

CITIZENSHIP MANUAL

AMERICAN LEGION
PREMIER ILLINOIS BOYS STATE
EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS
JUNE 10-16, 2017

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Functional Citizenship

The youth movement in the United States known as “BOYS STATE” is a program of citizenship training sponsored by The American Legion. Originated by the Department of Illinois in 1934, the plan was adopted by the national organization in 1935 and has been put into operation in every state in the union.

The program of training of Boys State has been developed on the fundamental assumption that youth can best “learn to do by doing.” In the main, the mechanics of government in Premier Boys State are patterned after the established agencies of city, county and state government in Illinois. For all practical purposes, Premier Boys State may be regarded as a mythical fifty-first state with a constitution, a body of law and practices peculiar to it alone.

Boys State aims at all times to make its program of training in functional citizenship effective through creating a wide amount of opportunities for participation. The good that may come to a citizen is limited only by the extent of his willingness to participate in various citizenship activities that are made available.

From the point of view of the young citizen, the success of the week’s work will be determined very largely by the attitude of the boys themselves toward the program. If the majority of the boys attending this session of Boys State reflect the same high ideals of citizenship that have characterized previous sessions ,the program of the current session will undoubtedly be an unqualified success.

In Boys State, good citizenship means loyalty, good sportsmanship, cooperation, dependability, responsiveness, and keen interest in the week’s activities. Good citizens **think** before they talk, and act only after mature consideration of their plans. Good citizens are true Americans.

Let’s be Americans!

Hayes Kennedy, Founder
The American Legion Premier Illinois Boys State

Introduction

Illinois Boys State is a citizenship-training experience sponsored by The American Legion, Department of Illinois. We use the word “Premier” in our official title to honor our program as the first Boys State in the nation. Its purpose is to educate our youth in the duties, privileges, rights, and responsibilities of American citizenship. You will be a citizen in one of 24 cities, in one of 8 counties, and in 1 state.

Illinois Boys State has been developed on the fundamental assumption that youth can best “learn by doing.” As much as possible, the mechanics of government in Illinois Boys State are patterned after the established agencies of city, county and state government. The government of Illinois Boys State parallels the Illinois state government. Any deviations made are due to the time constraints of this week-long program.

At Illinois Boys State, all of its citizens may vote and are eligible to hold office. Its government is operated “for, of, and by the people.” It aims at all times to make its program of training in functional citizenship effective through creating a wide range of opportunities for participation in the various agencies of government and an active citizenry. The amount of good that may come to any citizen is limited only by his willingness to participate in the various phases of the program. You must **GET INVOLVED** to receive the full benefit of this program.

Governors of Illinois Boys State

Past Governors of American Legion Premier Illinois Boys State

1935	Robert Anderson, Berwyn	1976	Harold W. Otto, Arcola
1936	A.G. Grebe, Peoria	1977	Brad Whitehead, Monticello
1937	Robert Curzon, Champaign	1978	Anthony J. Williams, Chicago
1938	Bob Clement, Forrest Park	1979	Eric R. Ewell, Wheaton
1939	John Cannon, Maywood	1980	David Hilliard, Peoria
1940	Louis Condon, Rock Island	1981	Oran L. Alston, Waukegan
1941	Arthur Lennon, Joliet	1982	Joe Wiegand, Palatine
1942	Don Wynn, Mount Morris	1983	Greg Smith, Rantoul
1943	Dave Brown, Bloomington	1984	Darrin Gayles, Peoria
1944	Al Cook, Aurora	1985	David Higgins, Joliet
1945	Not held due to World War II	1986	Ernest Frazier, Chicago
1946	Ed Bruske, Chicago	1987	Mark Guy, Askhum
1947	Clifford Stout, Freeport	1988	Cannon Lambert, Glen Ellyn
1948	Wayne Sullivan, Kewanee	1989	John T. Clendenin, Sparta
1949	Richard Muraski, Rockford	1990	Curtis E. Gannon, Libertyville
1950	Kenneth Merwin, Woodstock	1991	John C. Sims, Country Club Hills
1951	Alex R. Seith, Aurora	1992	Elliott Rodgers, Champaign
1952	Frederick Borsch, Hinsdale	1993	Mark K. Santillan, Glen Ellyn
1953	James F. MacDonald, Aurora	1994	Maurice L. Rabb, Moline
1954	James Gardner, Robinson	1995	Stephen T. Yenchko, Chatham
1955	Tim Gover, Mattoon	1996	Sean Stephenson, LaGrange
1956	Kenneth Crocker, Robinson	1997	Frank James Harts, III, Rock Falls
1957	Robert Hewitt, Loves Park	1998	Langston Hughes, Waukegan
1958	Ronald Harrington, Canton	1999	John Feeney, Monticello
1959	Paul E. Rowley, Bartonville	2000	Christopher Hightower, Danville
1960	Fred Denkman, Skokie	2001	Kevin Maliszewski, Glen Carbon
1961	Steve Cunningham, Bridgeport	2002	David Wiest, Mapleton
1962	Thomas Walter Hill, Canton	2003	Curt Rendall, Winthrop Harbor
1963	Michael Hasselberg, Peoria	2004	William Thorndike, Morrison
1964	Tim Battaglio, Belleville	2005	Josh Boykin, Rockford
1965	Rodney Peacock, Champaign	2006	Darius McCray, Chicago
1966	Rich Chase, Danville	2007	Adam Skiekiewicz-Chovan, Mokena
1967	James LeRoy Cole, Freeport	2008	Jacob Becraft, Metamora
1968	James Peters, Quincy	2009	Brian Elliott, Macomb
1969	Benjamin Bridges, II	2010	Garren Randolph, Monmouth
1970	Steve Cuda, McHenry	2011	Cornelius Allen, Belleville
1971	Steve Ricks, Waukegan	2012	Brad Basala, Matherville
1972	Tom Garrison, Urbana	2013	Patrick Bell, Canton
1973	Gregory Boone, Evanston	2014	Cedric Jones, Champaign
1974	Albert T. Thomas, Lake Forest	2015	Kyle Robinson, Urbana
1975	Brad Hall, Streator	2016	Kevin Mallady, Danville

Leadership of Illinois Boys State

2016 Illinois Boys State Officials

Governor	Kevin Mallady
Lieutenant Governor	Archit Dhar
Attorney General	Kuzivakwashe B. Zhou
Secretary of State	Tejas Gajula
Comptroller	Bernie Wang
Treasurer	Josh Patel
Boys Nation Senator	Kuzivakwashe B. Zhou
Boys Nation Senator	Russell McCormic

The American Legion Leadership

State Commander	Cheri Stanton
Senior Vice Commander	Bob Henderson
State Adjutant	Marty Conatser

The Senior Staff

Executive Director	Jeffrey A. Brown, Rockford
Director of Administration (Interim)	Christopher Benigno, Romeoville
Director of Counselors	Jeffrey A. Brown, Rockford
Director of Programming	James Aiu, Tinley Park

Board of Directors

Christopher H. Benigno – President	Hon. Michael Flanagan
Laimutis A. Nargelenas – Vice President	Hsienjan Huang
Vacant – Secretary	Jimmy Hunter
Wayne Wagner – Treasurer	Joe McCraith
James Aiu	Mac Meade
Jeffrey A. Brown	Clyde Minish
Paul T. Brown	Charles Mueth
Ed Cavanaugh	Jim Nagel
John Feeney	Kevin Wilbur
David Fever	Marty Zvonar
Wayne L. Fischer	

Presidents of the Premier Boys State of Illinois Corporation

Hayes Kennedy, Joliet	1935 - 1963
Sidney T. Holzman, Chicago	1964 - 1967
Joe McAdam, Springfield	1968 - 1969
Dan Brown, Monmouth	1969 - 1972
Karl Yost, Morrison	1973 - 1986
Thomas S. Johnson, Rockford	1987 - 2011
Terry Woodburn, Bloomington	2012 - 2013
Joe McCraith, Hillsboro, MO	2013 - 2015
Christopher Benigno, Romeoville	2016 -

Organization of Illinois Boys State

The Board of Directors of The American Legion Premier Boys State of Illinois is responsible for the governance of the Illinois Boys State

The formulation of policies and the administration of the affairs of Illinois Boys State are in the hands of the officers and members of the corporation, a not-for-profit organization operating under the laws of the State of Illinois.

The President of the Board of Directors with the approval of the Board, appoints the Executive Director, and senior staff. During each annual session of Illinois Boys State, all members of the Senior Staff report to the Executive Director. The Executive Director is the chief executive officer during each annual session of Illinois Boys State. All members of the senior staff report to the Executive Director. He is directly responsible to the President and Board of Directors of the corporation for all phases of Illinois Boys State activities.

The Director of Administration is in direct charge of most administrative personnel in the program. He is responsible for the administration of the headquarters office and for the health and welfare of the citizens. He oversees the recreation program, bank, and supplies.

The Director of Programming oversees the preparation for each session in cooperation with Eastern Illinois University, the use of technology/social media in the operation of the program, and coordinates the model county, speech and essay contests.

The Director of Counselors is responsible for the assembly of the counseling staff, staff development and evaluation, and ensuring that the citizens participate to the maximum extent possible in many required and optional program activities.

Counseling Staff – The counseling staff consists of 8 County Counselors, 8 Assistant County Counselors and 24 City Counselors. Each City Counselor is in direct charge of not more than 30 citizens. Each County Counselor is in charge of three cities, comprising not more than 90 citizens. In addition, there are Assistant City Counselors (often former citizens of Illinois Boys State) who are serving apprenticeships, and former officers of Illinois Boys State who assist for one year.

Instructional Staff -- The Program is in charge of the educational program. This staff consists of the instructors of the four primary Seminars, other educational opportunities and visiting speakers.

All staff members are volunteers.

Organization of Illinois Boys State

PROGRAM OF LEARNING

Illinois Boys State Citizens learn about citizenship and government in three phases:

- (1) Seminars and other educational programs
- (2) Functional activities such as voting or being a city alderman.
- (3) General Assemblies.

Every citizen is required to attend all such activities which are scheduled in the daily program.

Hayes Kennedy, a founder of Illinois Boys State upon various occasions described the functional activities of Illinois Boys State in these words: "The young citizens organize their own city, county and state governments. They choose their own officials in accordance with regular election procedures. They introduce and argue their own bills in a state legislature. Justice is administered by their own law enforcement agencies and courts. In Illinois Boys State, each citizen learns to do by doing.

"Not only does a boy review knowledge already acquired in school concerning the political and governmental machinery of a commonwealth, but he finds himself performing exactly the same functions as a citizen in the everyday world. In effect, he is a citizen of a mythical state patterned in so far as possible after his own state government."

Beginning Saturday night and extending though the following Friday morning, general assemblies are held each evening. The purpose of these assemblies is to hear speakers on subjects which are pertinent to the program, give leaders of the two political parties in Illinois Boys State an opportunity to present their platforms and to hear from the candidates for elective State Office.

Rules -- While the government of Illinois Boys State is in the hands of the citizens themselves, the Board of Directors feel the responsibility of their trust very keenly and have seen fit to establish a "Code of Conduct" to which all boys who are admitted to citizenship are expected to conform. Citizenship is contingent upon a boy's acceptance of the principles of conduct enumerated in the Code. Citizens who violate the letter or spirit of these regulations are subject to dismissal from Illinois Boys State without refund of fees and may be barred from further participation in the program.

Organization of Illinois Boys State

CODE OF CONDUCT

1. All Citizens shall observe the rules of common courtesy and decency in their relations with each other. They shall be amenable to rules, ordinances and statutes of the government of Illinois Boys State, and shall cooperate with all duly elected or appointed citizen-officers.
2. All Citizens shall respect the authority of counselors and shall conform to requests made by them in the line of duty.
3. No citizen shall haze another citizen, or attempt to do him bodily harm in any form or manner either as an individual or as a member of a group.
4. Citizens shall refrain from offensively boisterous or rowdy personal conduct in meetings, in the dormitories, or on the grounds, and shall eschew the use of lewd, profane or obscene language, or the possession of obscene pictures or printed material or signs.
5. Citizens shall respect property rights, whether the property be that of another citizen, of Illinois Boys State, or of the State of Illinois.
6. Citizens shall obey the laws of the State of Illinois and the regulations of Illinois Boys State proscribing possession of firearms, fireworks, and explosives.
7. Citizens shall comply with the laws of the State of Illinois and the regulations of Illinois Boys State proscribing the transportation, retention or use of any form of intoxicating liquor or drugs, and shall not influence or encourage any other citizen in the use of tobacco.
8. Citizens shall refrain from participation in games of chance, or in any form of gambling.
9. The operation of an automobile by a citizen while at Illinois Boys State is forbidden, despite parental approval.
10. Citizens shall remain within the limits of the Illinois Boys State area of the campus.

Grounds for Dismissal

In addition to routine disciplinary action taken by the counseling staff for minor infractions of the rules or standards or conduct, from time to time charges of serious disciplinary violation occur, which if determined to be true, may give rise to dismissal. Such conduct includes the possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, either on or off campus; assault upon another person, theft, deliberate damage or destruction of private or public property, deliberate false reporting of a fire, protracted failure to participate in scheduled activities, bullying or hazing, or gross disobedience or gross misconduct.

Such violations may also be reported to appropriate law enforcement agencies.

No citizen shall be dismissed without having first been provided a hearing before the Executive Director or his designee. The accused citizen is entitled to confront all witnesses, except in extraordinary circumstances involving severe threat to the witness, as determined by the Executive Director or his designee.

In all cases of dismissal, written notification of the action taken and reasons therefore shall be provided to the citizen's parents.

Organization of Illinois Boys State

CODE OF CONDUCT (CONTINUED)

Room Searches

While the Board of Directors undertakes to preserve the privacy of its citizens, it reaffirms its authority to enter and search any room or other area of the campus where there is clear indication that alcohol or illegal drugs may be stored or used or when it is deemed necessary for the health, safety or welfare of the citizens, or where there is clear indication that standards of conduct are being violated, or to protect university property. The occupants of the room will be notified of the reasons for any room search.

Such inspection will be undertaken only with advance approval of the Executive Director or Director of Counselors. Such inspection will be conducted only by the Executive Director, Director of Counselors, a County Counselor, a member of the University's residence staff or a campus or local law enforcement officer.

This policy of room search does not apply to routine inspection of all rooms conducted daily on a scheduled basis to maintain an orderly and sanitary condition, nor to routine bed checks, routine efforts to locate citizens, routine discipline checks or emergency situations.

Non-Discrimination Policy

It is the policy of the Board of Directors to conduct all aspects of its operation in a manner that does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, age, physical limitation or marital status.

Bullying/Hazing

Bullying or hazing of or by citizens or staff is prohibited. Anyone determined to have engaged in this behavior is subjected to discipline including dismissal.

Governmental Organization of Illinois Boys State

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

The “State Capitol” of Illinois Boys State is located in the Lawson Hall complex on the campus of Eastern Illinois University in Charleston. The territory falling under the jurisdiction of Illinois Boys State includes the campus area which Illinois Boys State are authorized to use by Eastern Illinois University.

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Illinois Boys State is composed of eight “counties,” each county having a “population” of approximately 75 citizens. All citizens are qualified voters.

There are three “cities” in each county. Each city is an election precinct. City Counselors will appoint an Election Board of three (3) election judges, two (2) Federalists and one (1) Nationalist from odd-numbered cities, and two (2) Nationalists and one (1) Federalist from the even-numbered cities. Members of the county board of supervisors are elected by cities, as the township as a governmental unit is not included in Illinois Boys State. Each county for the sake of convenience in administration is a senatorial district, a judicial circuit, and a Supreme Court district.

Summarized, the governmental organization of Premier Illinois Boys State consists of the following units of government; 1 state, 8 Supreme Court districts, 8 judicial circuits, 8 legislative districts, 8 counties, 24 cities, and 24 election precincts.

The cities of Illinois Boys are organized under the aldermanic plan of municipal government. All judicial functions are administered by the circuit court under the supervision of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has Appellate Jurisdiction only. The law enforcement agencies consist of the police force of the cities which has jurisdiction only in city areas, the sheriff of a county who has jurisdiction only within the county and the state police who have state wide jurisdiction. Each city for the sake of convenience in administration is a legislative district.

At Illinois Boys State, counties are named after the founders of Illinois Boys State Program and the seven Illinois citizens who have served as National Commanders of the American Legion. The cities are given names of certain Past Commanders of the American Legion Department of Illinois and Illinois Boys State counselors who have served for 50 years or longer. Below is a list of the cities, counties, and judicial districts of Illinois Boys State:

Gleason County Gazza City (1) Lofton City (2) Kirby City (3)	Hayes County Badamo City (7) Hudson City (8) Mahoney City (9)	Conatser County Rawers City (13) Sanzotta City (14) Snodgrass City (15)	Geiger County Atteberry City (19) Besson City (20) Merritt City (21)
Keller County Gaither City (4) Strode City (5) Thompson City (6)	Kennedy County Corum City (10) Smith City (11) Gonzales City (12)	Savage County Bennett City (16) Brown City (17) Nicholes City (18)	Stelle County Madden City (22) Mathers City (23) Runyard City (24)

Governmental Organization of Illinois Boys State

OFFICERS – GENERAL

The officers of the various units of Illinois Boys State fall into two classifications; elective and appointive. All elective officers in cities and counties as well as senators and representatives in the state legislature and Supreme Court Justices, are nominated by the party caucus or convention plan in their respective cities or counties. The six major state officers are nominated in a statewide primary. In the state primary, and in all general elections, official ballots are used.

The number and kind of officers which may be appointed by cities and counties are set by state statute. The six major officers of Illinois Boys State serve for a term of one year, or until their successors are duly elected and have qualified. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer may be brought back to the next annual sessions in order that they may carry on the affairs of government until the new state officials are elected and take office. These various officers exercise all the powers of their respective offices in order that the government of Illinois Boys State may be continuous. None of these officers are eligible to succeed themselves in office as they are present in a semiofficial status as Assistant City Counselors and not as citizens.

In order that their experiences in the Illinois Boys State program and their prominent positions may not be used to an unfair advantage on behalf of their friends, all such officers are required to take a pledge upon their return that they will not participate in political campaigns, and will not permit their influences to be used to favor or to oppose the candidacy of any citizen for office.

Governmental Organization of Illinois Boys State

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Except for minor changes dictated by the brevity of the session, the political organization at Illinois Boys State is patterned after the political organization which we have in the State of Illinois. At Illinois Boys State, we preserve the State Central Committee and County Central Committee. The City Chairman has the responsibilities of a City Central Committee.

Committeemen, whether they be of the City, County, or State Central Committees, are not public officers, since they in no way represent the State or any subdivision thereof, but represent only a political party. **Consequently, any of these political party positions may be held by an elective or appointive city, county, or state officer.**

City Chairman - On Saturday before the City caucus, the City Counselor will have each party select its own City Chairman. The chairman is his party's representative in the city, and he is expected to convey the wishes of his group to the County Central Committee, and to convey party plans to the members of his group. His first job and one of the most important that he will perform is to hold a caucus of the members of the party in his city on Saturday to make up a slate of nominees for the city offices.

County Central Committee - The City Chairmen of each party constitute the County Central Committee of that party. Sometime Sunday, the City Chairmen will meet at the call of the County Counselor and by election, agreement or lot, designate one of their numbers as County Chairman. At the outset, the most important job the Chairman has is to chair the county caucus of their party on Sunday. At this convention the citizens who belong to that political party make up a slate of party nominees for the offices to be voted for on Monday.

State Central Committee - The State Central Committee of each party consists of the County Chairmen. Both State Central Committees will be called into session on Monday morning to organize and make plans for their party conventions Tuesday night. Each Committee should organize itself by electing a State Chairman, a State Vice Chairman, State Secretary, and as many other officers as may be necessary. The State Central Committee of each party is considered a board of strategy for the party, and should have considerable voice in the formulation of its party platforms. A Staff Counselor will be assigned to each State Central Committee as an advisor.

The State Central Committee is in charge of the State Convention. The Chairman of the State Central Committee usually is the presiding officer of the State Convention. He may delegate this responsibility to another member of the committee.

The Illinois Boys State party conventions of both parties are held on Tuesday night.

Each State Central Committee must prescribe its own rules for the conducts of its convention. By the time the conventions assemble, the Committee will know how many candidates have filed nominating petitions for each State office.

Governmental Organization of Illinois Boys State

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

Each State Central Committee must determine rules for its convention which should consist of at least:

- (1) the sequence in which candidates may appear before the convention to speak in their own behalf
- (2) the length of time that can be allotted to each speaker, taking into account the status of each position in the hierarchy of government
- (3) whether speakers other than the candidates may address the convention
- (4) the rules of decorum and methods of enforcing such rules, including the appointment of sergeants-at-arms and
- (5) any other matters which might be necessary to the conduct of an orderly convention.

These rules are then presented to the convention and should be adopted by the convention. After the proposed rules have been read, a Committee member customarily moves to adopt the rules, another member of the committee seconds, and the chair puts the question. Sometimes, albeit rarely, amendments to the rules are offered from the floor, and they may then be considered by the convention as a whole.

The effect of adopting rules of a convention is to bind all members of the party to their observance.

In addition to conducting a forum for the candidates, each convention may perform all other functions inherent to such political organization and not inconsistent with the Constitution and statutes of Illinois Boys State.

The State Central Committee also, after its organization, drafts the platform of the party. The platform also should be adopted by the State convention.

The biggest job of the State Central Committee, of course, is to get out the vote. After a party's slate of candidates has been selected through the primary election, it is the duty of the State Central Committee to beat the drums for their party's candidates. They are to organize the voters in their respective bailiwicks, and get out the vote for their party.

Party affiliation will be assigned to each citizen upon arrival and may not be changed.

Functions and Duties of Officers

The following section of the citizen manual discusses the functions and duties the elective and appointive positions at each of the three levels of government at Illinois Boys State.

Officer	Ballot	Reference to Discussion	Reference to Constitution
City-Level Elective Officers			
Mayor	City	16	N/A
City Clerk	City	16	N/A
City Treasurer	City	16	N/A
Alderman	City	17	N/A
Representative	City (a)	20	Article IV, Page 38
County Supervisor	City (b)	18	N/A
County-Level Elective Officers			
Sheriff	County	18	N/A
County Clerk	County	19	N/A
Circuit Court Judge	County	22	N/A
Coroner	County	19	N/A
County Treasurer	County	19	N/A
State's Attorney	County	19	N/A
Supreme Court Justice	County (c)	23	Article VI, Page 44
Senator	County (d)	20	Article IV, Page 38
State-Level Elective Officers			
Governor	State	21	Article V, Page 42
Lt. Governor	State	21	Article V, Page 43
Attorney General	State	22	Article VI, Page 44
Secretary of State	State	22	Article V, Page 43
Comptroller	State	22	Article V, Page 44
State Treasurer	State	22	Article V, Page 44

- (a) Although a State-level elected official, during the city election, each city will elect one Representative to serve in the Illinois Boys State House of Representatives.
- (b) Although a County-level elected official, during the city election, each city will elect two Supervisors to serve in the County Board of Supervisors
- (c) Although a State-level elected official, during the county election, each county will elect one Supreme Court Justice to serve on the Illinois Boys State Supreme Court.
- (d) Although a State-level elected official, during the county election, each county will elect one Senator to serve in the Illinois Boys State Senate.

City Appointive Officials		County Appointive Officials	
City Attorney	17	Deputy Sheriff	19
Chief of Police	17		
Policeman	17		
Fire Chief	17		
Health Commissioner	17		

Functions and Duties of Officers

SECTION A - MUNICIPAL (CITY) OFFICERS

The cities of Illinois Boys State are organized in accordance with the aldermanic form of government. A Mayor, City Clerk, City Treasurer, and three Aldermen, elected at-large, comprise the elected officials.

Candidates for the foregoing offices are nominated in party caucuses. The election to fill these offices is held Sunday, and all newly elected city officers are given the oath of office that night. From Sunday night until the county government begins to function, all local authority rests in the hands of the city officers. As county officers are elected, they will take over certain functions heretofore administered by city officers alone. Wherever there is overlapping jurisdiction, the county officer's authority is superior to that of a city officer.

Elected Officers

Following is an outline of the duties of each elected city officer:

Mayor - The Mayor is the chief executive of the city. He:

1. Presides at all meetings of the City Council, but has no vote except in case of a tie.
2. Appoints certain assistants with the consent of the Council. He may remove any appointive officer from office at will.
3. Supervises the work of all appointive officers, and holds them responsible for the proper performance of their duties.
4. Within twenty-four hours after he takes office, he shall present to the Council a message containing information relative to the affairs of the city and to recommend measures that he may deem expedient. He may within twenty-four hours veto ordinances passed by the Council, but by a two-thirds vote of its members, the Council may pass an ordinance over his veto.

City Clerk - The City Clerk is the official record-keeper of the city. His duties are as follows:

1. Attends the meetings of the City Council and prepares written minutes of the proceedings. The clerk shall compose and submit minutes in accordance with the "Conducting Effective Meetings" section of this manual.
2. Serves as a secretary in general administrative procedures to the City Counselor.

Treasurer - The City Treasurer is the chief financial officer of the city. His duties are as follows:

1. Maintains all financial records of the city.
2. Maintains all checking and investment accounts of the city.
3. Pays all expenses of the city upon approval by the Council.
4. Provides financial reports as directed by the Council.

Functions and Duties of Officers

SECTION A - MUNICIPAL (CITY) OFFICERS (CONTINUED)

City Council - The City Council is composed of up to four Aldermen elected at-large. The Mayor presides over the City Council, but he has no vote except in case of a tie. The duties of a City Council are as follows:

1. Acts as a legislative unit for the city government by enacting ordinances for the welfare of its citizens.
2. Considers the Mayor's recommendations regarding legislative measures, appointments, etc.
3. Hears reports submitted by the Mayor and other elective and appointive officers.
4. Fills vacancies that may develop in elective or appointive offices on account of resignation, etc.
5. Approves all expenditures submitted by the Treasurer.
6. Approves an annual budget.
7. Approves other revenue sources such as fees.

Together with the Mayor, the City Council shall conduct meetings in accordance with the best practices noted in the "Conducting Effective Meetings" section of this manual.

Appointive Officers

Appointive Officers - The following officers may be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the consent of the City Council: City Attorney, Chief of Police, Policeman, Health Commissioner, and Fire Chief. Their duties are as follows:

City Attorney - Gives legal advice to the Mayor and other officers of the municipal government. Defends the city against law suits, and represents the city when it is the plaintiff before any court. Acts as a prosecutor before the Circuit Court of any citizen charged with the violation of a city ordinance.

Chief of Police - Acts as the principal agent for law enforcement within the city, seeing that ordinances are observed, and order maintained and that state statutes are enforced.

Policeman - Assists in enforcement of any orders that may come from the office of the Chief of Police.

Fire Chief - Inspects his city area for fire hazards, including piles of waste, electrical connections, etc. Checks over the firefighting equipment in his area to make certain that it is in working condition. Organizes a volunteer fire department for emergency purposes.

Health Commissioner - Is alert at all times to detect sickness or injuries among citizens and reports his findings to the City Counselor. Makes daily sanitary inspections, including the condition of the wash rooms, shower, baths, toilets, drains, etc. Takes charge of morning cleanup of quarters.

Functions and Duties of Officers

SECTION B - COUNTY OFFICERS

County Government at Illinois Boys State is emphasized on Tuesday and Wednesday. Slates of nominees for county offices are selected by each party in a party convention Sunday.

The elective officers in a county are a Board of Supervisors, County Sheriff, County Clerk, Circuit Court Judge, Coroner, County Treasurer, and State's Attorney. Townships are coextensive with cities and two Supervisors are elected from each city. The members of the Board of Supervisors elect a Chairman who serves as the presiding officer.

Elected Officers

The duties of the elected county officers are as follows:

Board of Supervisors - The Board of Supervisors has the following duties:

1. To consider legislation dealing with problems of interest to their county and to pass ordinances regulating the citizens of a county. In general, these ordinances will deal with measures of health control, sanitation, etc.
2. To hear reports of activities of elective and appointive officers.
3. To make up lists of citizens from which jurors may be drawn.
4. To fill vacancies in the Illinois Boys State Legislature.
5. Approves all expenditures submitted by the Treasurer
6. Approves an annual budget
7. Approves other revenue sources such as fees.

The Board of Supervisors shall conduct meetings in accordance with the best practices noted in the "Conducting Effective Meetings" section of this manual.

Sheriff - The Sheriff of a county has the following duties:

1. To be the chief agent of law enforcement in the county.
2. To be custodian of the dormitory which houses his county and of the equipment therein.
3. To be responsible for the arrest and safekeeping of persons charged with a crime under the laws of the city, county or state. He is the official jailer. In case a citizen is sentenced to community service as a penalty for violation of the law, he or his deputy will supervise the carrying out of the prisoner's sentence.
4. To be responsible for the deportment and general conduct of the citizens of his county when they are together as a group.
5. To be the executive agent of the Circuit Court and to serve writs, warrants and subpoenas when called upon to do so. A Deputy Sheriff is assigned as bailiff of the Circuit court.

Functions and Duties of Officers

SECTION B - COUNTY OFFICERS (CONTINUED)

County Clerk - The Clerk is an important administrative officer and has the following duties to perform. They are as follows:

1. Acts as Clerk of the County Board. In this capacity he keeps minutes of the proceedings of this body. The clerk shall compose and submit minutes in accordance with the "Conducting Effective Meetings" section of this manual.
2. Serves as the senior Counselor's chief clerical assistant in carrying out the supervisory program of the county. In this capacity, the County Clerk becomes the official messenger for the county.

Coroner - In Illinois, the Coroner is the official charged with the responsibility for holding inquests any person found dead under suspicious circumstances, or those killed in accidents. He is assisted in this procedure by a Coroner's Jury of citizens. The Coroner has power to arrest anyone accused of crime when directed to do so by County or Circuit Court, or when a warrant is to be served on the Sheriff.

County Treasurer - The duties of the County Treasurer are as follows:

1. To be accountable for all general property issued to the county unit, including such items as beds, mattresses and their covers, tables, folding chairs, bulletin boards, ballot boxes, voting booths, brooms, brushes, pails, etc. To return these items when instructed to do so.
2. Maintains all financial records of the County.
3. Maintains all checking and investment accounts of the County.
4. Pays all expenses of the city upon approval by the Board.
5. Provides financial reports as directed by the Board.
6. To act as a general clerical assistant to the Senior Counselor in carrying out the supervisory program of the county.

State's Attorney - The State's Attorney is one of the more important county officers. His principal duties are as follows:

1. Investigates crimes either upon his own initiative, or upon the complaint of citizens, and may institute criminal action by filing an information in the Circuit Court, or by drawing up indictments and submitting them to a grand jury.
2. Prosecutes all citizens charged with the violation of state law.
3. Represents the county in all civil suits to which the County or any of its officers may be a party.
4. Brings to trial any public official suspected of misconduct in office.
5. Provides legal advice to the County and its elected officials.

Appointive Officers

One Deputy Sheriff to serve as Court Bailiff.

Functions and Duties of Officers

SECTION C - STATE LEGISLATURE

The General Assembly, or state legislature, consists of two branches: (1) the State Senate with eight senators and (2) the House of Representatives with twenty four representatives.

Members of the House of Representatives are nominated at the City caucuses and elected at the City elections on Sunday. One representative is elected from each city. Similarly, State Senators are nominated at the County caucuses on Sunday and elected at the County elections on Monday. One senator is elected from each County.

Vacancies in the State Legislature are filled by appointment. The function of the legislature is to enact rules and regulations, called statutes, for the general control and well-being of the citizens of a state. The two branches - the Senate and the House of Representatives - act as a balance to each other. Legislation to be effective must be passed by a majority of both branches and approved by the Governor. Legislation may be passed over the Governor's veto by a Constitutional majority vote of the membership of each house. All laws passed by the legislature of Illinois take effect within twenty-four hours, unless otherwise directed in case of an emergency. To pass an emergency clause requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house.

The presiding officer of the Senate is called the President and is elected by a majority vote of the members. He is a member of the Senate and therefore has a vote on all questions. The Senate also elects a Secretary of the Senate and such other minor offices as the Senate determines.

The presiding officer of the House of Representative is called the Speaker and is elected by a majority vote of the members. He is a member of the House of Representatives and therefore has a vote on all questions. The House also elects a Clerk of the House and such other minor offices as the House determines.

Suggested rules for legislative procedure will be placed before the legislators by a Staff Counselor at their first meeting. Each house determines its own rules and elects its own officers.

Functions and Duties of Officers

SECTION D - STATE OFFICERS

The state government of Illinois Boys State is divided into three distinct branches: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

The legislative branch makes the laws, the executive branch is responsible for seeing that the laws are faithfully carried out, and the judicial branch applies the laws and decides whether or not they are in harmony with the constitution.

There are two groups of officers for the performance of the executive functions of government. The first group is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and State Treasurer. The second group consists of the boards and commissions which have been created by statute for the purpose of performing special administrative tasks. The officers in the first group are elected by a vote of the citizens of Illinois Boys State; those in the second group are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in such other manner as the law may direct.

Following is a brief outline of the functions and duties of each elective officer of the executive branch of government:

Governor - The Governor is the chief executive of the government of Illinois Boys State. His functions and duties are as follows:

1. He shall inform the legislature of the conditions of the state and recommend measures that he may deem expedient.
2. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, he shall have the power to appoint such executive assistants and other officers as are provided by law.
3. He shall be responsible for the proper supervision of appointive officials, and shall have power to remove them from office for cause.
4. He shall sign or veto bills passed by the legislature. The power of veto must be exercised within twenty-four hours from the time a bill reaches his hands, otherwise, the bill becomes a law without his signature. A bill vetoed by the Governor may be enacted into law upon the vote of a Constitutional majority of both houses of the legislature.
5. He shall have the power to pardon or commute sentences of citizens convicted of violating the law of Illinois Boys State.
6. He shall have power to make appointments to fill vacancies in state offices until such vacancies can be filled at the next general election. These appointments must be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate if the legislature is in session. If the legislature is not in session, the appointments may be made ad interim, and placed before the Senate for consideration at its next session.

Lieutenant Governor - This officer's functions and duties are as follows:

He shall act as Governor in case the office shall be vacated through death, impeachment, failure to qualify, disability, or felonious conduct of the Governor, and upon occasions when the Governor is absent from the immediate environs of Illinois Boys State.

Functions and Duties of Officers

SECTION D - STATE OFFICERS (CONTINUED)

Attorney General - The functions and duties of this officer are as follows:

1. He is the legal advisor to all state officials and agencies.
2. It is his responsibility to represent Illinois Boys State in all suits or legal actions to which the state is a party, its officers or employees.
3. Upon their request, he will assist state's attorneys with the prosecution of citizens charged with the violation of the laws of the state.

Secretary of State - The functions and duties of the Secretary of State are as follows:

1. He shall have charge of the records of Illinois Boys State, and shall attest all executive orders, commissions, and certificates issued by the Governor.
2. He shall be the official custodian of all state archives.
3. He is ex officio the secretary of the State Election Commission.
4. He shall work with the Director of Counselors and shall assist him in compiling summarized reports of the various activities of Illinois Boys State government.

Comptroller - The Comptroller shall serve as the chief fiscal control officer of Illinois Boys State; who shall maintain the Illinois Boys State central fiscal accounts, shall order all payments into and out of the funds held by the State Treasurer and, in addition to the powers and duties otherwise provided by law shall have the powers and duties provided in the act creating the office.

State Treasurer - The State Treasurer shall be responsible for various administrative duties assigned to him in the general office.

SECTION E - THE STATE JUDICIARY

The judicial powers of Illinois Boys State are fixed in a Supreme Court consisting of eight Justices and in eight Circuit Courts with one judge for each circuit.

Each Illinois Boys State county constitutes a judicial circuit which is presided over by a Circuit Judge assisted by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County where the Judge is holding Court. These officers must reside in the judicial circuit from which they are elected.

In Illinois Boys State the lines of the judicial circuits and the Supreme Court districts are drawn so that these two areas are coterminous, that is, they have the same boundaries.

In Illinois the Circuit Court Judges and Associate Circuit Court Judges meet to elect a Chief Judge for each Judicial Circuit, which usually comprises several counties. We dispense with this procedure at Illinois Boys State simply because each county constitutes a circuit.

Circuit Courts in Illinois Boys State are courts of record, and can hear any civil or criminal cases. They are the only courts which have the power to appoint grand juries, receive indictments, or sentence anyone to the State Penitentiary.

Functions and Duties of Officers

SECTION E - THE STATE JUDICIARY (CONTINUED)

The Supreme Court hears cases on appeal when one of the litigants is not satisfied with the decision rendered in the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction in matters pertaining to writs of mandamus and habeas corpus. A Justice of the Supreme Court must reside in the district from which he is elected.

If any citizen is dissatisfied with the decision of any Circuit Court in a case in which he is involved, he has the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. This appeal should be presented in writing to Clerk of the Supreme Court as soon as possible after the members of the Supreme Court have taken office. The written appeal should contain a clear statement of the facts of the case, the action taken by the Circuit Court, and a summary argument of why the action is incorrect. The appeal need not be typed, and the Clerk shall schedule oral arguments before the Court as soon as possible.

Each party to the case may speak in turn during the oral argument. Prior to the oral argument, the Clerk will permit all parties to read the written appeal and to file their own written replies thereto if they so desire. The Constitution describes the judicial system in greater detail and should be consulted prior to taking an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The duties of the officers of the state judiciary are as follows:

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is elected from among the Justices at their first regular meeting following election. He serves as presiding officer of the court.

Justice of the Supreme Court - To sit as one of the members of the Supreme Court of Illinois Boys State, and to hear all arguments in connection with cases before the Court. His authority as an individual consists largely of issuing writs of mandamus or habeas corpus.

Justices of the Supreme Court are elected from Judicial Districts at the County elections held on Tuesday. Candidates are nominated by convention on Monday.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Supreme Court at its organizational meeting. Functions and duties of the Clerk of the Supreme Court are as follows:

1. Under the direction of the Chief Justice, to organize a docket, set a calendar, and keep a record of all cases appealed to the Supreme Court.
2. To act as general clerical assistant to the Staff Counselor for Courts.

Conducting Effective Meetings

Introduction

This section discusses strategies for City Councils and County Boards of Supervisors to conduct effective meetings. Following the strategies in this section will:

- Help the governing body conduct its meetings as effectively and efficiently as possible
- Facilitate compliance with parliamentary procedures
- Assist the clerk in taking minutes which will be in compliance with Boys State guidelines

This section is organized sequentially by area of meeting, with general notes and reminders at the end. In some cases, there are instances where a concept is applicable only to a city council or only to a county board of supervisors. These cases are clearly noted.

Notes to which clerks should be particularly attentive are denoted with a “→→”

General Notes

All meetings are to be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.

For City Council meetings, the Mayor is the presiding officer. For Board of Supervisors meetings, the chairman is the presiding officer; the chairman is typically elected by the Board of Supervisors at the first meeting.

Only members of the voting body (Alderman in the case of City Council meetings and Supervisors in the case of Board of Supervisors meetings) are allowed to make motions and vote.

Presiding officers do not vote, except in the case of a tie. In this instance, the presiding officer's vote will break the tie.

Conduct of Meeting

Call to Order

Either the counselor or presiding officer will call the meeting to order.

→→ The clerk shall record in the minutes the location of the meeting, the name of the person who called the meeting to order and the time that the meeting was called to order.

Special note for first meetings: For City Council meetings, if the officials have previously been sworn in, then the mayor will call the first meeting to order. If the officials have not previously been sworn in, then a counselor will call the first meeting to order. For the first meeting of the county board of supervisors, a counselor will always call the meeting to order.

Pledge of Allegiance

The counselor or presiding officer will lead all present in the Pledge of Allegiance.

→→ The clerk shall record in the minutes the name of the person who leads the room in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Conducting Effective Meetings

Swearing-In of Officers

At the first meeting, if officials have not previously been sworn in, a counselor will swear in the newly-elected officials. In the case of a City Council meeting, the counselor would then hand the meeting over to the Mayor. In the case of a Board of Supervisors meeting, the counselor will continue to preside over the meeting until the Board of Supervisors elects a chairman.

Roll Call

The counselor or presiding officer will conduct roll call. Roll Call shall, at a minimum, consist of the following:

For City Council Meetings:

- Mayor
- Alderman
- City Clerk
- City Treasurer

For County Board of Supervisor Meetings:

- All supervisors, including the chair
- County Clerk
- County Treasurer

→→ The clerk shall record the results of the Roll Call in the minutes.

Election of Chairman (First Board of Supervisors Meeting Only)

Each city elects two citizens to serve as Supervisors. The County Board of Supervisors consists of the two supervisors elected from each of the cities in the county. During the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the supervisors will elect a chairman. The procedure generally is as follows:

1. A supervisor will nominate a supervisor to be chair; if another supervisor wishes that the individual should be nominated, that second supervisor will second the motion. A supervisor may nominate himself to be chairman.
2. After a few nominations, the Supervisors will vote among the nominees to choose the Chairman
3. Once elected, the Chairman becomes the presiding officer of the meeting.

Reading and Approval of Minutes (if any)

For all meetings other than the first meeting, the clerk will read the minutes of the previous meeting. Following the reading of the minutes, the governing body must approve (or disapprove) the minutes. A member of the governing body will make a motion to approve the minutes and another member of the governing body will second the motion. Discussion of a motion to approve minutes is allowed. Following discussion, if any, the governing body will vote; a majority vote is required to approve the minutes.

→→ The clerk shall state in the minutes (1) that the minutes from the previous meeting were read, and (2) the member of the governing body who made the motion to approve, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, whether there was discussion, and the results of the vote.

Special note for first meetings: During the first meeting, there will be no minutes from the previous meeting. As such, it is appropriate to dispense with the reading of the minutes.

→→ The clerk shall note in the minutes of the first meeting that because it was the first meeting, the Mayor or chairman of the Board of Supervisors dispensed with the reading and approval of the minutes.

Conducting Effective Meetings

Treasurer's Report

For all meetings, the treasurer will report on the finances of the organization. Following the report, the governing body must approve (or disapprove) the report. A member of the governing body will make a motion to approve the Treasurer's Report and another member of the governing body will second the motion. Discussion of a motion to approve the Treasurer's Report is allowed. Following discussion, if any, the governing body will vote; a majority vote is required to approve the minutes.

→→ The clerk shall state in the minutes (1) that the Treasurer reported on the finances of the organization, (2) include a summary of the report, and (3) the member of the governing body who made the motion to approve, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, whether there was discussion, and the results of the vote.

Approval of Appointments (if any)

The presiding officer has the sole authority of appointing individuals to certain roles in the jurisdiction. Appointments at the city level consist of, at a minimum, City Attorney, Chief of Police, one or more Policemen, Fire Chief, and Health Commissioner. Appointments at the county level consist of, at a minimum, one or more Deputy Sheriffs.

Additionally, in situations where members of the governing body or other officials of that level of government (such as the city clerk) have resigned for any reason, most commonly to assume a higher office, the presiding officer will appoint a replacement.

The governing body must approve (or disapprove) each appointment. A member of the governing body will make a motion to approve the appointment and another member of the governing body will second the motion. Discussion of a motion to approve appointments is allowed. Following discussion, if any, the governing body will vote; a majority vote is required to approve the appointments.

In situations where there are several appointments, each appointment may be approved separately or, following the reading of all reports, the appointments may be approved at once. The decision of whether to approve appointments individually shall be at the discretion of the presiding officer.

→→ The clerk shall state in the minutes (1) the names and titles of all persons who the presiding officer appointed, and (2) the member of the governing body who made the motion to approve, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, whether there was discussion, and the results of the vote.

Committee Reports (if any)

Any committees which were created in previous meetings will typically give reports at all subsequent meetings. The reports are to be given by the committee chairman or his designee.

Following the reading of the report, the governing body must approve (or disapprove) the report. A member of the governing body will make a motion to approve the report and another member of the governing body will second the motion. Discussion of a motion to approve committee is allowed. Following discussion, if any, the governing body will vote; a majority vote is required to approve the committee reports.

In situations where there are several committees giving reports, each committee report may be approved separately or, following the reading of all reports, the committee reports may be approved at once. The decision of whether to approve committee reports individually shall be at the discretion of the presiding officer.

Conducting Effective Meetings

→→ The clerk shall state in the minutes (1) the names of the committees provided reports and the name of the person who gave them, and (2) the member of the governing body who made the motion to approve, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, whether there was discussion, and the results of the vote.

Old Business (if any)

Old Business consists of matters which were tabled at previous meetings of the governing body. The governing body is not required to address items which were previously tabled, though in practice it often does.

Bringing a motion “from the table” requires a motion, a second, and a vote, with discussion allowed following the second. At that point, there is a motion on the floor and it is immediately eligible for further discussion. Once the discussion has come to a close, the motion must be voted on or tabled again (remember that tabling a motion requires its own motion, second, and vote).

→→ The clerk shall state in the minutes (1) the member of the governing body who made the motion to bring the motion from the table, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, whether there was discussion, and the results of the vote; and (2a) if in the case of the motion being voted on, the results of the vote, or (2b) in the case of the motion being tabled again, the member of the governing body who made the motion to table, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, whether there was discussion, and the results of the vote.

New Business

New Business constitutes the heart of the meeting and should be the portion of the meeting on which the governing body spends the most amount of time. All actions which are not part of other sections are part of New Business (Appointments, for example, should not take place in the New Business section).

While there is no rule for how much New Business a governing body should address, productive meetings normally address at least 5 items of New Business per meeting.

In general, all actions in New Business require a motion and a second. Discussion is allowed after the second, but not before. Following discussion, the governing body can either vote on the motion (most common) or table the motion (less common). A motion is tabled by a member of the governing body creating a motion to table, another member seconding the motion to table, and then the governing body votes on the motion to table (discussion on a motion to table is not permitted).

→→ The clerk shall state in the minutes the member of the governing body who made the motion, a general description of the motion, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, whether there was discussion, and the results of the vote.

If a motion has been made and seconded and if during the course of debate, a the governing body determines that the motion is overall a good idea, but might need some small changes, a member of the governing body may make a motion to amend the original motion. The motion to amend must be seconded. Following a second, the motion to amend may be discussed, and then must be voted upon. If a motion to amend passes, then the amended motion (or original motion, as amended) is immediately on the floor and is eligible for discussion, and from there must be voted on or tabled. Similarly, if the motion to amend fails, then the original motion remains on the floor and is eligible for discussion, and from there must be voted on or tabled.

Conducting Effective Meetings

→→ The clerk shall state in the minutes (1) the member of the governing body who made the original motion, a general description of the motion, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, whether there was discussion, and (2) the member of the governing body who made the motion to amend, the member who seconded the motion to amend, and the results of the vote on the motion to amend, and (3) the results of the final vote on the motion.

Sometimes a member of a governing body will make a motion, but none of the other members second the motion. In this case, the motion is considered to have “died” due to the lack of a second.

→→ In the case of a motion dying for lack of a second, the clerk shall state in the minutes the member of the governing body who made the motion and state that the motion died due to lack of a second.

Adjournment

When there is no further new business (remember, meeting should strive to have a minimum of 5 items of new business), a member of the voting body will make a motion to adjourn and a different member will second the motion. A motion to adjourn may not be discussed. The presiding officer must call for a vote immediately after the second.

→→ The clerk shall state in the minutes the member of the governing body who made the motion to adjourn, the member of the governing body who seconded the motion, and the results of the vote.

→→ All minutes must end with a certification stating that the minutes are an actual representation of the proceedings at the meeting. This certification must be “signed” by (1) a counselor which was present at the meeting, (2) the presiding officer (the Mayor or the Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors), and (3) the clerk. For purposes of Boys State, a typed name will serve as a signature.

Common Applications of the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

The following are common applications of the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure applicable to Boys State meetings:

- General motion in new business – requires a motion and a second. Discussion is allowed after the second, but not before. Following discussion, the presiding officer calls a vote.
- Motion to amend – once an original is made and seconded, any change to the motion is required to go through the amendment process. A motion to amend must be made, seconded, and voted upon. THEN, the amended motion will be further discussed and eventually voted upon.
- Motion to adjourn – requires a motion, a second, and a vote. Discussion on a motion to adjourn is not permitted.

Conducting Effective Meetings

Common Mistakes Noted in Previous Years' Applying the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

- Over the years, there have been several common mistakes noted in minutes. Clerks and presiding officers should review these common mistakes.
- Structure of the Meeting: The meeting, and thus the minutes, should be structured with the suggested Order of Business sequence discussed above. Deviations from the Order of Business may cause governing bodies to inadvertently skip entire sections.
- Disposing of a Motion: Once a motion has been seconded, the only way for a seconded motion on the floor to “go away” is for the motion to be tabled or for the motion to be voted upon.
 - Example of incorrect application: “First Ward Alderman Smith moved to create a law [insert description] and Second Ward Alderman Jones seconded the motion. Debate followed. Following debate, the motion died.” In this case, the mayor should have called the motion to a vote and, if in the judgment of the governing body, the motion shouldn’t be passed, the governing body would vote it down.
- Contents of a Motion: An original motion should contain all of the details which the person making a motion wants to be put into law. For example, the adoption of an official city song:
 - Example of incorrect application: “First Ward Alderman Smith moved to create an official city song. Second Ward Alderman Jones seconded the motion. Upon discussion, the city council determined that Free Bird by Lynyrd Skynyrd would be the official city song.”
 - Example of correct application: “First Ward Alderman Smith moved to make Free Bird by Lynyrd Skynyrd the official city song.” The motion would then be seconded, discussed, and voted upon. If other aldermen preferred a different city song, they could either (1) amend the motion, while of course following the procedure for amending a motion, or (2) vote down this motion and create a new motion.
- Results of a Vote: The clerk shall record the results of the vote, including whether the vote was passed, the vote count, and how each member voted. The final requirement can be abbreviated so long as someone reading the minutes can tell how each person voted; for example, in a 2-1 vote in favor, the clerk can report “A vote was taken and the motion passed 2-1, with Third Ward Alderman Johnson voting against.”

Minutes

The clerk is to prepare minutes of the meeting, to be turned in and graded for compliance with the guidelines noted above. A few additional notes for minutes:

- All minutes are to be TYPED and saved on the Boys State network. Counselors are given specific instructions on how to name files and where to save them.
- Organizationally, it is a best practice for minutes to have headings organizing the minutes by area (Call to Order, Roll Call, etc.).

Elections

ELECTION BOARDS

Elections are conducted at Illinois Boys State to conform as nearly as possible to the Election Laws of the State of Illinois. Some changes are necessary in the procedure because of limitations of time and the number of citizens at Illinois Boys State. Election Boards ordinarily consist of five people chosen by County Boards or by Election Commissions in the larger cities of the State. The appointments are confirmed by the Circuit Court. The number of persons representing each political party is determined by the vote for Governor at the last preceding general election.

In Illinois Boys State, each city is an election precinct. The Election Board consists of three election Judges who are chosen by the City Counselor. The election judges will conduct all elections in that city during the week. Alternates will also be appointed. In order that there may be as many election Judges of one party as of another, two Federalist and one Nationalist are to be appointed as Judges in the odd numbered Cities (see list on Page 11), while two Nationalist and one Federalist Judges are to be appointed in the even numbered cities.

All election judges and alternates will receive complete instructions in their duties given by the Staff Counselor in charge of Elections.

NOMINATIONS

Nominations of candidates at Illinois Boys State for City, County, and Legislative Officers are made by the caucus or party convention system. Separate conventions are held by each political party, and each citizen is expected to participate in the convention of his own party.

Candidates for the six statewide Constitutional Officers are nominated at a primary election held on Wednesday, following the Party Conventions on Tuesday night from among candidates who have filed nominating petitions with the Election Commission prior to the deadline established in the schedule. This petition must be signed by at least 15 members of the candidate's party and is to be submitted in person to Election Central no later than 10:45 AM on Tuesday. Names of statewide candidates will appear on the ballot determined by draw as conducted by the Director of Elections. Any citizen, of either party, may sign one or more nominating petitions for candidates for statewide office, regardless of party affiliation.

BALLOTS

Ballots at Illinois Boys State are in approximately the same form as official ballots in regular elections. In general elections the ballot will have two columns of candidates, one for each party. The name of the party will appear at the top of the column together with a circle, known as the party circle. General election ballots are printed on white paper. In regular elections there may be a number of columns each representing a political party. In Illinois Boys State we have only two parties.

In state party primaries, there are separate ballots for each party. They are printed on colored paper with a different color for each party. As in regular primaries in the State of Illinois, a voter may request a primary ballot of either party, but not of both parties. A voter may "switch" or "cross-over" party affiliation in the primary.

Elections

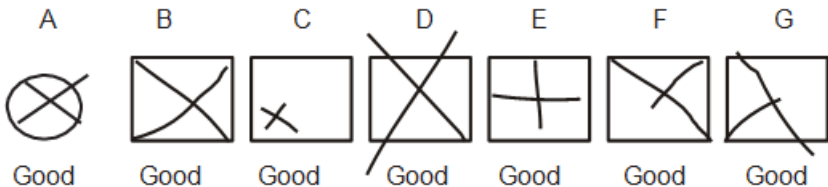
RULES FOR MARKING BALLOTS

No mark of any kind may be made on a ballot except a cross or crosses as the case may be. However, any voter may vote for any person of his choice whose name does not appear upon the ballot by writing the name of such person upon the ballot in the proper place under the title of the office and making a square before such written name and placing a cross in that square. Sometimes when no nomination has been made for an office, a square and a blank line will appear on the ballot. In that case the name may be written in and a cross put in the square already provided.

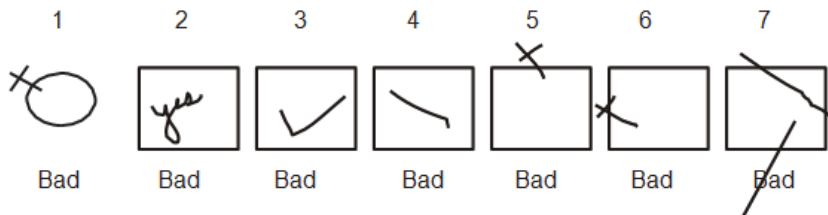
The cross may be made with pen or pencil.

Each cross must be marked within the party circle or within the square before the candidate's name.

The lines of each cross must intersect inside the circle or square.



The following are examples of unlawfully marked ballots which cannot be counted.



A, B, C, D, E, F and G are good because in each case a cross is used and in each case the intersection of the lines of the cross is within the circle or square.

Number 1 is bad because the lines of the cross intersect outside of the circle.

Numbers 2, 3 and 4 are bad because crosses are not used. Numbers 5, 6 and 7 are bad because the lines of the cross do not intersect within the square.

Elections

RULES FOR MARKING BALLOTS (continued)

There are three methods of marking the ballot:

1. The voter may make a cross in the squares at the left of the name of each candidate of his choice for each office to be filled.
2. If the voter desires to vote for all of the candidates of one political party, he may make a cross in the party circle at the top of the column in which he will find the names of his party candidates.
3. If the voter desires to vote for candidates of more than one political party, he may make a cross in the party circle at the top of one column; he may then make a cross in the square before the name or names of candidates in the other party.

A ballot so marked is counted as being cast for all of the candidates in the column under the party circle in which the cross has been marked except as to the candidates in the other party column where the cross is in the square before the names of his favored candidates. In all cases, the cross placed before the name of a candidate takes precedence over the cross in the party circle.

Voters are cautioned about marking a ballot by the last method when there is more than one candidate to be elected to the same office as in the case of Supervisors in the City election. By marking in the party circle, the voter indicates a desire to vote for all the candidates in that party column. By marking a square in the other column, only the candidate before whose name the cross appears would receive a vote. Election officials could not determine for which of the two candidates in the other party the voter wished to vote. When there is but one candidate to be elected for each office on the ballot, there is not this danger of confusion, and the method may be more safely adopted. If a voter desires to vote a "split ticket," the first method is the safest plan.

Elections

VOTING PROCEDURE

When the voter enters the designated polling place, he will sign an application for a ballot.

The election Judge will hand him a ballot, or ballots, and the voter should see that the Judge has put his initials on the back of the ballot. Only properly initialed ballots are counted.

The voter must enter the booth alone to mark his ballot as he is not allowed to mark his ballot so that anyone else may see it. The only exception is when a voter, for some reason, is unable to mark his ballot. Then he is assisted by an election official from each party. A blind person may designate a friend to mark his ballot for him.

If the voter makes a mistake, he should return the spoiled ballot to the election Judge, and ask for another. While an erasure does not necessarily invalidate the ballot, it may not be properly counted and the voter would then lose his vote. Election officials do not always know the law and the voter should mark his ballot correctly so there will be no doubt as to which candidate he wished to vote.

Before leaving the voting booth, the voter should fold the ballot so that the crosses may not be seen and so that the Judge's initials are clearly seen. The ballot is handed to the election official in charge of the ballot box, who then deposits it in the box.

Election officials have authority to call peace officers to stop any disturbances which may occur in or near the polling place. Soliciting of votes by candidates or others is not permitted in the vicinity of the polling place.

PROHIBITIONS

A citizen may not run for two offices in the same election. All offices are deemed to be incompatible. A citizen may not run for office on the tickets of both parties.

Statutes: Act of June 27, 1936.

The Constitution of Premier Illinois Boys State

PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE - grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations - in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for Illinois Boys State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I – BOUNDARIES

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be that part of the campus of Eastern Illinois University at Charleston, Illinois, which is set aside for the uses and purpose of Illinois Boys State, or such other location within the State of Illinois as may be decided upon from year to year by the officers and directors of Illinois Boys State.

ARTICLE II – BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS

All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SECTION 2. DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION

No citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor be denied the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 3. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed. No citizen shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of Illinois Boys State. No citizen shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

SECTION 4. FREEDOM OF SPEECH

All citizens may speak, write and publish freely, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be sufficient defense.

SECTION 5. RIGHTS TO ASSEMBLE AND PETITION

The citizens have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and to apply for redress of grievances.

SECTION 6. ELECTION RIGHTS

All elections shall be free and equal.

The Constitution of Premier Illinois Boys State

SECTION 7. SEARCHES, SEIZURES, PRIVACY AND INTERCEPTIONS

The citizens shall have the right to be secure in their persons, papers and other possessions against unreasonable searches, seizures, invasions of privacy or interceptions of communications by eavesdropping devices or other means. No warrant shall be issued without probable cause, supported by affidavit particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. No person shall be held in answer for a criminal offense unless on indictment of a court.

SECTION 8. RIGHTS AFTER INDICTMENT

In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by council: to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

SECTION 9. BAIL and HABEAS CORPUS

All citizens shall be bailable. The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it.

SECTION 10. SELF-INCRIMINATION and DOUBLE JEOPARDY

No citizen shall be compelled in a criminal case to give evidence against himself nor be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SECTION 11. LIMITATION OF PENALTIES AFTER CONVICTION

All penalties shall be determined both according to the seriousness of the offense and with the objective of restoring the offender to useful citizenship.

SECTION 12. RIGHT TO REMEDY and JUSTICE

Every citizen shall find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he receives to his person, privacy, property or reputation. He shall obtain justice by law freely, completely, and promptly.

SECTION 13. TRIAL BY JURY

The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate.

SECTION 14. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

No person shall be imprisoned for debt, or shall be imprisoned for failure to pay a fine.

SECTION 15. EX POST FACTO LAWS AND IMPAIRING CONTRACTS

No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or making an irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SECTION 16. NO DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS ANY CITIZEN

All persons shall have the right to be free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, or national ancestry.

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SECTION 17. INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY

To promote individual dignity, communications that portray criminality, depravity or lack of virtue in, or that incite violence, hatred, abuse or hostility toward a person or group of persons by reason of or by reference to religious, racial, ethnic, national or regional affiliation are condemned.

SECTION 18. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

A frequent recurrence of the fundamental principles of civil government is necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty. These blessings cannot endure unless the people recognize their corresponding individual obligations and responsibilities.

SECTION 19. RIGHTS RETAINED

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the individual citizens of Illinois Boys State.

ARTICLE III – DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

The powers of the government of this state are divided into three departments - the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments shall execute any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV – LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

SECTION 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held at each yearly session of Illinois Boys State, in each county, and at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either House, the Boards of Supervisors in the county where the vacancy occurs shall fill such vacancy.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative who shall not have been enrolled as a citizen of Illinois Boys State. Every Senator and Representative at the time of his election shall be a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected and may not hold any other elective office.

SECTION 4. No person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or a felony shall be eligible to the General Assembly.

SECTION 5. Members of the General Assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Illinois and the Constitution of Illinois Boys State, and I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability."

This oath shall be administered in the hall of the House to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn, falsely to, or of violating his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any offices of trust in this Premier Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 6. The state shall be divided into legislative districts, one for each county, each of which shall elect one Senator, whose term of office shall be one year. Legislative districts shall be formed along county lines and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.

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SECTION 7. Every legislative district shall be entitled to four Representatives, one for each city.

SECTION 8. The session of the General Assembly shall convene at such time and place as prescribed by the officers and directors of Illinois Boys State. A majority of the members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members, and shall choose its own officers, including a presiding officer. No member shall be expelled by either House except by a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to that House. Each House may punish through censure any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

SECTION 9. The door of each House and of the committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the House, require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than one day, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the Senate, at the request of two members, and in the House at the request of five members, a roll call vote shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either House shall have the liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journal.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS

SECTION 10. The enactment clause of the laws of this state shall read: "BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE, REPRESENTED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

SECTION 11. Bills may originate in either House, and may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passages of all bills, a roll call vote shall be taken, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House.

SECTION 12. Every bill shall be read at least twice in each House; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be typed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both Houses, shall be signed by the presiding officer thereof. No act thereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such an act shall be void if it shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. No act of the General Assembly shall take effect until the first day of July after its passage. However, emergency legislation may be passed by a two-thirds majority of both Houses to be effective after approval by the Executive Director, for only the session at which it is passed.

SECTION 13. The original copy of each act of the General Assembly shall be transmitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to the Executive Director, who shall submit the act to the Board of Directors of Premier Illinois Boys State for consideration at their next annual meeting. If the Board of Directors approves of the legislation, the act shall at that time become law, and shall be incorporated in the Statutes of Premier Illinois Boys State.

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PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES

SECTION 14. Except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, a member shall be privileged from arrest going to, during, and returning from sessions of the General Assembly. A member shall not be held to answer before any other tribunal for any speech or debate, written or oral, in either House. These immunities shall apply to committee and legislative commission proceedings.

SECTION 15. No person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment within the state from the Governor, the Lt. Governor and Senate, or from the General Assembly, during the term of which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such members for any such offices or appointment shall be void.

PUBLIC MONIES AND APPROPRIATIONS

SECTION 16. The General Assembly shall make no appropriations of money and shall levy no taxes.

SECTION 17. The General Assembly shall pass no law imposing a monetary fine on any citizen of Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 18. The General Assembly shall never grant or authorize any compensation, fee, or allowance to any citizen of Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 19. The members of the General Assembly shall receive no monetary compensation for their services in the General Assembly.

SECTION 20. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this state.

IMPEACHMENT

SECTION 21. The House of Representatives has the sole power to conduct legislative investigations, to determine the existence of cause for impeachment and, by the vote of a majority of the members elected, to impeach Executive and Judicial Officers. Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, Senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law. If the Governor is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected. Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold any public office of this state.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 22. Illinois Boys State shall never be made a defendant in any court of law or equity.

SECTION 23. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

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ARTICLE V – EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SECTION 1. OFFICERS

The Executive Branch shall include a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer elected by the citizens of Boys State of Illinois.

SECTION 2. TERM

These elected officers of the Executive Branch shall hold office for one year from the date of their election or until their successor is elected and qualified. They shall perform such duties prescribed by laws.

SECTION 3. ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible to hold the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer, a person must be a Citizen of Boys State.

SECTION 4. ELECTION

An election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Attorney General shall be held at each yearly session of Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 5. CANVASS - CONTESTS

The election returns for executive offices shall be sealed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, or other person or body provided by law, who shall examine and consolidate the returns. The person having the highest number of votes for an office shall be declared elected. If two or more persons have an equal and highest number of votes for an office, they shall draw lots to determine which of them shall be declared elected. Election contests shall be decided by the courts in a manner provided by law.

SECTION 6. GUBERNATORIAL SUCCESSION

- (a) In the event of a vacancy, the order of succession to the Office of Governor or to the position of Acting Governor shall be the Lieutenant Governor, the elected Attorney General, the elected Secretary of State, and then as provided by law.
- (b) If the Governor is unable to serve because of death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disabilities, the Office of Governor shall be filled by the officer next in line of succession for the remainder of the term or until the disability is removed.
- (c) Whenever the Governor determines that he may be seriously impeded in the exercise of his powers, he shall so notify the Secretary of State and the officer next in line of succession. The latter shall thereafter become Acting Governor with the duties and powers of Governor. When the Governor is prepared to resume office, he shall do so by notifying the Secretary of State and the Acting Governor.
- (d) The General Assembly by law shall specify by whom and by what procedures the ability of the Governor to serve or to resume office may be questioned and determined. The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to review such a law and any such determination and, in the absence of such a law shall make the determination under such rules as it may adopt.

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SECTION 7. GOVERNOR - SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER

The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 8. LEGISLATIVE MESSAGE The Governor shall at the commencement of each session, and the close of his term of office, give to the General Assembly information, by message of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SECTION 9. SPECIAL SESSIONS

The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the session; the only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments on confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both Houses, issued as provided by law.

SECTION 10. APPOINTING POWER

- (a) The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a majority of the members elected concurring by record vote, shall appoint all officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for. Any nomination not acted upon by the Senate within twenty- four hours after the receipt thereof shall be deemed to have received the advice and consent of the Senate. The General Assembly shall have no power to elect or appoint officers of the Executive Branch.
- (b) If, during a recess of the Senate, there is a vacancy in an office filled by appointment by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall make a nomination to fill such office.
- (c) No person rejected by the Senate for an office shall, except at the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate.
- (d) If the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, the Governor shall fill the office by appointment. The appointee shall hold office until the elected officer qualifies or until a successor is elected and qualified as may be provided by law and shall not be subject to removal by the Governor. If the Lieutenant Governor fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, it shall remain vacant until the end of the term.

SECTION 11. GOVERNOR - REMOVAL

The Governor may remove for incompetence, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office any officer who may be appointed by the Governor, without the consent of the Senate.

SECTION 12. GOVERNOR - PARDONS The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses of such terms as he thinks proper. The manner of applying therefore may be regulated by law.

SECTION 13. MILITARY POWERS

The Governor shall be Commander-in- Chief of the military forces of the state and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

SECTION 14. IMPEACHMENT

The Governor and all civil officers of the state shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

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SECTION 15. VETO PROCEDURE

- (a) Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within three hours after its passage. The foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves the bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law.
- (b) If the Governor does not approve the bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his objections to the House in which it originated. Any bill not so returned by the Governor within three hours after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of the bill, the bill and the Governor's objections shall be filed with the Secretary of State within such three hours. The Secretary of State shall return the bill and objections to the originating House promptly upon the next meeting of the same General Assembly at which the bill can be considered.
- (c) The House to which the bill is returned shall immediately enter the Governor's objection upon its journal. If within one legislative session after such entry that House by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected passes the bill, it shall be delivered immediately to the second House. If within the next legislative session after such delivery the second House by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected passes the bill it shall become law.
- (d) The Governor may return a bill together with specific recommendations for change to the House in which it originated. The specific recommendations may be accepted by a majority of the members elected to each House. Such bill shall be presented to the Governor and if he certifies that such acceptance conforms to his specific recommendations, the bill shall become law. If he does not so certify, he shall return it as a vetoed bill to the House in which it originated.

SECTION 16. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR – DUTIES

The Lieutenant Governor shall perform the duties and exercise the powers in the Executive Branch that may be delegated to him by the Governor and that may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 17. ATTORNEY GENERAL – DUTIES

The Attorney General shall be the legal officer of the state, and shall have the duties and powers that may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 18. SECRETARY OF STATE – DUTIES

The Secretary of State shall maintain the official records of the acts of the General Assembly and such official records of the Executive Branch as provided by law. Such official records shall be available for inspection by the public. He shall keep the Great Seal of Illinois Boys State and perform other duties that may be prescribed by law.

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SECTION 19. COMPTROLLER – DUTIES

The Comptroller, in accordance with law, shall maintain the state's central fiscal account, and order payments into and out of the funds held by the Treasurer.

SECTION 20. TREASURER - DUTIES

The Treasurer, in accordance with the law, shall be responsible for the safekeeping and investment of monies and securities deposited with him, and for their disbursement upon order of the Comptroller.

SECTION 21. RECORDS - REPORTS

All officers of the Executive Branch shall keep accounts and shall make such reports as may be required by law. They shall provide the Governor with information relating to their respective offices, either in writing under oath, or otherwise as the Governor may require.

SECTION 22. FEES AND SALARIES

The officers named in this article shall receive no monetary compensation for their services.

SECTION 23. DEFINITIONS

An office is a public position created by the Constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed.

SECTION 24. OATH OF OFFICE

All civil officers, except members of the

General Assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and the Constitution of Illinois Boys State, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ according to the best of my ability."

ARTICLE VI – JUDICIAL BRANCH

SECTION 1. The Judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, one for each county.

SECTION 2. Each county shall constitute a Supreme Court district.

SECTION 3. One Supreme Court Justice from each of the above mentioned districts shall be elected. A majority of the elected justices shall constitute a quorum. The concurrence of a majority of those justices present shall be necessary to every decision.

SECTION 4. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in mandamus and habeas corpus and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases.

SECTION 5. The judges elected to the Supreme Court shall select from their number one as the Chief Justice and he shall be the Chief Justice and shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

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SECTION 6. The state shall be divided into Circuit Court Districts consisting of one county. Each Circuit Court District shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law.

SECTION 7. The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction of all cases in law and equity and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold one term each year in every county.

SECTION 8. The Supreme Court shall appoint one Supreme Court Clerk. Each Circuit Court District shall elect one Clerk for each respective Circuit Court.

SECTION 9. At the election for members to county offices in each county there shall be elected a State's Attorney in and for each county.

SECTION 10. No person shall be eligible to any of the previously mentioned positions of this article unless he shall be a citizen of Premier Illinois Boys State and shall reside in the district in which he shall be elected.

SECTION 11. All officers previously mentioned in this article shall hold office for one year or until their successors shall be qualified.

SECTION 12. No monetary compensation shall be paid to any of the offices mentioned in this article.

SECTION 13. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the Governor. All laws relating to the courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts of the same class or grade shall be uniform.

SECTION 14. Vacancies in such elective offices may be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed two days in session at Illinois Boys State the vacancy shall be filled by appointment as follows: Of judges, by the Governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other offices, by the board of supervisors in the county where the vacancy occurs.

SECTION 15. All Circuit Court Judges shall on or before the last day of Illinois Boys State in each year report in writing to the judges of the Supreme Court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest. The judges of the Supreme Court shall on or before the first day of January of each year report in writing to the Governor and to the offices of Illinois Boys State such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the law.

SECTION 16. The numbers and boundaries of the judicial district are subject to change by the Board of Directors of Illinois Boys State.

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SECTION 17. All process shall run: IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE OF ILLINOIS: and all prosecutions shall be carried on: IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE; and conclude: AGAINST THE PLACE AND DIGNITY OF THE SAME.

ARTICLE VII – SUFFRAGE

SECTION 1. Every person having fulfilled all the requirements prescribed by the offices and directors of Illinois Boys State for admission to Illinois Boys State shall be a resident of Illinois Boys State during the term for which he is enrolled and shall be entitled to vote.

SECTION 2. All votes shall be by ballot. Electors shall in all cases, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning from the same.

SECTION 3. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residency in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of the State of Illinois or of Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage, all persons convicted of infamous crimes.

SECTION 5. The educational policy and program of Illinois Boys State shall be under the supervision and direction of officers of Illinois Boys State.

ARTICLE VIII – LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. Local government shall consist of the city and county ruling bodies and organizations.

SECTION 2. A county shall consist of a prescribed number (decided on from year to year by the staff) of divisions called “cities.”

SECTION 3. New counties may be formed from year to year as the officers and directors of Illinois Boys State may prescribe.

SECTION 4. In forming counties and cities, each county and city shall contain as nearly as possible an equal number of residents.

SECTION 5. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers at the general election at each year’s session of Illinois Boys State: county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, coroner, county recorder, circuit court judge, states attorney. Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office immediately after his election and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 6. No county officers shall receive any monetary compensation for services rendered.

SECTION 7. The number of the deputies and assistants of such county offices shall be fixed by the officers and directors of Illinois Boys State. All county and city appointive offices shall be printed elsewhere other than in the Constitution in each year’s Illinois Boys State Citizen’s Manual.

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SECTION 8. In each city there shall be elected the following city officers at the general election to be held on the second day of each year's session of Illinois Boys State: mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, township supervisor (two or number prescribed by staff). Also each city shall divide into wards from which each will elect an alderman to represent that ward at all city council meetings.

ARTICLE IX – BANKS

No state bank shall hereafter be created except, however, the Illinois Boys State Bank now in existence shall continue under the management, supervision and direction of the officers and Directors of Illinois Boys State.

ARTICLE X – MILITIA

SECTION 1. The militia of Illinois Boys State shall consist of all able-bodied citizens residing in the state, except such persons as now or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or this state.

SECTION 2. The General Assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SECTION 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the General Assembly may provide.

SECTION 4. The militia shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at flag raising and retreat, and in going to and returning from same.

SECTION 5. No persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace provided such person shall render service to the state equivalent for such exemption.

SECTION 6. The officers of the militia shall be selected from a list of citizens that have had previous military training. They will be selected by the counselor in charge of the militia at the first militia meeting.

ARTICLE XI – STATE POLICE

SECTION 1. The State Police candidates shall be appointed by their respective city counselors.

SECTION 2. After appointment, all candidates must attend the Police School as organized by the Board of Directors of Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 3. The organization of the State Police and the procedure by which officers are selected shall be established by the legislature.

SECTION 4. The State Police has jurisdiction within the boundaries of the camp as established by the Board of Directors of Illinois Boys State. The State Police will not be allowed to carry arms in time of peace.

SECTION 5. The powers of the State Police shall be as provided by law.

The Constitution of Premier Illinois Boys State

ARTICLE XII AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. (a) Whenever two-thirds of the members of each House of the General Assembly shall by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the numbers of members of the Senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places and in the same districts. The General Assembly shall, in the Act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Illinois and Illinois Boys State, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the General Assembly. Said convention shall meet promptly after such election and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the Constitution as shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose at the next session of Illinois Boys State: and unless so submitted, and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alteration or amendments shall take effect.

(b) No person or body may change or amend this Constitution unless by procedure stated in the Constitution of Illinois Boys State.

(c) No part of this Constitution shall be omitted from the Premier Illinois Boys State Citizen's Manual.

SECTION 2. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendments together with "ayes" and "nays" of each House shall be recorded in full and entered into the journals of each respective House. The said proposed amendment shall then be submitted to a general vote by the citizens of Illinois Boys State at the next election in such a manner as prescribed by law. If a majority of the electors voting shall vote for the proposed amendment, the proposed amendment shall become a part of this Constitution. The General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of the Constitution at the same session.

SECTION 3. If the question of whether a convention should be called is not submitted during any 15 year period, the Secretary of State shall submit such a question at the general election in the 15th year following last submission.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this Constitution shall take effect immediately upon the adoption thereof.

-Proposed June 1974

-Adopted June 1975

-Amended June 1976

Illinois Boys State Statutes

BACKGROUND

Not all Statutes which have been enacted by the Illinois Boys State Legislatures are included in the Manual, and a word of explanation is in order.

Some Legislatures have met but have enacted no bills. Other Legislatures have passed numerous bills which might be termed joint resolutions, or bills which relate merely to the session in which they were passed, or bills in the nature of recommendations to the Illinois Boys State staff. Many of these recommendations have been followed, over the years, to the improvement of Illinois Boys State. These Statutes of an ephemeral nature, however, have not been incorporated in the Manual, in order to conserve space.

Selected Statutes are included herein when they are of lasting significance or when their content or format would be helpful to future Legislatures.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE BY REGULATIONS OF CONDUCT, APPROVED JUNE 24, 1935.

*Be it Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. The citizens of Illinois Boys State shall be guided in their relations with one another and with the members of the counseling staff by a "Code of Conduct," as follows:

- ***Citizens shall not violate the rules of common courtesy and decency in their relations with each other. They shall be amenable to rules, ordinances, and statutes of the government of Illinois Boys State, and shall cooperate with all duly elected or appointed citizen-officers. They shall respect the authority of counselors and shall conform to requests made by them in the line of duty.***
- ***No citizen shall haze another citizen, or attempt to do him bodily harm in any form or manner, either as an individual or as a member of a group***
- ***No citizen shall be offensively boisterous or rowdy in his personal conduct in meetings, in the dormitories, on the grounds, nor shall he use lewd, profane or obscene language, or signs, or possess or distribute obscene pictures or printed material or any controlled substance or drug paraphernalia.***
- ***No citizen shall appropriate, deface, or destroy School or Illinois Boys State property, or the property of another citizen.***
- ***No citizen shall bring, obtain, or retain firearms, fireworks, or explosives in his possession.***
- ***No citizen shall bring, procure, retain or drink beer or any form of intoxicating liquor.***
- ***No citizen shall participate in games of chance, or in any form of gambling. No citizen shall operate an automobile while at Boy State.***
- ***No citizen shall be in areas in the University campus designated as being "off limits", which include any residential halls other than those allotted to Illinois Boys State, or any place where construction work is going on, or any commercial establishment.***

Illinois Boys State Statutes

- *No citizen shall leave the Illinois Boys State area without permission of the Director, unless he is a member of an organized party accompanied by counselor.*

SECTION 2. Any citizen convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be dismissed without honor from Illinois Boys State, or in lieu thereof shall accept any reasonable restrictions that may be imposed. The accused shall have the right to a fair hearing by the Director or may elect to be tried by a court of competent jurisdiction. In such instances, it shall be the duty of the trial judge or jury to recommend the penalty to be inflicted by the Director.

AN ACT TO REQUIRE AN OATH OF CITIZENSHIP IN ILLINOIS BOYS STATE,
APPROVED JUNE 25, 1935.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. Citizenship in Boys State of Illinois shall be contingent upon the acceptance of the following oath of citizenship:

I will obey the rules of Illinois Boys State. I will take a serious and conscientious interest in discharging my duties as a citizen of Illinois Boys State.

I will devote, in so far as possible, a portion of my daily routine to the athletic activities of Illinois Boys State. If elected to office, I will serve that office to the best of my ability I will respect the judgment of my superiors, such as the Executive Director, Director of Counselor, Counselors, and Advisors.

I will make a formal report (written or oral) to my sponsor, or sponsors, upon my impression of Illinois Boys State on my return home. In so far as possible, I will take an active part in the affairs of the Party in the city and county to which I am assigned.

I will be fair and honest in all my dealings with my fellow citizens.

SECTION 2. An official list of the citizens of Illinois Boys State shall be kept by the Camp Secretary.

Illinois Boys State Statutes

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN ILLINOIS BOYS STATE, APPROVED JUNE 27, 1936.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. Two political parties shall be recognized in Illinois Boys State. The member of one party shall be called FEDERALISTS and the members of the other party called NATIONALISTS. None of the controversial principles typifying the current political parties of the State of Illinois or of the United States shall be incorporated into party platforms or party activities in Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 2. No citizen may be nominated for office in Illinois Boys State or any of its governmental subdivisions on any party ticket other than the two authorized by this Act.

SECTION 3. The division of the citizens of Illinois Boys State into two political parties shall be accomplished by the assignment of citizens in their order of registration. No change in party affiliation shall be made or recognized.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE BY CREATING A STATE POLICE FORCE AND REGULATING THE MEMBERSHIP THEREOF, APPROVED JUNE 27, 1936.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. There shall be created a State Police Force who shall have the responsibility for maintaining law and order in Premier Illinois Boys State and its environs. The State Police shall have the power to arrest citizens of Illinois Boys State for violation of state laws when such violations occur in their presence, or upon the properly sworn complaint of a citizen. Members of the State Police Force shall act upon the orders of the Governor, transmitted to them through the Superintendent of State Police and other commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

SECTION 2. To be eligible for appointment on the State Police Force of Premier Illinois Boys State, a candidate must be recommended by his City Counselor.

SECTION 3. The State Police Force shall be equally apportioned among the residents of the counties of Illinois Boys State. Not more than one-sixth of the membership of the State Police Force shall be commissioned officers from the grade of Lieutenant to Superintendent inclusive and not more than one-sixth shall be noncommissioned officers with the rank of Sergeant.

SECTION 4. An individual selected for membership shall be given temporary appointment which shall not be made permanent until the probationer shall have rendered satisfactory service for a period of five days. The Senior Police Counselor shall have power to recommend suspension of an officer serving on temporary appointment.

SECTION 5. In order to be eligible for appointment as Superintendent of State Police, the candidate must be recommended by the Senior Police Counselor. Appointment shall be made by

Illinois Boys State Statutes

the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of three eligible candidates submitted to him by the Senior Police Counselor. All other ranks of the State Police Force shall be appointed by the Superintendent in consultation with and upon the approval of the Senior Police Counselor.

AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTIONS BY THE CREATION OF ELECTION BOARDS,
APPROVED JUNE 25, 1938.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. The State Election Commission to regulate and supervise all elections held by city, county and state units of government shall consist of three staff Counselors appointed by the Director of Counselors and two citizens appointed by the Governor. Any protest of any petition, primary or election must be filed no later than one hour after polls have closed for the primary or general election in question.

SECTION 2. There is hereby created a County Election Board in each county of Illinois Boys State. It shall be the duty of this board to canvass the election returns from the precincts in each county, and to certify the same in due form to the State Election Commission.

SECTION 3. The County Board shall be organized in temporary form on Tuesday of each session to conduct the county general election. The board on Tuesday shall consist of the County counselors and two citizens appointed by him, one from each party. This board's term of office of this board shall be twenty- four hours. Following the county general election, the County Board shall consist of the following county officers: County Clerk, and one member from each of the two political parties. This board's term of office shall be for forty-eight hours.

SECTION 4. There is hereby created a City Election Board in each city of Illinois Boys State. It shall be the duty of the board to conduct all elections. The membership of the City Election Board shall be three election judges. Two election judges from the Federalist Party and one election judge from the Nationalist Party shall serve in the odd-numbered cities and two election judges from the Nationalist Party and one election judge from the Federalist Party shall serve for one year or until successors are appointed and qualified.

Illinois Boys State Statutes

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE NUMBER OF ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE OFFICES WHICH CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE MAY LEGALLY HOLD SIMULTANEOUSLY. APPROVED JUNE 29, 1939.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. No citizen of Illinois Boys State shall hold simultaneously any two elective or appointive offices in the municipal, county and state governments of this state, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. Any elective or appointive officer of city, county and state government shall immediately upon his election or appointment to another office resign from one or the other of the two offices. If such a resignation is not submitted within six hours, the office to which he was first elected or appointed shall be automatically declared vacated and the vacancy filled in accordance with the laws of this state.

SECTION 3. Any citizen who resigns from office in the city, county or state governments, or whose office shall be declared vacant, shall immediately surrender the badge or ribbon of office to his successor in office.

SECTION 4. The terms of this Act, shall not apply to city, county and state officers of political parties, unless specifically provided otherwise by statute.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE POLICING OF THE PREMISES OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE AND TO PREVENT DESECRATION THEREOF, APPROVED JUNE 25, 1938.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. No person or persons whosoever shall throw waste paper, food or any rubbish or debris of any kind or character on or about the premises of Illinois Boys State except in receptacles provided for that purpose.

SECTION 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be punished by sentence to policing the premises of not more than one hour.

Illinois Boys State Statutes

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE BY ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY VULGARITY, APPROVED JUNE 15, 1938.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall use, utter or expose any vulgar or obscene language or signs or signals.

SECTION 2. No citizen of Illinois Boys State shall utter any such language during any bus trips or hikes conducted in conjunction with the activities of Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 3. Any citizens convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Act shall to exceed two hours policing the premises of Illinois Boys State.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE PERPETRATION OF FRAUDS UPON THE CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE, APPROVED JUNE 25, 1938.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall offer for sale or sell any goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind of character within the limits of Illinois Boys State at any price in excess of the average price for the same or similar goods, wares or merchandise within the City of Charleston, Illinois.

SECTION 2. Any person or persons collectively or individually as associations or incorporation who shall violate the provisions of this Act shall be forever barred from transacting any business upon the premises of Illinois Boys State.

SECTION 3. All citizens of Illinois Boys State shall cooperate in the enforcement of this Act by refusing to purchase from anyone convicted of violations of the provisions hereof.

SECTION 4. No citizen of Illinois Boys State shall take from any merchant any item not included in the purchase price such as cartons, bottles and the like.

SECTION 5. Any citizen of Illinois Boys State who shall violate the provisions of Section 4 hereof shall be tried in the County Court of any County within the State and if convicted shall be punished by a sentence to policing of the premises of Illinois Boys State for a period not to exceed one hour.

Illinois Boys State Statutes

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP, APPROVED JUNE 28, 1960.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Illinois Boys State*

SECTION 1. No city council or county board shall have the authority to deny free access to any city or county area to any citizen or staff member of Illinois Boys State, including citizens or staff members of other cities or counties.

SECTION 2. Any citizen or staff member of Illinois Boys State shall have the right to visit a city or county of Illinois Boys State in which he is not a citizen between the hours of 6:30a.m. and 10:30p.m.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this statute shall restrict the authority of any member of the staff of Illinois Boys State to temporarily restrict access to a city or county area during city or county meetings, during classes or general assemblies, or for security reasons.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY OF THE CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS BOYS STATE
BY INSPECTION OF ALL SPORTS EQUIPMENT

*Be It Enacted by the People of the
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly
this 3rd day of July, 1941.*

SECTION 1. All citizens of Illinois Boys State who furnish their own sports equipment must present said sports equipment to their County Athletic Director for his approval before they can use said sports equipment in any activity at Illinois Boys State.

AN ACT TO PREVENT ELECTION ABUSES, APPROVED JUNE 29, 1943. AS
AMENDED BY ACT APPROVED JUNE 7, 2009.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. No candidate for a Municipal, County or State Office shall campaign or distribute campaign literature within 25 feet of the official polling place.

SECTION 2. Campaign signs or posters shall not be permitted within 10 feet of the official polling place.

SECTION 3. No citizen shall deface, destroy or harm in any manner, election campaign signs, posters or material of any other persons.

Illinois Boys State Statutes

SECTION 4. No vulgar or obscene signs, campaign material, or speeches shall be permitted. All signs shall be affixed by masking tape only. No signs shall be displayed in the dining room or anywhere other than the interior of Andrews, Lawson, Taylor, or Thomas Halls. Signs or banners may not be displayed at nomination conventions, except for signs or banners held by citizens attending such conventions.

SECTION 5. All candidates shall be required to remove their campaign signs not later than 8 hours after the election in which they are candidates.

SECTION 6. The State Election Commission shall have the authority to disqualify a candidate for violation of this Act, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court on Constitutional grounds.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR MILITARY DRILL AT ILLINOIS BOYS STATE,
APPROVED JUNE 29, 1943, AS AMENDED BY ACT APPROVED JUNE 23, 1965.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. Whereas military drill training would provide a better means of conducting the flag raising and retreat ceremonies; and whereas it would teach the citizens to obey orders and whereas good hard work would not hurt anyone but would be beneficial, the following measures are proposed.

SECTION 2. Military drill will be held each day, for at least one-half hour. Each County will form a company.

AN ACT TO ENABLE WRITE-IN CANDIDATES TO ADDRESS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF CITIZENS, APPROVED JUNE 18, 1968.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. Any citizen who proposes to be a write-in candidate for statewide office, and who desires to address the General Assembly of citizens at the time nominated candidates speak, must present a petition signed by at least 25 citizens from each of the eight counties to the Election Commissioners, Election Central, no later than 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday.

SECTION 2. The order in which write- in candidates and regularly nominated candidates address the General Assembly will be determined by the party chairmen.

SECTION 3. Any party nominee for statewide office may challenge any petition to address the General Assembly, for/cause, by filing any such protest in writing with the State Election Commission no later than two hours prior to the General Assembly on Wednesday.

Illinois Boys State Statutes

AN ACT TO REGULATE STATEWIDE CAMPAIGN FINANCES Approved, June 11, 1998

*Be It Enacted By The People of the
Illinois Boys State
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. CAMPAIGN TEAMS. A candidate for major statewide office must designate a Campaign Finance Director and a Campaign Manager. The Candidate may serve in these capacities himself, or may choose citizens to assist him. The candidate must make his designations known to the State Election Board at the same time he files a petition to enter the party primary, or in the case of a write-in, at the time he files a petition to address the General Assembly of citizens. The Finance Director and Campaign Manager shall file affidavits acknowledging their positions. "Campaign Leaders" consist of the Finance Director, Campaign Manager and the candidate. The candidate can make campaign leadership changes by notifying the State Election Board at any time. The "Campaign Team" consists of the Campaign Leader and volunteer staff serving at their direction.

SECTION 2. RECORDS. The Finance Director shall separately record the value of materials that the campaign team consumes in advancement of the statewide candidate's primary and general election campaigns, the names of the citizens who provided those materials to the campaign, and an accounting of campaign finances signed by the Candidate, the Finance Director, and the Campaign Manager, to be filed with the State Election Board no later than six hours after the polls have closed.

SECTION 3. SPENDING LIMITS. In any single statewide contest, no statewide candidate's campaign may consume more than \$40.00. Not more than \$20.00 may be expended by the candidate himself. No other citizens may spend more than \$20.00 at the direction of the Campaign Leadership. The prorated value of materials used in campaigns coordinated between two or more candidates or finance directors before they are used. The value of materials used by a candidate in an earlier campaign and then re-used in a subsequent statewide campaign shall be considered zero.

SECTION 4. PENALTIES. The State Election Commission shall preside over investigation of statewide candidates suspected of being in violation of campaign finance law and the laws to prevent election abuse. The commission shall not convene for the purpose of election abuse investigation until statewide general election polls have closed. The commission may find no fault, or may censure a citizen, or may refer action to the House Judiciary Committee for impeachment proceedings.

Contests and Awards

A citizen may receive more than one scholarship, but no single citizen may receive cumulative awards in excess of \$5,000. Scholarships are one-year and non-renewable awards that will be paid in June following the winner's graduation from high school.

THE SAMSUNG SCHOLARSHIP

Illinois Boys State will select one citizen who is a descendant of a veteran who served during a time of war as set forth in the Samsung Scholarship rules. He will receive a \$1,100 scholarship at the state level and will compete with the other nominees from every other Boys State and Girls State in the nation for one of several national scholarships established by the Samsung Corporation in gratitude for the efforts of American Armed Services during the Korean War.

THE JOHN GEIGER LEADERSHIP AWARD INTERVIEWS – TUESDAY 3:45 PM – LAWSON LOBBY

The John Geiger Leadership Award is a \$2,000 college scholarship funded by the American Legion, Department of Illinois, in honor of John H. Geiger, the first Illinois Boys State alum to serve as National Commander of the American Legion. The award winner is selected by a committee of staff members from among the following: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Nationalist Party State Chairman, and Federalist Party State Chairman.

THE JAMES R. THOMPSON GOVERNOR'S AWARD

The James R. Thompson Medal and \$2,000 scholarship was established in 1990 in honor of the 39th Governor of Illinois upon his retirement. It is awarded annually to the Governor of Illinois Boys State.

THE PAUL BROWN STATE OFFICER AWARD INTERVIEWS – THURSDAY 1:00 PM – LAWSON LOBBY

The Paul Brown State Officer Award is a \$2,000 college scholarship award selected by a committee of staff members from among the following elected State officials: Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller and State Treasurer. Selection will be based on observation of the elected officers' campaign speeches and other campaign activities, as well as an interview process.

WAYNE SAXTON AND GEORGE MADDEN BOYS NATION AWARDS INTERVIEWS – THURSDAY 3:00 PM – LAWSON LOBBY

The Wayne Saxton Award and George Madden Award are \$2,000 scholarships awarded to each of the two citizens selected to attend Boys Nation. Interviewees will include, but are not limited to, the winners of the following: John Geiger Leadership Award, James R. Thompson Governor's Award, Paul Brown State Officer Award, Joseph McCraith Model Citizen Award, and the Keith Lucas Model Citizen Award.

JOSEPH MCCRAITH MODEL CITIZEN AWARD (STAFF SELECTION) INTERVIEWS – THURSDAY 10:45 AM – LAWSON LOBBY

The Joseph McCraith Model Citizen \$2,000 scholarship winner is selected by a committee of Staff members from candidates, one from each county, selected by the counselors of each county.

KEITH LUCAS MODEL CITIZEN AWARD (CITIZEN SELECTION) INTERVIEWS – THURSDAY 10:45 AM – LAWSON LOBBY

The Model Citizen \$2,000 scholarship winner is selected by a committee of Staff member from candidates, one from each county, selected by the citizens of that county.

Contests and Awards

HAYES KENNEDY ESSAY CONTEST

The Hayes Kennedy Scholarship is a scholarship awarded annually to the citizen who presents the best original essay on a selected topic related to the Constitution of the United States or the Illinois Constitution. The winner of the Hayes Kennedy Essay Contest will receive the Hayes Kennedy Scholarship named in honor of Hayes Kennedy, an attorney, and one of the co-founders of Illinois Boys State.

The essay must be over 500 words, but should not exceed 1000 words, in length. It is important that essays are typed or legibly written in good literary style, properly paragraphed, punctuated, etc. All contestants are required to submit their essay electronically. Procedures for this will be provided during the session.

2017 Topic: "Electoral College vs. Popular Vote"

We are less than 20% into the 21st century, and our country has already seen two presidential elections where the results of the popular vote differ from those of the Electoral College.

Your essay should address the question: Should the Electoral College continue, or should the United States change and use the popular vote to determine the President and Vice President?

In your discussion, address the history and original purpose of the Electoral College, the pros and cons of continuing its use, and your conclusion as to whether the United States should continue using the Electoral College.

Contests and Awards

LINCOLN ORATION CONTEST

The Commanders Scholarship is a \$2,000 scholarship awarded annually to the citizen who prepared the best original four to six minute oration on a selected topic about Abraham Lincoln. The Commander's Scholarship has been established in honor of the current Commander of the American Legion of Illinois.

After a preliminary round of individual presentations, a maximum of ten finalists will be selected to deliver their orations before qualified judges. The final decision will be based on the customary oratorical contest points of content, organization, and delivery.

Contestants must understand that the contest is for original orations only, and that the customary rules of such contests which limit direct quotations to fifty words at one time will be enforced. Contestants are free to use notes during their presentation; however, electronic devices may not be used during your presentation.

2017 Topic: "You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today."

-Abraham Lincoln

Your oration should cover how Abraham Lincoln handled responsibility throughout his life... from adolescence to adulthood to his Presidency.

Contests and Awards

MODEL COUNTY CONTEST

The Model County Award is made to the county which carries the best balanced program of activities during the week, and secures maximum participation by its citizens. The winner is determined by an accumulative point system which gives recognition to various types of activities, participation, and awards, both individually and as a county.

Points are awarded in four categories: attendance/participation, program, leadership, state officials, and award winners.

Inasmuch as the general bearing and conduct of all citizens wherever they may be is supposed to be acceptable at all times, the system of points in connection with the conduct of groups must necessarily be negative rather than positive. Punctuality, general conduct of city and county groups in assemblies, in meetings, in the cafeteria, etc., is taken into consideration. In particular, the conduct of county groups in the dormitories will be noted. Special attention will be given by a board of Staff to the conduct of county groups after lights are out at night. Negative ratings may be given by the Director of Counselors, Executive Director, or Board President. Deductions may not exceed 100 points per day.

As has been stated, the purpose of the Model County award is to single out for recognition the three counties which carry out the best balanced, most comprehensive, and overall successful program of activities during the week. The system of point deduction is intended to place a penalty on the membership of the units which do not secure boys' participation in individual and group activities.

Daily model county awards are presented based on the day's activities at general assemblies on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. The overall model county for the week is presented at the final assembly on Friday morning.

Contests and Awards

Attendance/Participation

Band (flag raising, rehearsal, retreat, concert)	2 pts per person per day/max 20 pts per day
Media Productions	3 pts per person per day/max 15 pts per day
Law Enforcement Seminar	3 pts per person per day/max 18 pts per day
House/Senate/Supreme Court	5 pts per person per meeting
Servant Leadership/Developing Leadership Skills	2 pts per person per day/max 60 pts per day
Legitimate Essay Participation	15 pts per person...max 75
Legitimate Oration Participation	15 pts per person...max 75

Program

Meeting Minutes (City Council/County Board)	40 pts per set
Political Action Committee	40 pts per bill per chamber passed 20 pts per bill signed by Governor max 200 pts for activity
Oration Finalist	10 pts per person
Sports/Scholastic Bowl	10 pts win, 5 pts loss, 0 pts forfeit No Points Playoff/Championship Games

Leadership

State Central Committee	Party Chair – 40 pts Party Vice-Chair – 20 pts Party Secretary – 10 pts
Senate President/House Speaker/Chief Justice	50 pts each
Senate Secretary/House Clerk	25 pts each

Officials

Governor	75 pts
Other Elected State Officials	50 pts each
State General Election Runners-Up	25 pts each

Award Winners

Boys Nation Senator	50 pts each		
Boys Nation Alternate	25 pts each		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
John Geiger Leadership Award	50	25	15
Paul Brown State Officer Award	50	25	15
Joe McCraith Model Citizen Award	75	50	25
Keith Lucas Model Citizen Award	75	50	25
Hayes Kennedy Essay Contest	50	25	15
Commanders Oration Contest	50	25	15

Additional Program Information

ILLINOIS BOYS STATE BAND

The Illinois Boys State Band has rehearsals daily under the direction of a professional music educator. The Band will showcase their talents throughout each and every day at Flag raisings, Flag retreats, and nightly Band Concerts.

Citizens are encouraged to bring their instrument and participate in the band (Illinois Boys State will provide marching and concert percussion instruments). All instruments are welcome, including brass, woodwind, percussion, and string instruments. Band members are able to participate in many other programs and activities during the week.

LOBBYIST / POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE EXERCISE

Political Action Committees are an important part of the political process. These organizations are frequently advocates for a particular cause or point of view, and they often lobby legislators to influence legislation and regulation. At Boys State, each county is asked to create a piece of legislation that they would like to see passed by the Boys State House of Representatives and Senate, and ultimately signed into law by the Governor after he is elected. Through this process, members of Political Action Committees will experience the act of lobbying in a learn-by-doing context consistent with the goals of the program as a whole. Model County points will be awarded to counties that successfully bring their legislation through each house of the state legislature and that have their legislation signed into law.

LEADERSHIP SEMINARS AND DISCUSSION GROUPS

Members of the Boys State staff will host a series of leadership seminars and discussion groups. Citizens may choose from a number of different options. Past topics have included: The American Legion, The Legal Profession, and The Education Profession.

DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP SKILLS

Increase leadership skills and self-confidence through team study, interactive activities, physical fitness, and complete the ROTC Leadership Reaction Course. Learn fundamental concepts of leadership in a profession in both classroom and outdoor laboratory environments.

Additional Program Information

BOYS STATE MILITIA

The Boys State Militia's main purpose is to maintain peace between cities and counties as well as protecting the community from any outside threats such as a natural disaster. Individuals who serve in the militia will also carry out regular military duties including playing a leadership role at retreat ceremonies and pass-and-review drills and assisting with the flag ceremonies General Assemblies.

BOYS STATE POLICE – LAW ENFORCEMENT SEMINAR

At Illinois Boys State, some citizens are sworn in as officers of the State Police. In addition to enforcing the laws of Boys State, the members of the State police attend a daily seminar, the Boys State Law Enforcement Academy. Citizens get a primer on the criminal justice system, the basics of law enforcement, and police ethics. In addition, the citizens get to hear from guest speakers which have included: municipal police officers, state police officers, crime scene technicians, detectives, police supervisors, K9 handlers, SWAT operators, FBI Agents, Deputy U.S. Marshals, Secret Service Agents, and US Probation & Parole Officers. The end goal of the Law Enforcement Academy is to educate, inform, and dispel some of the myths surrounding law enforcement. By the end of the week, the State Police officers of Illinois Boys State will have a general understanding of law enforcement and the role it plays in every day society. This class is instructed by a veteran Police Officer.

ATHLETICS/SCHOLASTIC BOWL

Closely following EIU intramural sports rules and officiated by EIU student referees, the team sports offered during Illinois Boys State may include basketball, flag football, soccer, slow-pitch softball, and volleyball. In addition the EIU Student Recreation Center is available during the week for use by citizens.

Illinois Boys State also has a scholastic bowl competition which follows the structure of IHSA Scholastic Bowl.