit on the committee to which their bill was assigned. Each committee is roughly comprised of an equal number of members and all bills and resolutions will be referred to one of the committees. The committees may (although it is not recommend) refer these bills to a sub-committee for research, debate, or recommendation. The committees will establish their own rules and procedures, but each delegate will be expected to defend the bill they authored and argue for its approval.

If a committee approves a bill/resolution, it will be referred to one of the Boys' State legislative houses (Senate or Assembly). A legislative house can pass, fail, or amend legislation. If passed by both houses, the legislation goes before the Boys' State Governor. The Governor may sign the bill/resolution or he may veto the bill. If the bill is signed it becomes a formal statement from the Boys' State session to the Nevada Legislature, and in the true legislative system, a law. If the legislation is vetoed, the Boys' State Legislature has the opportunity to override the Governor's veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Title	Typical Policy Area ²	Chair	Location(s)
Committee One	Commerce and Labor		
Committee Two	Economic Development & Tourism		
Committee Three	Education		
Committee Four	Environmental Protection & Natural Resources		
Committee Five	Finance & Taxation		
Committee Six	Governmental Affairs		
Committee Seven	Health & Welfare		
Committee Eight	Transportation		

**Space is provided to list the Committee Chair and meeting location, information that will not be available until chairs are elected and room assignments are made. This information is important when citizens advance City, Party, or individual legislative agendas.*

Committee Chair: The committee Chair and Secretary often have great power in their respective committee making them important players in the legislative process.

Committee Secretary: Each committee will have a hired legislative committee secretary who will work with the Chair and Staff to format the bills and assist in the tracking of amendments of each bill in their committee. The secretaries will be paid a salary of NBS money for their service.

Assignment of Bills/Resolutions to Committees: The political staff will assign each bill/resolution to the committee that its author sits on and will try to ensure each committee has a similar number of bills/resolutions.

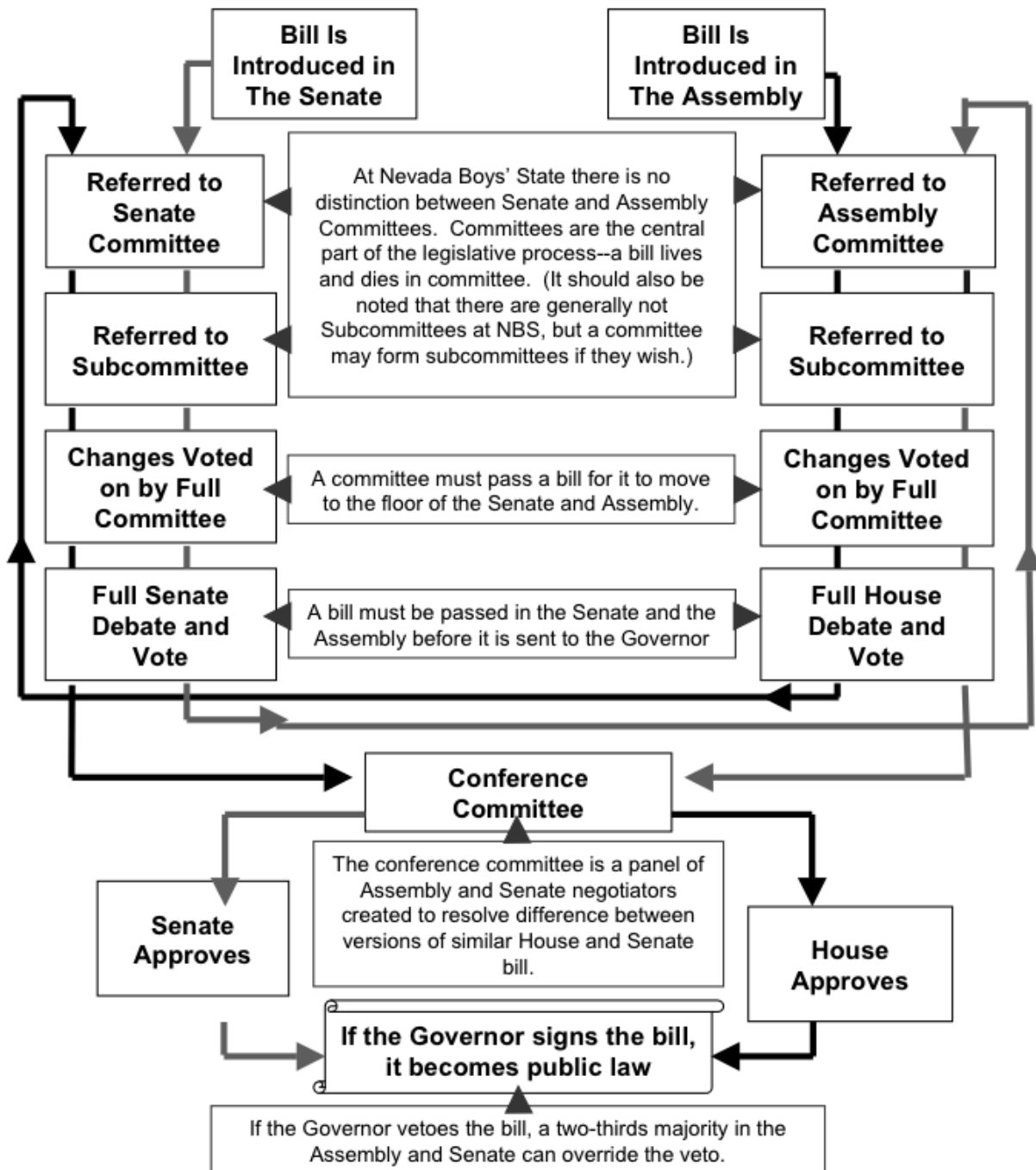
Meetings with Committee Chairs & Secretaries: Committee Chairs will meet with NBS staff in the evening on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday to discuss effective meeting strategies and report on the progress of the legislative process.

² The general policy areas—shown above—are typically followed, although they may slightly alter from year to year depending on the legislation delegates submit.

Standing Rules and Procedures of the Senate and Assembly

- 1) Submit a Bill.
 - a) Active, engaged citizens should be aware of the issues that affect their community. To that end, each Boys' State delegate will write legislation that addresses a particular issue that a particular delegate finds compelling.
 - b) After completing the legislation, visit www.nevadaboysstate.org to submit a bill.
- 2) City Lobbyists are required to write an additional bill but must seek to have it sponsored by a legislator
- 3) Bills are referred to committee and numbered by Majority Leadership.
- 4) The bill is first-read only by number and title in either the Senate or Assembly (corresponding to the member or committee that introduced the bill).
- 5) The bill is delivered to the chairman of the committee. (Refer to the Committee section for committee procedures)
- 6) After the committee has considered the bill, it is returned to the Senate or Assembly along with a committee report recommending: "do pass" or "do pass as amended." The bill may also die in committee if it is tabled indefinitely, in which case the bill does not return to the Senate or Assembly.
- 7) The bill is then placed on the calendar for a second reading (by number and title unless a full reading is requested).
- 8) The bill is discussed and debated (if possible the debate and discussion is led by the prime sponsor of the bill).
- 9) A vote is taken.
- 10) The bill is then delivered to the opposite house.
- 11) The opposite house performs a first reading.
- 12) The bill is discussed and debated (if possible the debate and discussion is led by the prime sponsor of the bill).
- 13) A vote is taken.
- 14) If the bill is passed it is taken to the Governor's office, where the Governor will either sign or veto the bill. If the Governor decides to veto the bill then it goes back to each house for a two-thirds vote. A two thirds vote will override the Governor's veto.

How a Bill Becomes a Law: Graphical Representation



5

Parliamentary Procedures

Parliamentary procedures are rules for conducting meetings and facilitating the transaction of business by promoting cooperation and harmony. It embodies a set of rules and principles allowing for democratic rule and an orderly means of meeting. Once a few simple principles are understood, the system insures free debate and a fair hearing for everyone. The foundation of parliamentary procedure lies in the motion, made by individual members of the group. A motion is a proposal that the members should take a stand or take action on some issue. Seventy of the 99 legislative chambers in the United States use *Mason's Manual* as their parliamentary authority. Thirteen use *Jefferson's Manual*, and only 4 uses *Robert's Rules of Order*. Mason's Manual has Ten Principles that Govern Procedure in Group Decision Making.

The Ten Principles

1. The group must have the authority to take the actions it purports to take
2. There must be a meeting of the decision-making group
3. A proper notice of the meeting must be given to all members of the group
4. There must be a quorum present at the meeting
5. There must be a question before the group upon which it can make a decision
6. There must be an opportunity to debate the question
7. The question must be decided by taking a vote
8. There must be a majority vote to take an action or decide a question
9. There must be no fraud, trickery or deception resulting in injury to another member
10. To be valid, any action or decision of a body must not violate any applicable law or constitutional provision

Types of Motions

- Privileged Motions: concern special or important issues not related to pending business. In general, they are considered before other types of motions
- Incidental Motions: these are questions of procedure arising out of other motions. They must be considered before the other motion.
- Subsidiary Motions: change or affect how the main motion is handled. They are voted on before the main motion.
- Main Motions: Introduces subjects for consideration. They cannot be made when another motion is before the group. They yield to all the three above motions. Its purpose is to bring substantive proposals before the assembly for consideration and action. After the presiding officer states it, the main motion becomes the subject for deliberation and decision.

Five Steps to Every Motion

1. A member is recognized by the presiding officer by name (Mr./Assemblyman/Senator) and he shall rise and respectfully addresses the presiding officer and makes a motion.
2. The presiding officer restates the motion and this makes it an official question before the body.
3. The members debate the motion only when recognized. The presiding officer should ensure that the debate stays in control and remains relevant to the constraints of the body. To avoid conflict members should talk through the presiding officer, rather than to other members.
4. After a motion to vote is made the presiding officer shall ask for a roll call vote with the affirmation of three other members of the body.

5. The presiding officer announces the results of the voting.

Methods of Voting on a Motion

- Voice: The Chair asks those in favor to say “aye” and those opposed to say “no” (for majority votes only). A member may move for an exact count.
- Show of hands: Members raise their hands to verify a voice vote, or as an alternative to it. This does not require a count. A member may move for an exact count.
- Roll call: If a record of each person’s vote is needed, each member answers “yes,” “no” or “present” (indicating the choice not to vote) as his or her name is called.

Motions Explained

Privileged Motions: Questions that relate to the body or to its members in such a manner as to affect proper functioning of the body are questions of privilege. They relate to the rights and privileges of the body or to any of its members in their official capacity, or to the comfort and convenience of the body or its members in the performance of their official duties. Questions of Privilege are different from privileged questions.

Incidental Motions: These types of motions take precedence over pending questions out of which they arise. By nature of them being incidental, they are only legitimate at certain times or under certain conditions, meaning that they are used when there is an event that requires explanation.

Subsidiary Motions: Constructive amendments take precedence over the motion to postpone indefinitely, any main motion, subsidiary, privileged and incidental motions. Amendments once adopted cannot be amended. Amendments may be divided into the following types: to add, to insert, to strike out, to strike out and insert/to substitute. Amendments must be submitted in writing. Amendments identical with ones previously decided upon in the same bill are not in order. Every amendment proposed must be germane (relevant, appropriate, and in a natural and logical sequence) to the subject of the proposition. Committees cannot amend bills, they only propose amendments. Amending rules takes a two-thirds vote. An amendment may be amended, but an amendment to an amendment may not be amended.

Main Motion: This term is used in a broad sense to include any proposition or matter of business presented to the body for its consideration. Key terms are “adopt, pass, approve, ratify, confirm, concur, appoint, elect, reject, repeal, rescind, annul, remove from office, or refuse to concur.” They take the lowest order of precedence; they are not in order when other business is pending.

Table of Motions

	Motion & What You Say	Interrupt Speaker	Needs Second	Debat-able	Amend-able	Vote Needed	Effect
Privileged Motions	Call of the house "I move a call of the..."	Yes	Needs 3 Members	No	No	Majority	Clerk immediately calls roll, notifies presiding officer of those absent, absent members are compelled to be in the chamber
	To adjourn "I move to adjourn."	No	No	No	No	Majority	Adjourned for the day
	To recess "I move to recess for (time)"	No	No	No	Yes	Majority	Chair recesses the body until the specified time
	Questions of privilege "I rise to a question of privilege"	Yes	No	No	No	No	Chair takes measure to ensure an efficient working environment for the members
Incidental Motions	Point of order "Point of order"	Yes	No	No	No	No	A motion that requires the body to observe to rules if they stray
	Withdrawal of motion "I move to withdraw my motion"	Yes	No	No	No	Majority	Motion is withdrawn and the previous question before the motion is back to debate
	Suspension of rules for some immediate purpose "I move to suspend the rules of ..."	No	No	No	No	2/3	A specific rule change is adopted for the current main motion
Subsidiary Motions	Motion to lay on the table "I move that the question be laid on the table"	No	No	No	No	Majority	To lay aside a main motion to be resumed at the will of the body
	The Previous Question "I move the previous question"	No	Needs 3 Members	No	No	Majority	To close debate on any debatable question and to vote immediately on the question
	Motion to Close, Limit or Extend Limits on Debate "I move that (qualify with a time or number) for this bill"	No	No	No	Yes	Majority	To Limit or Extend Limits on Debate with any debatable motion or series of motions; fix hour for closing debate, limit length of debate, reduce or increase the number or length of speeches; extend the limits of debate
	Motion to Amend "I move to amend..."	No	No	Yes	Yes, only once	Majority	Every main motion can be amended if the proposition could have been submitted in a different form.
	Motion to postpone indefinitely "I move that consideration of (A/S. B.) be indefinitely postponed"	No	No	Yes	No	Majority	Object is not to postpone but to reject the main motion without incurring the risk of a direct vote on it. Takes precedence over noting except the main question.
Main Motions	Main Motion "I move that..."	No	No	Yes	Yes	Majority	See above
	Motion to Reconsider "I move to reconsider the vote on..."	Yes	No	Yes	No	Majority	Can only be made by a member of the winning side
	Motion to Rescind "I move to rescind"	No	No	Yes	No	Majority	The vote is retaken
	Motion to take from the table "I move to take from the table..."	No	No	No	No	Majority	The bill previously laid on the table taken from the table

6

Program Theme

What is Leadership?

To those who much is given much is expected—an old cliché, but one that has great meaning for American citizens. As Americans we have a responsibility to be educated citizens, citizens with dear commitments and responsibilities. But what does it mean to be an educated citizen? The following excerpts from President John F. Kennedy's Address at Vanderbilt University (May 18, 1963) are provided to begin the discussion:

But this nation was not founded solely on the principles of citizen rights. Equally important, though too often not discussed is the citizen's responsibility. For our privileges can be no greater than our obligations. The protection of our rights can endure no longer than the performance of our responsibilities. Each could be neglected only at the peril of the other. I speak to you today, therefore not of your rights as Americans, but of your responsibilities. There are many in number, and different in nature. They do not rest with equal weight upon the shoulders of all. Equality of opportunity does not mean equality of responsibility. All Americans must be responsible citizens. But, some must be more responsible than others by virtue of their public or their private positions, their role in the family or the community, their prospects for their future, or their legacy from the past. Increased responsibility goes with increased ability. For those to whom much is given, much is required.

You have responsibilities, in short, to use your talent for the benefit of the society which helped develop those talents. "You must decide," as Goethe put it, "whether you will be an anvil or a hammer. Whether you will give to the world in which you are reared and educated, the broadest possible benefit of that education. Of the many special obligations incumbent upon an educated citizen, I would cite three as outstanding. Your obligation to the pursuit of learning, your obligation to serve the public, your obligation to uphold the law. If the pursuit of learning is not defended by the educated citizen, it will not be defended at all. For there will always be those who scoff at intellectuals, who cry out against research, who seek to limit our educational system.

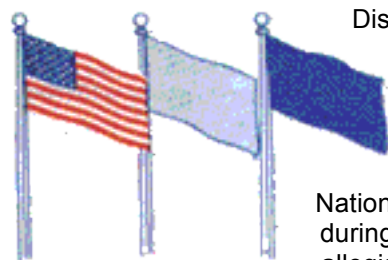
And, therefore, the educated citizen has a special obligation to encourage the pursuit of learning, to promote exploration of the unknown, to preserve the freedom of inquiry, to support the advancement of research, and to assist at every level of government the improvement of education for all Americans, from grade schools to graduate schools.

Secondly, the educated citizen has an obligation to serve the public. He may be a precinct worker, or a president. He may give his talents at the courthouse, the State House, the White House. He may be a civil servant or a senator, a candidate or a campaign worker, a winner or a loser; but, he must be a participant and not a spectator.

United States Flag Code

Displaying the Flag: It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness. The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement, except when an all-weather flag is displayed. Also, the flag should never be displayed with the union down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.

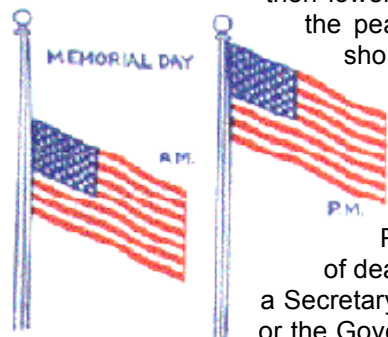
Position: When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.



Displaying Multiple Flags: When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

National Anthem and Pledge of Allegiance: When the flag is displayed during rendition of the national anthem and when reciting the pledge of allegiance, all present except those in uniform should stand at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Men not in uniform should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should render the military salute.

Half-staff: The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. On Memorial Day the flag should be displayed at half-staff until noon only, then raised to the top of the staff. By order of the President, the flag shall be flown at half-staff upon the death of principal figures of the United States as a mark of respect to their memory.

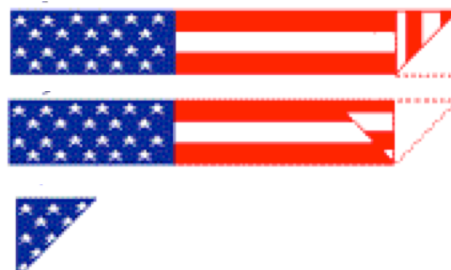


The flag shall be flown at half-staff thirty days from the death of a President; ten days from the death of the Vice President, a Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice; from the day of death until internment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Secretary of an executive or military department, a former Vice President, or the Governor of a State, territory, or possession; and on the day of death

and the following day for a Member of Congress.

Folding the Flag: There are provisions in the flag code about proper storage, but the following method is traditional.

- Straighten out the flag to full length and fold lengthwise once.
- Fold it lengthwise a second time to meet the open edge, making sure that the union of stars remains outward in full view.
- A triangular fold is then started by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to the open edge.
- The outer point is then turned inward parallel with the open edge to form a second triangle.



The diagonal or triangular folding is continued toward the blue union until the end is reached, with only the blue showing and the form being that of a cocked (three corner) hat.

7

Daily Honors

Boys' State Creed

American citizenship is my most precious possession. I believe in the constitutional form of government of the United States of America, which guarantees me the right to worship God as I choose; and as a citizen, equal opportunity and equal educational rights.

It is my obligation to participate in, and contribute to, the civic and political welfare of my community, state, and nation.

I resolve to learn and understand the civic needs and government of my community.

I hereby dedicate myself to the task of inspiring and maintaining a like interest in my fellow citizens, young and old.

May the memory and experience of Boys' State be ever with me as a constant reminder of my obligation to my country.

*As a part of daily honors, it is your responsibility to memorize and recite this creed.

Resolution 288

To be read with a reverent tone

Resolution 288, adopted at the 67th National Convention, of The American Legion and Resolution N.C. 2-94, adopted at the 23rd National Convention of the Sons of The American Legion, calls for designating a POW / MIA Empty Chair at all official meetings of the Sons of The American Legion as a physical symbol of the thousands of American POW / MIA's still unaccounted for, as a reminder for all of us to spare no effort to secure the release of any American prisoners from captivity, the repatriation of the remains of those who died bravely in defense of liberty and a full accounting of those missing." Let us rededicate ourselves for this vital endeavor.

Sequence of Events

- 1) Role Call
- 2) Prayer
- 3) Pledge of Allegiance
- 4) POW/MIA Presentation of Flag
- 5) Song
- 6) NBS Creed
- 7) Announcements

Songs

Home Means Nevada

Way out in the land of the setting sun,
Where the wind blows wild and free,
There's a lovely spot, just the only one
That means home sweet home to me.
If you follow the old Kit Carson trail,
Until desert meets the hills,
Oh you certainly will agree with me,
It's the place of a thousand thrills.

Chorus: Home means Nevada
Home means the hills,
Home means the sage and the pine.
Out by the Truckee, silvery rills,
Out where the sun always shines,
Here is the land which I love the best,
Fairer than all I can see.
Deep in the heart of the golden west
Home means Nevada to me.

Whenever the sun at the close of day,
Colors all the western sky,
Oh my heart returns to the desert grey
And the mountains tow'ring high.
Where the moon beams play in shadowed glen,
With the spotted fawn and doe,
All the live long night until morning light,
Is the loveliest place I know.
Repeat Chorus

America the Beautiful

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed his grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

Good Bless America

While the storm clouds gather far across the sea,
Let us swear allegiance to a land that's free,
Let us all be grateful for a land so fair,
As we raise our voices in a solemn prayer.

God Bless America, land that I love,
Stand beside her and guide her
Through the night with a light from above.
From the mountains to the prairies,
To the oceans white with foam
God Bless America, my home sweet home.

God Bless the USA

If tomorrow all the things were gone
I'd worked for all my life,
And I had to start again
with just my children and my wife,
I'd thank my lucky stars
to be living here today,
Cause the flag still stands for freedom
and they can't take that away.

Chorus: I'm proud to be an American
where at least I know I'm free,
And, I won't forget the men who died
who gave that right to me.
And I'll gladly stand up (!)
next to you and defend her still today.
Cause there ain't no doubt I love this land...
God Bless the U.S.A.!

From the lakes of Minnesota
to the hills of Tennessee,
Across the plains of Texas
from sea to shining sea,
from Detroit down to Houston,
and New York to L.A.,
There's pride in every American heart
and it's time we stand and say:
Repeat Chorus

This Land is Your Land

Chorus: This land is your land,
This land is my land –
From California to New York Island
From the redwood forest to the Gul Stream waters,
This land was made for you and me.

As I was walking that ribbon of highway
I saw above me that endless skyway,
I saw below me that golden valley
This land was made for you and me.

I've roamed and rambled
And I've followed my footsteps
To the sparkling sands of her diamond deserts
And all around me a voice was sounding
This land was made for you and me
Repeat Chorus

You're a Grand Old Flag

You're a grand old flag;
You're a high-flying flag
And forever in peace may you wave
You're the emblem of
The land I love,
The home of the free and brave

Ev'ry heart beats true
Neath the Red, White and Blue,
Where there's never a boast or brag
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
Keep your eye on the grand old flag

8

Code of Conduct

1) Delegates may not leave the Boys' State area without the permission of his counselor and the administration office. If a citizen must leave the campus, a note from his parent or guardian is required upon check-in. Absences must be approved by the program director before the program.

2) Citizens may not use televisions, cell phones, or any other devices that receive a signal during the program. Use of such items will result in confiscation. Cell phones are not to be used during the hours of the program between 7:00am and 10:30pm, hence delegates are not to have cell phones with them outside of the dorm.

3) No citizen may operate a motor vehicle while at Boys' State. Vehicles parked in university lots without appropriate parking passes will be ticketed and/or towed; NBS will not be responsible for such penalties.

4) All accidents and any illness, particularly colds, fevers, or stomach disorders, must be reported to your counselor immediately.

5) The Boys' State program is a guest at the University of Nevada, and we must act in a respectful and courteous manner to the University's property, students and staff.

6) Citizens are expected to comply with the rules of common courtesy and decency, not to be offensive, noisy, rowdy, to cooperate with all duly elected/appointed officials, and to respect the authority of the staff.

7) No citizen shall trespass in portions of the dormitory or areas of the campus not assigned to Boys' State. Curfews will be strictly enforced and disturbances will be subject to punishment and/or prosecution within the established laws of Boys' State.

"In matters of principle stand like a rock...in matters of style swim with the current."
-Thomas Jefferson

8) Citizens will be expected to obey the laws. No citizen shall bring, obtain, or retain firearms, fireworks, explosives, illegal drugs, or liquor in any form while at Boys' State.

9) Use of any and all tobacco products is not permissible. Failure to comply will result in confiscation of

such items.

10) It is prohibited for any citizen to impede the duties, functions, or direction from the directors, staff, counselors, and law enforcement officers.

11) Citizens will proceed to meals, assemblies, and other functions as a group, under the direction of a city counselor. Throughout the program all delegates are expected to remain with their city unless their counselor grants permission to do otherwise.

12) Attendance at all assemblies, events, and activities is mandatory. All citizens should be actively engaged in the program and take full advantage of the opportunities presented to them.

13) All citizens must wear their Boys' State shirt at all times of public meeting excluding athletics and time in the city meetings while in the dorm.

14) All posting of signs must be done with the materials provided by the political office.

The Boys' State staff reserves the absolute and complete right to dismiss any person from the program. The reason or causes, as determined by the staff, include, but are not limited to: actions that are not in the best interest of the program, not consistent with the code of conduct of a gentleman, or violation of any rules. Such dismissal will be without refund. A report of the dismissal will be sent to the parents, school, and sponsor.

First Aid

First aid is available at the administrative office located in the dormitory. It is imperative the Parental Medical Consent Form be completed prior to the Boys' State session. All injuries must be reported to the city counselor or administrative office.

Weekly Reference

9

Election Results & Appointments

City Level Elections/Appointments

Mayor: _____
City Council: _____
City Clerk: _____
Municipal Court Judge: _____
District Attorney: _____
Court Case Participant: _____
Chief of Police: _____
Chaplain: _____
City Party Chairman
Nationalist: _____ Federalist: _____
City Election Officials
Nationalist: _____ Federalist: _____
Lobbyist: _____
City Reporter: _____
Recreation Director: _____
Assemblymen: _____
Senators: _____

State Level Elections

Governor: _____
Lt. Governor: _____
Secretary of State: _____
Attorney General: _____
Chief Justice: _____
Justices: _____

Keeping in Touch

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