

SOUTH DAKOTA



GIRLS
STATE

May 31–June 5, 2010

The University of South Dakota
Vermillion, South Dakota

Girls State Citizen _____

Girls State City _____

Resident Hall _____ Room Number _____

Senior Counselor _____

Junior Counselor _____

Username _____ Password _____

This manual is a gift to you from:



The University of South Dakota

W.O. FARBER CENTER

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Your Sponsoring Organization:
American Legion Auxiliary

**Preamble to the Constitution
of The American Legion Auxiliary**

For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations during the Great Wars; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to participate in and contribute to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of The American Legion; to consecrate and sanctify our association by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

LED TODAY—LEADERS TOMORROW

***“Forward Forever,
Backward never.
Within ourselves
Our Future lies.”***

***AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY
“Prairie Gold” Girls State of South Dakota***



Dedicated to the young women of South Dakota

***“In you there is hope,
For you belong to the future,
Just as the future belongs to you.”***



*WELCOME TO SOUTH DAKOTA
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY GIRLS STATE*

The members of the South Dakota American Legion Auxiliary welcome you to the 2010 Girls State Program. This year marks the 64th session of the S.D. Girls State Program. It is an honor for you to have been chosen to participate.

This is a great opportunity for you to learn about democracy and government at the local, state, and national level. I urge you to get involved in the programs that are offered. You will learn more by being involved and involvement will make the experience more enjoyable.

The ladies of the American Legion Auxiliary wish for each of you to have a very rewarding experience. Along with the learning you will develop friendships that could last a lifetime.

I am looking forward to meeting you. Best wishes for a successful week.

God bless you and God bless the USA,

*Joan Spears, President
American Legion Auxiliary
Department of South Dakota*



Dear 2010 Girls State Citizens,

*Congratulations on being chosen to attend South Dakota Girls State 2010!
Your involvement, intelligence, and leadership qualities have earned
you the honor of participating in Girls State.*

*Although the concept on Girls State may be a bit confusing at the time —
don't worry! You will find out everything you need to know when you arrive.
Throughout the exciting week that lies ahead I know one thing for sure —
you will leave Girls State with a new passion for government, many new friends,
and exciting new ideas for your school and community. Who knows, you may even
become Governor!*

*Girls State will present you with many amazing opportunities both during and
after the week. Come with an open mind and the excitement I know you all possess!*

*I can't wait to meet and work with you all! Get ready for an unforgettable week.
Congratulations again!*

Murphey Dods

2009 South Dakota Girls State Governor

Constitution of South Dakota Girls State

PREAMBLE

We, the citizens of Girls State, in order to perpetuate the purposes of this organization, do ordain and establish this Constitution for South Dakota Girls State.

ARTICLE I

NAME

Section 1. The name of our mythical state shall be AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY GIRLS STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Section 2. The purposes of the organization shall be to provide additional knowledge of the fundamental principles of American Government, through actual practice and control, and to realize individual responsibility in preserving the integrity and democracy of our nation.

ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership shall be limited to girls of the Junior Class in a four-year high school, who have an above average scholastic standing and have qualities of leadership which are exercised in school, home, and church. They must have completed one semester of work for the Junior year, at the time of selection, and expect to return for at least one semester of high school during the following school year as a Senior.

Section 2. High Schools with less than 125 students are eligible to send one delegate, and those having a larger enrollment may have more delegates, as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III DIVISION OF POWER

The power of the government of Girls State shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, and the powers and duties of each shall be as prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State of South Dakota, insofar as the same may be applicable, unless otherwise prescribed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV ELECTIONS AND RIGHTS

The provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of South Dakota shall govern in Girls State, insofar as the same may be applicable and practical, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V COUNTY ORGANIZATION

There shall be seven counties in South Dakota Girls State, and they shall be named: Minnehaha, Brown, Beadle, Pennington, Codington, Hughes, and Brookings unless the number and names thereof shall be changed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI EMBLEM

The emblem shall be a map of South Dakota, with the words "South Dakota" printed across the upper portion of the State, an American Legion Auxiliary Emblem in the middle left of the map, and the words "Girls State" at the right; white background with gold letters, and description. Adopted this eighth day of June, A.D. 1949.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. No citizen is permitted to leave the grounds of USD during the period of Girls State from the time she checks in Monday to its ending on Saturday except as follows:
 - (a) On organized group trips under the leadership of an official counselor: or
 - (b) In case of an emergency: and then only upon written permission signed by the senior counselor of her city and/or the Director.
 - (c) No girl may leave for personal reasons and return. If personal item is needed, do not leave campus. Girls should let their counselors know and they will attempt to accommodate the request.
 - (d) Camp members are expected to turn in their car keys to their Senior Counselors. If a camper is found with an extra set of keys, they will face disciplinary proceedings. If a camper needs to go to her car for any reason, she is to secure written permission from her Senior Counselor.
 - (e) Before a girl is released from Girls State a Girls State Release must be properly completed and turned in to the city counselor. The form may be secured from the counselor.
2. No smoking or drinking will be permitted. Do not carry matches.
 - (a) The possession of tobacco and/or alcohol products are prohibited. Possession of tobacco and/or alcohol will result in parental notification and suspension from Girls State.
3. Each girl is responsible for the neatness of her room and is expected to make sure it is as clean when she leaves as when she arrived.
4. Anyone who is ill or injured should report at once to her senior counselor, who will arrange for medical attention.
5. Cell phones are permitted but, **no phone calls will be made after 10:30 p.m.** All calls must be limited to 5 minutes. Cell phones may be brought to any assemblies but must be either turned off or on silent out of respect for the speaker or speakers. Text messaging during assemblies are not permitted. If a citizen is caught doing any of the above, disciplinary action will be taken. (For example: If a citizen is caught text messaging, she might lose her phone privileges for the day or the whole week. The disciplinary action depends on seriousness of the infraction/offense.)
6. Girls attending Girls State will receive mail daily. All mail should be addressed to: Girls State USD, Vermillion, South Dakota, 57069.
7. No honors will be given to girls who ignore rules and regulations or do not attend the FULL session.
8. Each girl must attend all meetings regularly unless excused by her senior counselor.
9. Citizens of Girls State are forbidden to purchase flowers, food or gifts for girls in their City, counselors or any other individuals connected with Girls State.
10. Abuse and use of property:
 - (a) Due and proper precautions shall be taken for the care and preservation of all property and equipment.
 - (b) Bills or posters are to be posted only in the manner prescribed, using masking tape. Anyone putting up a poster is responsible for taking it down.
 - (c) Girls State officials and others authorized to use such equipment as computers, projectors, recreational equipment, etc., are responsible for their proper care, use, and return.
11. No one is to wear a Girls State pin except those who actually attend the session.
12. No girls will be dismissed from Girls State without a full and complete hearing. The decision of the Director will be final in matters after an investigation into the reasons for dismissal is completed.
13. Valuable items **MUST** be with you at all times as neither Girls State nor USD is responsible for lost articles.
14. USD Residential Life will issue room keys at the time of registration. If you lose your key you will be charged a \$30 fee.
15. You are responsible for any damage to your room or University property.
16. **DO NOT** litter in the halls.
17. Excessive noise or disruptive and unruly behavior is not permitted in the residence halls.
18. Tampering with emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers, fire alarms or emergency exit signs is prohibited by state law and University policies.

South Dakota Girls State

OATH

As a citizen of South Dakota American Legion Auxiliary Girls State, I pledge that:

I will obey the rules of South Dakota Girls State.

I will be present for every portion of the Girls State session, and I will remain for its entirety.

I will not leave South Dakota Girls State without the permission of the Director.

I will take a serious and conscientious interest in discharging my duties as a citizen of South Dakota Girls State.

I understand this is an Americanism program and that it is a study of City, County and State government.

I will salute the American Flag.

I will, if elected or appointed to office, serve to the best of my ability.

I will abide by the judgment of those responsible for this Americanism program.

I will make a formal report on South Dakota Girls State to my sponsoring group, the American Legion Auxiliary.

I will respect the rights of my fellow citizens.

I am not a member of and do not subscribe to the principles of any group opposed to our form of government.

Signed _____

Citizen of South Dakota Girls State

2010 South Dakota Girls State Program

The University of South Dakota

May 31 – June 5, 2010

MONDAY, MAY 31

- 8:30 a.m.** Counselors Breakfast
- 9:00 a.m.** All Counselors Meeting – Commons
- 11:30 a.m.** Staff Lunch – Commons
- 12:15 p.m.** Junior Counselors meet with Governor Murphy Dods and plan mixer– Commons
- 1:00 – 4:00 p.m.** Registration – Commons
Check with city counselors, get acquainted with one another, and meet Governor Murphy Dods
- 4:00 p.m.** City Mixers
- 5:00 p.m.** Flag Ceremony – St. Paul
Counselors will arrange cities
- 5:15 p.m.** Dinner
- 6:15 p.m.** Meet prior to City Meeting. Your counselor will give you some instructions. We have just one week here, so make every effort to become acquainted with the girls of your city tonight. This will help you to get an early start on your work tomorrow.
- 7:45 p.m.** Cities to sit in assigned section – Muenster University Center Ballroom
- 8:00 p.m.** General Assembly – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Call to Order by Girls State Governor – Murphy Dods
Presentation of Colors – Yankton American Legion Family (Legion, Auxiliary and Junior Auxiliary)
The National Anthem
Pledge of Allegiance
Opening Prayer – Los Angeles
Girls State citizens oath: Honorable Arthur J. Rusch, Circuit Court Judge
Greetings:
 2009 Girls State Governor – Murphy Dods
 American Legion Auxiliary – Department President Joan Spears
 USD Graduate School and Division of Continuing & Distance Education – Laurie Becvar, Dean
 Department Girls State Director/Chairman – Cheryl Hovorka
Introduction of Journalism City – Jessica Kokesh
Senior Counselor Introductions – Mary Ewing
Song, “Here’s To Girls State” – Senior Counselors
Junior Counselor Introductions – Mary Ewing
Military Tribute – Nancy Lemieux, Pierre American Legion
Closing Prayer – Los Angeles,
Retiring of Colors – American Legion Family (Yankton Legion, Auxiliary and Junior Auxiliary)
- 10:30 p.m.** Vespers
- 11:00 p.m.** Lights Out

TUESDAY, JUNE 1

- 6:00 a.m.** USD ROTC Physical Fitness/Group Run
- 7:00 a.m.** Good Morning!
- 7:20 a.m.** Flag Raising – New York
Attendance is required and roll will be taken.
- 7:30 a.m.** Breakfast. Citizens go to meals according to time schedule on page 55.
- 8:30 a.m.** General Assembly – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – Minneapolis
Pledge of Allegiance
Opening Prayer – Philadelphia
Song, “Here’s to Girls State”
John Thune, United States Senator, South Dakota
Dustin Johnson, Public Utilities Commissioner, State of South Dakota
Citizen’s panel questions: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia
Announcements of law class and law enforcement: Governor Murphy Dods
Closing Prayer – Philadelphia
Retiring of Colors – Minneapolis
- 9:30 a.m.** City Meetings immediately following assembly (centerfold has room numbers)
Circulate nominating petitions for city officials: mayor and council members.
Petitions must be turned in at headquarters office located at 105 Dakota Hall by 11:00 a.m
- 11:00 a.m.** Talent Auditions, if finished with city petitions – Muenster University Center Ballroom
- 11:30 a.m.** Lunch–New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore
City Elections voting–St. Louis, Boston, Washington, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, Miami
– Arts & Sciences Tech Rooms 101 and 102
- 12:45 p.m.** City meeting resumes – report on city election results. City government organized. Swear in officials.
Appoint special officers for Girls State Cities, such as health commissioners, city auditor, etc.
Consider resolutions and ordinances for city government.
- 2:00 p.m.** Law and Court Procedure Class presented by Professor Chris Hutton, USD School of Law – Commons
Law Enforcement Class presented by Leon Cantin– Old Main (Farber Hall)
(Citizens must attend one or the other presentation)
- 3:00 p.m.** Bar examination – Commons
Law Enforcement examination – Old Main (Farber Hall)
(Citizens must take one or the other examination. Results will be posted in the Residence Halls.)
- 3:30 p.m.** Talent Auditions – Old Main (Farber Hall)
- 4:00 p.m.** Pictures of Mayors, Journalism City and all Girls State Staff – Muenster University Center Ballroom
- 4:15 p.m.** City group pictures: Senior counselors and Junior counselors with their cities –Muenster University Center Ballroom
- 5:20 p.m.** Flag Lowering - New York
- 5:25 p.m.** Dinner
- 6:30 p.m.** Chorus: Ethel Cooper – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Junior Counselors meet with Governor Murphy Dods – Commons
Staff meeting – Commons
Leadership Class: Jill Tyler – Beacom Hall 117

8:00 p.m. General Assembly – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – St. Louis
Pledge of Allegiance
Opening Prayer – Detroit
Song, “*Here’s to Girls State*”
Introduction of Mayors
Flag Etiquette – USD ROTC
Parliamentary Procedure demonstration
Girls Nation Report
Citizens’ Panel Questions – Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland
Assignment of political parties – Governor Murphy Dods
Talent
Closing Prayer – Detroit
Retiring of Colors – St. Louis

Immediately following General Assembly:

Meeting concerning Keynote Speaker auditions – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Keynote speakers present the party platforms during Thursday general assembly at 8:00 p.m.

9:00 p.m. County Vespers

11:00 p.m. Lights Out

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2

- 6:00 a.m.** USD ROTC Physical Fitness/Group Run
- 7:00 a.m.** Good Morning!
- 7:20 a.m.** Flag Raising – Chicago
- 7:30 a.m.** Breakfast
- 8:30 a.m.** Meet in county rooms. (*Centerfold has room numbers*)
Discuss functions of county government and officials' duties. Pass out non-partisan petitions for circuit judge. Candidates for this office must have passed Bar exam. These petitions may be circulated at large within the county. Hand petitions in to the city auditor with five to ten signatures. Junior Counselors turn them in to Headquarters office by 9:30 a.m. Reports of party nominations for county and state legislative positions shall be turned in to Headquarters Office by 10:30 a.m.
- 9:30 a.m.** Assemble in county **political** units. Elect Feds and Nats county party officers:
Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, and three delegates. Nominate the following party officers: Sheriff (must have passed law enforcement exam), Treasurer, Auditor, State's Attorney (must have passed Bar exam), Register of Deeds, Coroner and four County Commissioners, (one from each district.) Nominate six State Senators and twelve Representatives from each party in each senatorial district or county. (The two are the same at Girls State.)
- A. No candidate for supreme court justice, circuit judge, sheriff or state's attorney should become a member of the legislature because of conflicts with court proceedings. No candidate for county commissioner or state's attorney should be a candidate for another county office. A state's attorney cannot be a candidate for circuit judge.*
- B. Because the following officers will participate in court proceedings later in the week, they are not eligible to be nominated or elected as members of the legislature or any other county or state office: sheriffs, state's attorneys, supreme court justices, circuit judges, and county commissioners are not eligible to be elected to any other county office.*
- C. Candidates for state's attorney, sheriff and circuit judges must have deputy and magistrates in mind. Deputies must also qualify on test.*
- 10:30 a.m.** General Assembly – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – Baltimore
Pledge of Allegiance
Opening Prayer – Washington
Song, "Here's to Girls State"
Administer Oath of Attorneys – Angela Ericson, JD
South Dakota Democratic Party – Ben Nesselhuff, SD Senate
South Dakota Republican Party – Shantel Krebs, SD House of Representatives
Citizens panel – Baltimore, St. Louis, Washington
Talent
Closing Prayer – Washington
Retiring of Colors – Baltimore
- 11:45 a.m.** Lunch
- 12:00 p.m.** Talent Auditions – Muenster University Center Ballroom
- 12:30 p.m.** Keynote speaker auditions for State Convention: Feds –MUC 211; Nats – MUC 216
- 1:00 p.m.** Assemble in county units to become acquainted with the candidates from each party.
- 1:30 p.m.** All citizens meet in County Room (centerfold has room numbers). (Staggered county elections)
Arts & Sciences Tech center rooms 101 and 102 – Senior counselors in charge.
- 3:00 p.m.** Swear in County Officials – County Rooms – Election results reported
Pass out petitions for State Primary Election, both partisan and non-partisan.
Petitions for supreme court judges are circulated and require 15 signatures from own district.
Other elected officials may not be candidates for supreme court justice. Other petitions require 15 signers in

Girls State. (Governor requires 15 **from own party**.) State law says not less than two percent nor more than five percent of the votes cast for the Governor in the last election by the party.

All nominating petitions must be filed in Headquarters Office by 6:30 p.m. Wednesday. All citizens may sign one Governor petition for their party.

For those delegates considering running for the governor of Girls State,

Please be aware of the following obligations:

- *speaker at the State American Legion Auxiliary convention in June*
- *presiding governor at following year's session of Girls State*
- *speaker, if invited, at various American Legion Auxiliary units*

- 3:30 p.m.** Joint Meeting of State's Attorneys, Deputy State's Attorneys, Sheriffs and their deputies, Magistrate Judges, Circuit Judges, Defendants, Defense Attorneys and Deputy Defense Attorneys – Law School Courtroom
County Commissioners meet to organize Counties and discuss county business:
Dr. Michael Card, USD – Beacom Hall 207
Keynote Auditions: Feds – MUC 211; Nats – MUC 216
- 4:00 p.m.** Meeting of Circuit Judges and Magistrate Judges – Law School Courtroom
Meeting of States Attorneys and Deputies – Law School 104
Meeting of Defendants, Defense Attorneys and Defense Deputy Attorneys – Law School 102
Meeting for Sheriffs and Deputies: Sheriff Andy Howe – Law School Room 101
Forensic Investigation – Clay County Sheriff's Department – Beacom Hall 206 & 207
- 4:30 p.m.** Meeting of elected delegates
Feds – Old Main (Farber Hall); Nats – Muenster University Center Ballroom
- 5:00 p.m.** Tour of Law School – Law School Entrance – Open to all Girls State Citizens
- 5:20 p.m.** Flag Lowering – Chicago
- 5:30 p.m.** Dinner
- 6:30 p.m.** Chorus: Ethel Cooper – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Staff Meeting – Commons
- 7:30 p.m.** Party Caucuses:
Introduction of and brief speech by Primary Election Nominees for Governor
Feds – Al Neuharth Center
Nats – Muenster University Center Ballroom
- 8:15 p.m.** General Assembly – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – Los Angeles
Pledge of Allegiance
Opening Prayer – Cleveland
Song, "*Here's to Girl's State*"
Introduction of Governor candidates and Keynote Speakers
Talent Night
Closing Prayer – Cleveland
Retiring of Colors – Los Angeles
- 10:30 p.m.** Vespers
- 11:00 p.m.** Lights Out

THURSDAY, JUNE 3

- 6:00 a.m.** USD ROTC Physical Fitness/Group Run
- 7:00 a.m.** Good Morning! *Convention Day (wear party t-shirts)*
- 7:20 a.m.** Flag Raising – Miami
- 7:30 a.m.** Breakfast –New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore
- 7:30 a.m.** State Primary Elections voting –
Supreme Court Elections
St. Louis, Boston, Washington, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, Miami – Arts & Sciences Tech rooms 101 & 102
- 9:00 a.m.** General Assembly – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – Cleveland
Pledge of Allegiance
Opening Prayer – Baltimore
Song, “Here’s to Girls State”
Dr. Michael Roche, USD criminal justice professor
Emily Firman Pieper, 1994 Girls State Governor
Citizens’ Panel questions: Boston, Seattle, Miami
Explanation of convention room set-up, introductions of Governor
and all state official candidates: Governor Murphy Dods
Closing Prayer – Baltimore
Retiring of Colors – Cleveland
- 10:30 a.m.** State Political Conventions. **Feds** – Al Neuharth Center; **Nats** – Muenster University Center Ballroom
(Formulate platforms)
Initial Appearances: Circuit Judge, Magistrate Judges, Defendant, Defense Attorney and Deputy, State’s
Attorney and Deputy, and Bailiff – Law School Courtroom
Meeting for Sheriffs and Deputies: Sheriff Andy Howe – Law School Room 103
Forensic Investigation – Clay County Sheriff’s Department – Beacom Hall 206 & 207
- 11:45 a.m.** Lunch
- 1:00 p.m.** State Convention reconvenes. Finish formulating platforms, Complete nominations
SD Highway Patrol Drug Dog Demo: Judicial & Law Enforcement Personnel – Law School Courtroom
- 2:00 p.m.** Preliminary Hearing Preparation
Circuit Judges, Magistrate Judges and Bailiffs – Law School 104
State’s Attorneys and Deputies & Sheriffs and Deputies – Law School 101
Defense Attorneys and Deputies and Defendants – Law School 102
- 3:30 p.m.** Preliminary Hearing, Arraignment and Demonstration of Trial Skills – Judicial & Law Enforcement
Personnel (Law School Courtroom)
- 4:00 p.m.** Meeting for Supreme Court Justices with Marie Ruettgers to discuss appellate procedure, select a
Chief Justice, and receive briefs in cases to be argued – Law School 104
Forensic Investigation – Clay County Sheriff’s Department – Beacom Hall 206 & 207
Citizens’ Forum – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Senate Caucus – Beacom Hall 208; House Caucus – Beacom Hall 133
- 5:20 p.m.** Flag Lowering – Miami
- 5:25 p.m.** Dinner
- 6:15 p.m.** Candidates for Governor and Governor’s Aides meet with Girls State Governor – MUC 211
- 6:30 p.m.** Chorus: Ethel Cooper – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Leadership Class: Jill Tyler – Beacom Hall 117
Staff meeting – Commons
- 8:00 p.m.** General Assembly – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – Detroit
Pledge of Allegiance
Keynote Speakers address, introduction of candidates and presentation for platforms of both parties
Talent
“Meet the Candidates” Campaign
Governor candidates answer seven Journalism City panel questions
Retiring of Colors – Detroit
- 10:30 p.m.** Vespers
- 11:00 p.m.** Lights Out

FRIDAY, JUNE 4

- 6:00 a.m.** USD ROTC Physical Fitness/Group Run
- 7:00 a.m.** Good Morning! *Red, White and Blue Day*
- 7:20 a.m.** Flag Raising – Seattle
- 7:30 a.m.** Breakfast – St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, Miami, Boston, Washington, St. Louis
- 7:30 a.m.** State General Elections voting –
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore –
Arts & Sciences Tech rooms 101 and 102
- 9:00 a.m.** General Assembly – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – Philadelphia
Pledge of Allegiance
Opening Prayer – St. Louis
Song, “Here’s to Girls State”
Questions and Answers about the State of South Dakota: M. Michael Rounds, Governor of South Dakota
Panel of Citizens – Minneapolis, St. Paul, Journalism City
Talent
Closing Prayer – St. Louis
Retiring of Colors – Philadelphia
- 10:00 a.m.** Meeting of Circuit Judges, Magistrate Judges and Baliffs – Law School Court Room
Meeting of Defendants and Defense Attorneys – Law School 133 (State Bar Room)
Meeting of State’s Attorneys, Deputy State’s Attorneys, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs — Law School 103
Attorney General, attorneys interested in arguing cases before the Supreme Court, and all attorneys not
involved in Legislature or Circuit Court attend this session and meet with Marie Ruetters to review
appellate procedure– Law School 104
Forensic Investigation – Clay County Sheriff’s Department – Beacom Hall 206 & 207
Organizational Meeting of Senate – Beacom Hall 208
Meeting of House of Representatives to swear in Speaker and organize House – Beacom Hall 133
Citizens’ Forum for ALL citizens not involved in House, Senate or court proceedings –
Muenster University Center Ballroom
- 11:00 a.m.** Bills must be handed to member of legislature before 1:30 p.m.
- 11:45 a.m.** Lunch
- 1:00 p.m.** Comprehensive examination – report to city rooms
Set up County courtrooms
- 2:00 p.m.** Meeting of all lawyers, witnesses, and court personnel involved in circuit court proceeding (except Jury)
– Law School 101– Panel on practice of law
Everyone must be at some meeting
Meeting of jurors for circuit court trial – Law School 102
Citizens’ Forum reconvenes – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Forensic Investigation – Clay County Sheriff’s Department – Beacom Hall 206 & 207
Governor and Lt. Governor meet with all appointees and select issues for cabinet and boards to discuss
and write inaugural address – Beacom Hall 117
Meeting of Senate – Beacom Hall 208
Meeting of House of Representatives – Beacom Hall 133
Justices of the Supreme Court meet with Marie Ruetters to select a Clerk and to prepare for
court proceedings on Saturday morning – Law School Courtroom
Attorneys arguing cases before the Supreme Court meet with Marie Ruetters for assignment to
Supreme Court cases – Law School Courtroom

- 3:00 p.m.** Meeting of House Committee members – Beacom Hall 133
Meeting of Senate Committee members – Beacom Hall 208
Citizens’ Forum to testify before committees
Meeting of Attorney General and Supreme Court Chief Justice to sign bar and law enforcement admission certificates – Headquarters
Forensic Investigation – Clay County Sheriff’s Department – Beacom Hall 206 & 207
Tour County Courthouse Jail, Sheriffs & Deputies – Meet at Law School Entrance – Sheriff Andy Howe
Girls Nation Interviews – Muenster University Center Boardroom 212
- 4:30 p.m.** Preparation for Inauguration – Muenster University Center Ballroom (Required attendance of Governor, Governor – Elect, Supreme Court Justices, Cabinet and all other state officers)
- 6:00 p.m.** Flag Lowering – Seattle
- 6:10 p.m.** Banquet – Meal prayer by Journalism City
- 7:30 p.m.** Inauguration and Concert – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – USD ROTC
Pledge of Allegiance
Girls State Chorus Concert
Inaugural Speech – Jean Hunhoff, South Dakota Senator, District 18
The Honorable Tami Bern, Magistrate Court Judge– swears in Girls State Chief Justice
Girls State Chief Justice administers oath of office to the other Justices, the Lieutenant Governor, and other constitutional officers and the Governor
Retiring of Colors – USD ROTC
- Adjournment
- 9:00 p.m.** Pizza Party and Jam Session with Junior Counselors – Commons
- 11:30 p.m.** Lights Out

SATURDAY, JUNE 5

- 6:00 a.m.** USD ROTC Physical Fitness/Group Run
- 7:00 a.m.** Good Morning!
- 7:20 a.m.** Flag Raising – Boston
- 7:30 a.m.** Breakfast (Delegates involved in court proceedings eat first)
- 8:00 a.m.** Circuit Court in Session:
Seven separate court trials
Minnehaha – Law School – Davenport Evans Student Commons
Pennington – Law School – State Bar Room (133)
Codington – Law School – Dean’s Conference Room (245)
Beadle – Law School 101
Hughes – Law School 102
Brown – Law School 103
Brookings – Law School 104
Supreme Court in session – Law School Courtroom
Forensic Investigation, Observe Mock Trials – Clay County Sheriff’s Department – Beacom Hall 206 & 207
House in session – Beacom Hall 133
Senate in session – Beacom Hall 208
Citizens Forum – all unassigned citizens must attend – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Meeting of Governor and appointed secretaries of each department and bureau heads – Beacom Hall 117
ALL CITIZENS MUST BE IN ATTENDANCE AT LEGISLATURE, COURT OR CITIZENS’ FORUM
- 9:30 a.m.** Circuit Court Wrap up – Law School 101
- 10:30 a.m.** City Rooms – final wrap-up
- 11:00 a.m.** General Assembly for everyone. New governor in charge – Muenster University Center Ballroom
Advancing of Colors – Washington
Pledge of Allegiance
Opening Prayer – Minneapolis
Song, “*Here’s to Girls State*”
Announcements and Awards: All Staff
Closing Prayer – Minneapolis
Retiring of Colors – Washington
Flag lowering – Boston

Governmental Divisions

South Dakota Girls State provides training and practice in government at the city, county and state levels. It is organized with four wards to a city, two cities to a county, and with seven counties making up Girls State. Seven to nine girls are assigned to each ward, about thirty to each city, and about sixty to each county.

Governmental sub-divisions are organized as follows:

1. Wards within cities are numbered from one to four, inclusive.
2. The cities are named after fourteen of the largest cities in the United States.
3. The counties are named after seven of the largest counties in South Dakota.
4. County Commissioner districts consist of two wards, wards 1 and 2 in each city making one district and wards 3 and 4, another. One commissioner is elected from each district, for a total of four for the county.
5. Each county makes up one senatorial district. Six State Senators are elected from each Senatorial District or County. Twelve Representatives are elected from each District or County.
6. Each county in Girls State represents a Judicial Circuit and one Circuit Judge is elected from each county.
7. There are seven Justices of the Supreme Court. Each Justice is drawn from a district represented by a county.

Political Organization

The citizens of South Dakota Girls State are divided into two political parties, the “Federalists” and the “Nationalists.” These titles have no political connotation. Citizens are assigned to political parties by lot and are expected to remain loyal to their party throughout the period of the session. During the 1976 Girls State session, symbols were selected for each party. The Nationalists Party chose the Turtle and the Federalists the Zebra.

Special emphasis is placed on political parties, political campaigns, and elections in Girls State. It is believed that citizens of a community, state or nation have a better opportunity to express themselves effectively in government through the medium of political parties than through their individual efforts as citizens. Platforms are constructed, developing party aims and ideals at party conventions, thereby permitting a group of citizens who have mutual interests to collectively develop a program of government for the people as a whole.

In Girls State each party should give sincere thought and careful deliberation to the formulation of a platform. There are any number of constructive challenges which may well be recognized and incorporated into party platforms. The candidates on each party’s state ticket should campaign for the benefit of the entire party ticket, and support the ideals and principles embodied in the party platform. The success or failure of a party ticket will depend largely upon the soundness and popularity of the party platform, and the aggressiveness with which the campaign is carried on.

DEFINITION AND PURPOSE OF THE PARTY PLATFORM

A Party Platform gives the basic philosophy of what the particular party believes in and stands for. Usually it consists of planks or positions in which the party sets out its stand on the issues they consider to be important in the upcoming campaign.

The primary purpose of a party platform is to spell out for the public and the voter the position and philosophy of the party on the issues. Governor candidates will discuss the issues on Thursday night. The issues should be of importance to the state of South Dakota.

It also serves to a high degree to unite the individual candidates under one umbrella of position or issue trust. It serves as a guide to the candidate in her campaign. It does not mean she is locked into the positions taken in the planks of the platform. However, it does mean she knows what the united position of her party is through the platform.

Election Procedures

All elections will conform to the South Dakota laws as far as practicable. However, to use the booth voting system and comply with other things required by state law would delay actual citizenship practice activities if they were to be followed in all Girls State voting. For that reason, the Girls State Junior Counselors will oversee the computerized voting procedures.

For the state elections all details of voting requirements will be followed. The Junior Counselors shall have ready the election supplies. As a result of the 2000 Presidential election, Girls State has followed the national trend of implementing computerized voting. Every voter will have to register by means of her user ID and a password to obtain official ballots.

All elections during Girls State will be held at the college of Arts & Sciences Tech Center, rooms 101 and 102.

Any citizen is eligible to be nominated to any office. No citizen may hold more than one office in any one level of government. There are no further restrictions placed on the number of offices a citizen can hold. However, it is obvious that there are offices which are incompatible. Doubling up on offices not only reduces the number of girls who are given training in leadership but makes it difficult for various agencies of government to function properly when officeholders are trying to divide their time between two responsibilities. (see the office restrictions on page 53.)

ELECTION RESULTS

Official returns on each election are to be made in writing to the Headquarters Office after the polls close. Extreme care should be taken to be sure that the elected girls' names are given in full and correctly spelled, and that both the home address and the Girls State city of each is given.

Counselors in charge will likewise see that results of nominating caucuses are taken to the Headquarters Office.

City Government

Training in City government is emphasized on Tuesday at Girls State. However, city organization plays an important part throughout the week.

The only elective offices in a city under the council plan are the Mayor, who is elected at large, and two Council Members, elected from and by the electors of each ward. The City Auditor, City Treasurer, City Attorney, Chief of Police, Policemen, Fire Chief, Health Commissioner and any other officer are appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council. All elective officers file a nominating petition with the city auditor and in that way have their names appear on the ballot without reference to any political party since municipal elections are non-partisan in South Dakota.

ELECTIVE OFFICES

In Girls State each city will elect a Mayor, and eight Council Members, two from each ward. Any citizen of Girls State desiring to become a candidate for one of these offices must file a nominating petition with her city counselor at or before 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday. This nominating petition must contain her name, the number of her ward, the name of her city and the office for which she is a candidate. The candidate's certificate shall be signed by not less than three nor more than five electors of her ward if she is a candidate for the council, and by not less than six nor more than ten if she is a candidate for mayor.

In real life not all petitions take the same form. However, the important factor is to write and correctly print your name, the number of your ward, the city, and the date.

You must remember that, you may sign as many petitions as there are elected office holders. For example, since one mayor is elected, you may sign only one petition, two Council Members are elected, so you may sign two petitions in your ward, etc. If your signature is not correct or you sign more than those legally designated, the petitions upon which your name appears are invalid. In Girls State you may sign your own petition.

Blank nomination petitions may be secured from city counselors. A candidate may circulate her own petition or secure some other citizen in her city to circulate it for her. You may sign only one petition for Mayor and two for Council Members in your ward.

The junior counselor shall deliver all such Certificates of Nomination filed with her to the Headquarters at or before 11:00 A.M. Tuesday in order to provide sufficient time in which to prepare the ballots for the election.

The election will be held Tuesday in the Arts & Sciences Tech rooms 101 and 102. The following form of ballot may be used:

GOVS		South Dakota Girls State	
Preview Ballot			
MAYOR			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name			
COUNCIL MEMBER			
Ward 1			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	
Ward 2			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name			
Ward 3			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name			
Ward 4			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name	

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Following are the city officials to be chosen for each city in Girls State with a brief description of their duties. The first three are elective offices.

The Mayor is the chief executive of the city. She:

1. Presides at all meetings of the City Council but has no vote except in case of a tie.
2. Appoints the following assistants with the consent of the Council: City Auditor, City Treasurer, City Attorney, Chief of Police, two Policemen, Fire Chief, and a Health Commissioner. She may remove any appointive officer from office at will without the consent of the Council, but must report her reason for doing so at the next meeting of the council.
3. Supervises the work of all appointive officers and holds them responsible for the proper performance of their duties.
4. After she takes office she shall present to the Council a message containing information relative to the affairs of the city and recommend measures that she may deem expedient; she may within twenty-four hours veto ordinances passed by the Council, but by two-thirds vote of its members, the Council may pass an ordinance over her veto.
5. She may exercise police powers personally to suppress disorder and maintain the peace. In case she finds herself unable to cope with a state of disorder, she shall be obligated to call upon the Governor for aid by the State Police.

The City Council is composed of eight council members, two from each ward. The Council is presided over by the Mayor, but she has no vote except in case of a tie. The duties of a City Council Member are:

1. To act as a legislative unit for the city government by enacting ordinances and resolutions for the welfare of its citizens.
2. To consider the Mayor's recommendations regarding legislative measures, appointments, etc.
3. Act upon appointments made by the Mayor.
4. To fill vacancies that may develop in elective or appointive offices on account of resignation, etc.

The appointive officers shall be appointed by the Mayor subject to the consent of the City Council. Their duties are as follows:

The City Auditor is the official record-keeper of the city. She shall:

1. Attend the meetings of the City Council and keep a record of its proceedings in the journal.
2. By 5:30 p.m. Tuesday submit a report to the Headquarters Office giving the names and home addresses of all elective and appointive officers in the city.
3. Serve as the secretary to the City Counselor in general administrative procedures.
4. Take roll call at each session whenever the group is meeting as a city or state and at the general sessions. She then reports any absentees to the chief of police.

The City Treasurer is the official custodian of the city’s property. She:

1. Requisitions and secures necessary property and supplies from the proper authorities. No supplies shall be issued to citizens except upon the instructions of the Mayor.
2. Keeps a record of all articles that are to be returned and is responsible for their prompt return when due. This applies to talent night as well as to more formal functions.

The City Attorney gives legal advice to the Mayor and other officers of the municipal government. She defends the city against law suits and represents the city when it is the plaintiff before any court. She acts as a prosecutor before the Magistrate Court of any citizen charged with the violation of a city ordinance.

The Chief of Police acts as the principal agent for law enforcement in the city, seeing that ordinances are observed and order maintained. She takes charge of the citizens comprising a city at flag raising. She receives a list of absentees from the city auditor at any session and must require an excuse from every absentee signed by her counselor.

The Policemen assist the Chief of Police in carrying out her duties.

The Fire Chief inspects her city area for fire hazards including piles of waste, electrical connections, etc. She checks over the fire fighting equipment in her area to make certain that it is in working condition. She organizes a volunteer fire department consisting of five citizens for emergency purposes.

The Health Commissioner is alert at all times to detect sickness or injury among the citizens, and reports her findings to the City Counselor. She makes daily sanitary inspections in her area, including the condition of the washrooms, shower baths, toilets, drains, etc. She takes charge of morning clean-up of quarters. (Note: She may file a complaint before the Magistrate and cause the arrest of any citizen failing to cooperate with sanitary regulations).

Recreation Directors—Plan recreation activities for city and present schedule at recreation directors meeting.

Public Relations Director—Delivers the news of her city to the assigned Journalism City correspondent.

ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS

An Ordinance means a permanent legislative act of the City Council, the governing body of a city. A resolution is any determination of the governing body, but is not legally binding. The style of ordinances may be as follows:

“Be it ordained by the City of _____, that (description of ordinance).”

An ordinance is read twice before the Council with at least one week intervening between the first and second reading, signed by the Mayor, and filed with the Auditor and published once. In Girls State, due to lack of time, an ordinance may be read once and passed at any meeting of the Council, and shall become effective as soon as signed by the Mayor.

SUGGESTED ORDINANCES

1. Designate the Sacajawea Scroll as the official newspaper for the publication of all of its proceedings.
2. Provide for keeping the peace of the city; prevent disorderly conduct; prohibit intoxicating liquors; prohibit loud talking at any time; prohibit all talking and noise after 11 p.m., and any other regulations that may be for the betterment of your city.
3. Prohibit nuisances and unsanitary conditions, and declare what shall constitute a nuisance, or any unsanitary condition.
4. Regulate and prevent the placing of waste paper, dirt or garbage within the city.
5. Provide for licenses of various types.
6. Levy a tax for the purpose of raising money for city purposes.

County Government

County government in South Dakota Girls State is emphasized on Wednesday. Slates of nominees for county office are made up by each party in party conventions Wednesday morning. Officers are elected, sworn in and begin to serve in the same afternoon.

In South Dakota the law provides for primary elections for most county offices as well as for Governor, Senators and Representatives. The county ballot is made up by the County Auditor who receives the nominating petitions with the required signers. From this list the primary ballot is made and candidates for both county and state offices appear on this ballot. Winners in the primaries then have their names on the regular fall election ballot.

The elective officers in a county are Sheriff (who must be a qualified member of Law Enforcement), Register of Deeds, Coroner, County Treasurer, County Auditor, State's Attorney (who must be a qualified member of the Bar and who will immediately select a Deputy State's Attorney, who also must be a member of the bar), a Board of Commissioners, and three delegates to the State Party Convention. Each organized county shall have a board of commissioners consisting of not less than three nor more than five members, each of whom shall be elected at a general election only and whose terms of office shall be four years commencing on the first Tuesday of January following her election.

In Girls State, there are four commissioners in a county. Appointive County officers are one Magistrate Judge and one Bailiff. The Magistrate Judge must be a member of the bar. Also, each county will have one Defendant for the circuit court trial (selected at the Wednesday morning county meetings by the Sheriff and State's Attorney candidates) who then selects one Defense Attorney and one Deputy Defense Attorney (both of whom must be members of the bar.)

NON-PARTISAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS

Each Circuit Judge will be elected on a non-partisan ballot after having filed a non-partisan nominating petition. The Circuit Judge must be a qualified member of the Bar. Any citizen desiring to become a candidate for non-partisan office must file a nominating petition with her Junior counselor (Headquarters Office) at or before 9:30 a.m. Wednesday. The petition shall be in substantially the form on the following page:

Preview Ballot

SENATOR

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |

REPRESENTATIVE

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |

COUNTY TREASURER

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
|--|---|

COUNTY AUDITOR

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
|--|---|

STATE'S ATTORNEY

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
|--|---|

SHERIFF

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
|--|---|

REGISTER OF DEEDS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
|--|---|

CORONOR

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist |
|--|---|

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

CIRCUIT JUDGE

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name | |

DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

The Sheriff of a county has the following duties:

1. To be the chief agent of law enforcement in the county. Must have passed the Law Enforcement examination.
2. To be custodian of the residence hall which houses her county and of the equipment therein.
3. To be responsible for the arrest and safe-keeping of persons charged with crime or misdemeanor under the laws of the state. She is the official jailer. In case a citizen is sentenced to hard labor as a penalty for violation of the law, she or one of her deputies will supervise the carrying out of the prisoner's sentence.
4. To be responsible for the department and general conduct of the citizens of the county when they are together as a group in the general meetings, at meals, or while on trips.
5. Although her responsibilities are largely in connection with the conduct of citizens of her own county, she has the authority to arrest citizens of other counties anywhere in Girls State when they are violating the law in her presence.
6. To serve writs, warrants and subpoenas when called upon to do so.
7. She must be in attendance at Court Procedures in her county.
8. At Girls State, the Sheriff candidates assist the State's Attorney candidates in appointing a Defendant for the circuit court trial.

The County Auditor has these duties:

1. Acts as Clerk of the County Board. In this capacity she keeps a complete record in her journal of the proceedings of this body.
2. Is 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.
3. By 5:30 p.m. Wednesday the County Auditor will have prepared and have ready to submit a report to the office which will list the name and home addresses of all elective and appointive officers in her county, and the offices they hold.
4. She makes out and delivers notice of special and general elections, makes abstracts of canvassing of the votes cast at any election and issues certificates of election.

The Coroner is the official charged with the responsibility for holding inquests over the body of any citizen found dead under suspicious circumstances, or those killed in accidents. She is assisted in this procedure by a Coroner's Jury of citizens. The coroner has the power to arrest anyone accused of crime by the Coroner's Jury, or she can direct the Sheriff to make the arrest by giving her a Coroner's Warrant.

The State's Attorney's principal duties, which relate to criminal law, include the following:

1. Investigates crimes either upon her own initiative or upon the complaint of citizens, and may institute criminal action by filing information with the courts, or by drawing up indictments and submitting them to a grand jury.
2. Prosecutes all citizens charged with violation of state laws in her county.
3. Represents the county in all suits to which any of its officers may be a party.
4. A State's Attorney must have passed the Bar examination.
5. At Girls State, the State's Attorney candidates assist the Sheriff candidates in appointing a Defendant for the circuit court trial.

The County Treasurer's Office

collects fees for the following taxes and licenses.

- Vehicle licenses—including cars, trucks, trailers, commercial vehicles, snow mobiles and boats.
- New vehicle taxes.
- Vehicle title purchases.
- Vehicle title transfers.
- Real estate taxes.
- Mobile home taxes.
- Game licenses, fishing, hunting.

Register of Deeds. In South Dakota, the chief function of a Register of Deeds is that of recorder of deeds for property, mortgages, contracts, and other important documents.

- Issuance of marriage licenses, death and birth certificates, and burial permits.
- Real estate transactions, including deeds, mortgages and mortgage transfers.
- Federal tax liens, State tax liens.
- State unemployment tax, military discharge records.
- Businesses and new business.
- Motor vehicles—Note all liens, cancel liens, duplicate titles.
- Uniform Commercial Codes (on personal property).
- County welfare liens.

The County Board of Commissioners has the following duties:

1. To audit accounts of all county officers.
2. Special charge of the poor of the county.
3. Levies all county taxes, and has special charge of roads and bridges.
4. Once a year in May, it meets as a board of equalization for the purpose of adjusting inequalities and correcting errors made by assessors.

EACH COUNTY OFFICER MAY APPOINT ONE OR MORE ASSISTANTS, AS PROVIDED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, TO ASSIST WITH THE DUTIES.

Appointive Officers: Each Circuit Judge selects a Magistrate Judge after the elections.

Magistrate Judges

Magistrate Judges must be licensed attorneys. Generally, magistrate courts assist the circuit courts in processing minor criminal cases and less serious civil actions. Whether presided over by a clerk magistrate or a magistrate judge, magistrate courts, as well as the circuit courts, perform marriages, receive depositions, issue warrants, conduct certain preliminary hearings, set bail, appoint counsel, accept pleas for class 2 misdemeanors, and hear non-contested civil and small claims actions where the amount of money or damage does not exceed eight thousand dollars. Magistrate courts presided over by magistrate judges share additional authority with the circuit courts. These courts may conduct preliminary hearings in all criminal cases, act as committing magistrate for all purposes, and conduct misdemeanor trials. Magistrate judges may also decide temporary protection orders, try civil cases where claims do not exceed ten thousand dollars, and try small claims cases not exceeding eight thousand dollars. At Girls State, the Magistrate Judge conducts the Preliminary Hearing.

SELECTING MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

At Girls State the following procedure is followed in setting up the membership of the two houses of the state legislature:

1. Elect Senators and Representatives at the county elections—6 Senators from each county, and 12 Representatives.
2. Caucus of the Senate to elect officers of the Senate. Caucus of the House to elect officers of the House.
3. The President Pro Tem of the Senate is elected from among the elected Senators.
4. The Speaker of the House is elected from the Representatives.

State Government

The State government of South Dakota is divided into three distinct branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch makes the laws and consists of the State Senate and the House of Representatives; the executive branch, headed by the governor, is responsible for seeing that the laws are faithfully carried out; and the judicial branch interprets the laws and decides whether or not laws passed by the legislature are in harmony with the constitution. The Supreme Court which is the highest part of the judicial branch consists of five justices. The State is divided into five Supreme Court Districts and one justice is elected from each district.

There are two groups of officers for the performance of the executive functions of government. The first group has been provided for in the Constitution and is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of School and Public Lands. The three members of the Public Utilities Commission are also elected by the people for a term of six years, one Commissioner being elected every two years. This Commission is not provided for in the Constitution but was created by statute. The Governor and Lt. Governor are elected as a team.

The second group consists of departments, boards and commissions which have been created by statute for the purpose of performing special administrative tasks. The officers of the first group are elected by a vote of the people, and those in the second group are appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, in cases where the law so provides.

All candidates for a State political office, except the Governor, are nominated at State political conventions. A party's candidate for Governor is selected at the primary election, unless the candidate fails to receive at least 35 percent of the total vote cast by her party at the primary, in which event the top two candidates compete in a secondary election held two weeks later.

STATE CONVENTIONS

Our law provides that each political party should hold a State convention at a place determined by vote of the assembled delegates and a time determined by the state central committee. After perfecting its organization the convention proceeds to adopt the state party platform, voting on each plank separately. They nominate candidates for the state offices hereinbefore mentioned with the exception of Governor, usually selected in the primary, and the Supreme Court Justice who is elected on a non-partisan ballot after filing nominating petitions.

At Girls State each party will hold its state convention on Thursday. The delegates have been elected at the county convention. After organizing and adopting a party platform, nominations will be made for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General (who must be a qualified member of the Bar), Commissioner of School and Public Lands, and three Public Utility Commissioners.

NON-PARTISAN CANDIDATES

The Supreme Court Justices will be elected on a non-partisan ballot, after having filed nominating petitions.

Election of Supreme Court Justices is from each district. They must be qualified members of the Bar. (In Girls State there are seven districts with one justice elected from each district.) Petitions should be circulated in each district and each girl may sign only one petition for justice and only from her own district.

In addition each form of petition should contain a Declaration of the Candidate and a verification by the circulator. (See form provided for nomination of non-partisan officers in county elections.)

Forms of this nominating petition may be secured at the county meeting room and must be filed with her Junior Counselor in the same room at or before 6:30 p.m. Wednesday.

STATE ELECTIONS

There are two types of elections: The primary, the purpose of which is to nominate political party candidates, and the general election, at which candidates, are elected to office. When there are more than two candidates for a non-partisan office they will also be voted on in the primary election, and the two receiving the most votes will be entered in the general election.

In South Dakota Girls State, the state primary election is held on Thursday and the general election on Friday. An exception to this plan is that members of the State Senate and members of the House of Representatives are elected with county officers on Wednesday.

GOVS		South Dakota Girls State	
Preview Ballot			
GOVERNOR			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist Candidate Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist Candidate Name	
ATTORNEY GENERAL			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist	
SECRETARY OF STATE			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist	
STATE AUDITOR			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist	
STATE TREASURER			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist	
COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist	
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONER			
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist	
<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Federalist		<input type="checkbox"/> Candidate Name Nationalist	

Official Ballot

GOVERNOR NOMINEE - Vote for one

- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist
- Candidate Name Federalist

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT - Vote for one

- Candidate Name Candidate Name
- Candidate Name

The election of both partisan and non-partisan officers will be held in the Arts & Sciences Tech rooms 101 and 102, on Friday morning and the above form of Ballot will be used.

In the non-partisan contests there will be an elimination, the top two candidates will run in the General Election.

All State officers are sworn in during the Inauguration by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The members of the Legislature are also sworn in by the presiding Justice at the time when those two bodies first convene in the House and Senate Chambers.

State Executive Officers

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

The Governor is the chief executive of the government of Girls State. Her functions and duties are as follows:

1. She is the presiding officer at assemblies of the citizens of the state.
2. She shall inform the legislature of the condition of the state and recommend measures that she may deem expedient.
3. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, she shall have the power to appoint such executive assistants and other officers as are provided by law.
4. She shall be responsible for the proper supervision of appointive officials, and shall have the power to remove them from office for cause.
5. She shall sign or veto all bills passed by the legislature. The power of veto must be exercised within 24 hours from the time a bill reaches her hands, otherwise the bill becomes a law without her signature. A bill vetoed by the Governor may be enacted into law upon the vote of two-thirds of the membership of both houses of the legislature.
6. She shall have the power to pardon or commute sentences of citizens convicted of violating the laws of Girls State.
7. She shall be the official representative of Girls State in all contacts with the Governor or officials of other Girls States or Boys States.
8. She shall have the 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.
9. Her appointments can not include members of the Legislative or Judicial branches of State Government.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS

South Dakota Cabinet:

Agriculture	Environment and Natural Resources
Commerce and Regulation	Transportation
Labor	Social Services
Revenue	Education and Cultural Affairs
Personnel	Game, Fish and Parks
Indian Affairs	Economic Development
Tourism	Military and Veteran's Affairs
Finance and Management	Human Services
Administration	Lottery
Health	Corrections

The Governor also appoints the members of numerous boards and commissions which are attached to or part of the principal departments and which serve a variety of advisory and policy making purposes. Chief among these boards and commissions are the Board of Regents. The State Board of Regents is comprised of ten members who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Nine members serve for a six year term. A student member serves for a two year term and has voting rights. All members may not be of the same political party. The Board of Regents serves as the governing body for the public universities in South Dakota and is the board that heads the Division of Higher Education in the Department of Education and Cultural Affairs.

The Lieutenant Governor's functions and duties are as follows:

1. She 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 which the Governor is absent from the immediate environs of the state.
2. She shall act as President of the Senate when it is in session, but has a vote only when it is equally divided.
3. She shall assist the Governor at her request in administering the duties of that office.

The Secretary of State's function and duties of office are as follows:

1. To keep a register of official acts of the Governor to which attestation over her signature and the Great Seal is required.
2. To record in proper books all conveyances made to the state, all appointments and commissions made by the Governor, articles of incorporation and other papers.
3. To prepare immediately previous to any regular session of the Legislature a roll of all senators-elect and deliver the same to the president of the Senate at least thirty minutes before the time fixed by law for the opening of the session; to prepare from such election returns a roll of all members elected to the House of Representatives, and at the time fixed by law to call such members to order and preside until a speaker is elected.
4. Other duties provided by law.

The State Auditor's functions and duties are as follows:

1. All accounts and claims against the State, which shall by law be directed to be paid out to the State Auditor, who shall examine and adjust the same, and, for the sums which shall be found due from the state, shall issue warrants payable at the State Treasury.
2. She must make annual report to the Governor.

The State Treasurer's functions and duties are as follows:

1. She shall be the custodian of any funds belonging to the government of South Dakota Girls State. Any party funds left after the campaigns should be given to her to be accounted for to the Director.
2. She shall be responsible for various administrative duties assigned to her in the general offices.

The Attorney General's functions and duties are as follows:

1. She is the legal advisor to all state officials and agencies.
2. It is her responsibility to represent South Dakota in all suits or legal actions to which the state is a party.
3. Upon their request, or upon orders from the Governor, she will assist county attorneys with the prosecution of citizens charged with the violation of the laws of the state.
4. She will assist States Attorneys in all appeals to the Supreme Court, when requested by such States Attorney.
5. She must be a member of the Bar.
6. At Girls State, she must argue before the Supreme Court.

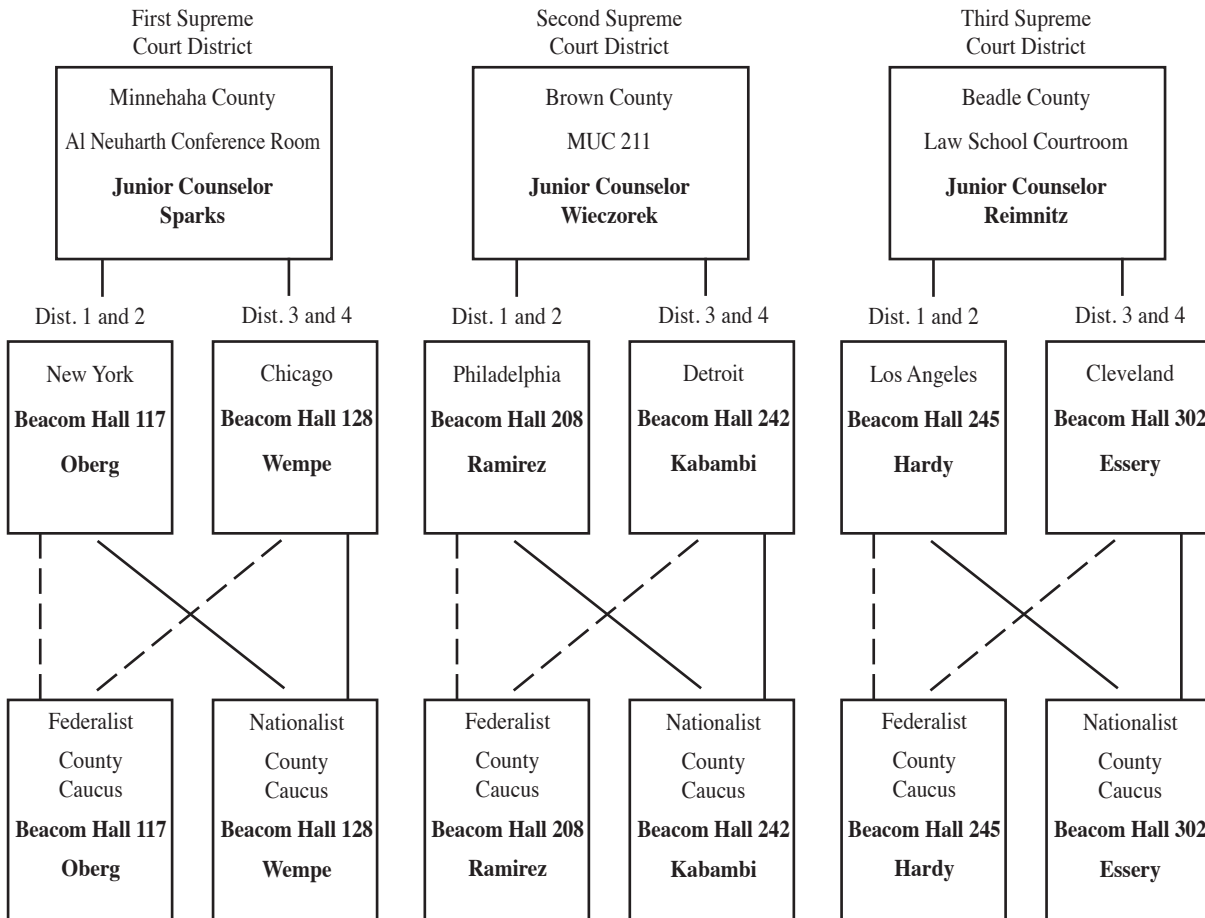
COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS

Has charge of all public land, indemnity land and trust land. Appraises the various types of lands under control to collect rent or lease fees. Interest and lease fees will be apportioned to school districts each year based on the school census.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONERS

Work is in three areas: Telephone, bus and truck, and gas and electric regulations. It regulates express companies, railroads, public warehouses, grain buying and grain elevators.

GOVERNMENTAL AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION



FORENSICS
 Beacom 206 & 207
Luikens

HOUSE
 Beacom 133
Hadrick **Essery**
Wempe

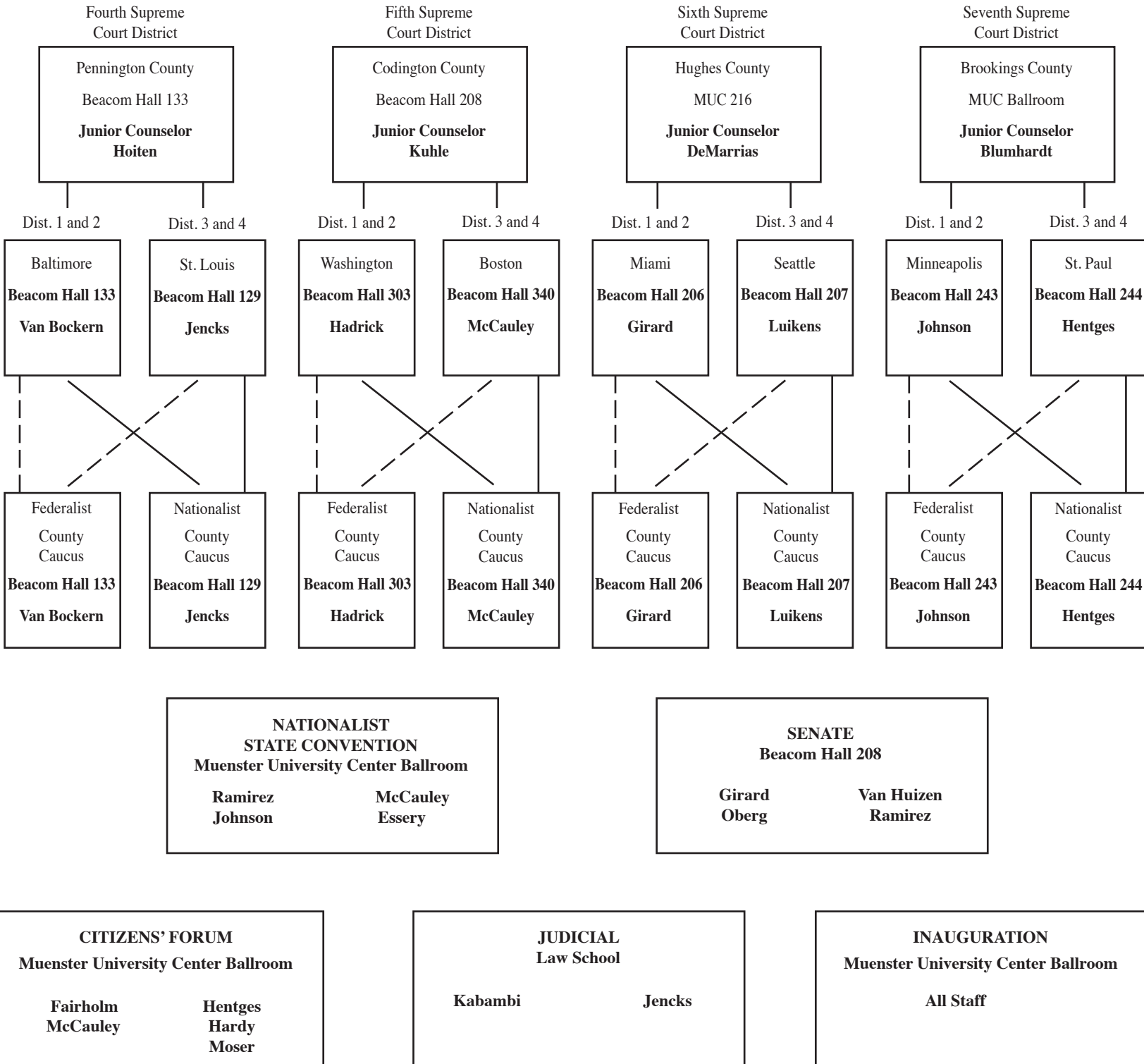
FEDERALIST STATE CONVENTION
 Al Neuharth Media Center
Van Bockern **Hadrick**
Hentges **Girard**

KEYNOTE

Feds	Nats
MUC 211	MUC 216
Van Bockern	Luikens
Reimnitz	Oberg
Spears	Johnson

EXECUTIVE
 MUC 211
Van Bockern **Dods**

with Meeting Places and Counselors for Each Group



State Legislature

Perhaps the most interesting branch of government, and certainly one with which all of our citizenry should be most familiar and well-informed, is the legislature of the State of South Dakota. Our state government is divided into three branches; namely, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Since it is the legislative branch which makes our laws and determines the “rules and regulations” under which we live as citizens of the State, it is the first Division of Government given emphasis in our Constitution and its duties and powers are minutely set out and well defined in Article III of our state constitution.

The legislative power of the state is vested in a legislature which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Representation is apportioned among legislative districts on the basis of the population of the state according to the last federal census. The constitution provides that the Senate shall consist of not less than 25 nor more than 35 members while the House shall have 50 to 75 members. The legislature meets every year but may also be called into Special Session by the Governor. It meets at the Capitol building in Pierre on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January at 12 noon, in the year following election of its members.

In Girls State the Senate consists of 42 senators, 6 from each county, and the House of Representatives consist of 84 members, 12 from each county.

Qualifications for the members of the Senate and House of Representatives are prescribed in the Constitution. A senator must be a qualified elector in the district from which she is chosen, a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, and a resident of the state for two years next preceding her election.

A representative must be a qualified elector in the district from which she is chosen, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state for two years next preceding her election, and twenty-five years of age.

Just as the qualifications for members of the two legislative branches are prescribed by the Constitution, so are certain persons prohibited from being seated as members. No judge, clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state’s attorney, recorder, sheriff, any collector of public moneys, member of either house of Congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any foreign government can be a member of our State legislature. No person who has been convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, is eligible to the legislature.

The term of office of the members of the legislature is two years. By a constitutional amendment adopted by the electors in 1988, the legislature shall meet each year, in odd-numbered years for 40 days and in even-numbered years for 35 days, receiving \$6,000 in pay per session. In addition, they shall receive mileage for necessary travel going to and from the place of session, by the most usual route. By action of the 1998 session the members will receive \$110.00 a day expense allowance.

Before entering upon his or her duties as a member of the legislature each member must subscribe to the oath of office, which is administered by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The oath of office is filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. Any member or officer of the legislature who refuses to take the oath forfeits her right to serve in either House or Senate.

Each House is the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. A majority of the members constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members. Each House determines the rules of its proceedings, chooses its own officers and employees and determines their pay. If a vacancy occurs in either House or Senate membership, it may be filled by an appointment of a citizen from the particular county or district in which the vacancy occurs. The appointment is made by the Governor.

A Senator or Representative is not subject to arrest except in case of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, during the session of the legislature and in going to and returning from the same.

The Senate and the House of Representatives keep journals of their proceedings and publish them each day except for such parts as require secrecy or are by motion expunged from the record. The yeas and nays of members on any question are taken if one-sixth of those present want it and the record is then entered in the journal. In elections by the legislature, members vote viva voce and their votes are entered in the journal.

The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole are open, except when the business is such as ought to be kept secret. At such times the body goes into "Executive Session" with the Sergeant of Arms clearing the galleries and halls of press members, reporters, other officers and visitors, and leaving only the elected members on the floor of the Senate or House as the case may be.

Neither house may adjourn without the consent of the other for more than three days, nor to any other place than in which the houses are sitting.

Under the constitution it is prescribed that all Bills be read at least twice, once when introduced in the House or Senate as a Bill, and once upon final passage. Both readings are by number and title only, but one reading at length may be demanded at any time before final passage. The enacting clause of all our laws in South Dakota is "BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA." No law is passed unless by assent of a majority of all members elected to each house of the legislature. And the question upon the final passage is taken upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays are entered upon the journal.

The presiding officer of each house, in the presence of the house over which she presides, signs all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, after their titles have been publicly read, immediately before signing, and the fact of signing is entered upon the journal.

Any Bill may originate (be introduced) in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other. All bills must go to the Legislative Research Council for the proper format and wording.

No law can embrace more than one subject, which must be expressed in the title.

No act or law takes effect until ninety days after adjournment of the session at which it passes unless it is a case of emergency. If such a bill is an emergency measure, the title must so state and the emergency clause must be attached to the body of the bill. An emergency clause may be stricken from the bill by vote of the body. Passage of an emergency measure requires a two-thirds majority of all members-elect of each house.

Legislation passed by the members of the legislature must be signed by the Governor to be effective. This signing gives final approval and with the signature of the Governor is entered upon our Statutes or Code of South Dakota as the "law of our state" which we as citizens abide by and respect. An Act passed by the legislature may be vetoed by the Governor, in which case a two-thirds majority of the membership of each house is required to pass the measure over the Governor's veto.

By virtue of her office, the Lieutenant Governor of the State is the President and presiding officer of the Senate. Other officers include President Pro Tempore, Secretary of the Senate (elected by the full Senate). There is also a Journal Clerk (1st assistant), Bill Clerk (2nd assistant), 3rd assistant, two sergeant-at-arms and pages that are considered legislative employees.

The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker of the House and is elected by a majority vote of the members. She is a member of the House of Representatives and therefore has a vote on all questions. There is also a Chief Clerk, Journal Clerk (1st assistant), Bill Clerk (2nd assistant), two sergeants-at-arms, pages, and other officers of the House organization.

Thus the Legislative Branch of State Government functions "to perform a more perfect and independent government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and preserve for ourselves and for our posterity the blessings of liberty."

PROCEDURE: BILL TO LAW

The rules of procedure for a bill to become a law require the following steps:

1. Introduction of a bill.
 - (a) An individual member in either house may introduce a bill.
 - (b) A committee may introduce a bill.
2. The bill is handed to the Bill Clerk by the member who introduces it (the prime sponsor).
3. The Bill Clerk numbers it.
4. The Bill Clerk then hands it to the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House.
5. The Secretary or the Chief Clerk then gives it the first reading; which is read only by number and title.
6. The Secretary or the Chief Clerk then hands it to the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate (Lt. Governor)
7. The Presiding Officer then refers to the proper committee and gives it back to the Bill Clerk.
8. The Bill Clerk delivers the bill to the chairman of the committee to which it is referred.
9. After the bill has been considered by the committee it is returned to the floor of the House or Senate along with a committee report recommending either “do pass”, “do pass as amended”, or “without recommendation”. If not returned, the bill dies in the committee and a report is sent to the respective chamber to that effect.
10. The bill is then placed on the calendar for second reading (by number and title only unless a full reading is requested by a member) and debate.
11. Discussion of the bill is led by the prime sponsor of the bill.
12. Roll Call Vote is taken by the Secretary of the Senate. In the House of Representatives, a voting machine is used by the Chief Clerk to record the votes.
13. The Bill Clerk delivers the passed bills to the opposite chamber.

Action in Opposite House:

1. The Bill Clerk gives the bill to the Chief Clerk or Secretary of Senate who gives it the first reading.
2. Repeat steps 2-13 as described above.
14. Then the bill is returned to the Bill Clerk of the house of origin.
15. The bill is then delivered to the Chief of Engrossing & Enrolling where it is enrolled in “the Act” form.
16. The Act is returned to the house of origin where it is publicly read and signed by the presiding officer and the Chief Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate. The bill is delivered to the opposite chamber where it is again publicly read and signed.
17. Then the Enrolling Clerk delivers the Act to the Governor for his signature.
18. The Governor’s office delivers the signed bill to the Secretary of State where it is filed.
19. The Governor, by letter, informs each body of the Acts she has signed.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

(Excerpted from: www.sdjudicial.com)

South Dakota Constitution divides the powers of our government amount three independent branches: the executive branch led by the Governor; the legislative branch led by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House; and the judicial branch supervised by the Supreme Court.

The South Dakota Judiciary safeguards the rights of every citizen and assures due process of law. Those working in the Unified Judicial System assume a special responsibility to ensure that South Dakota courts are accessible and responsive to the state and its citizens for, ultimately, it is the public that is served.

South Dakota’s courts are organized into a unified judicial system by the State Constitution. There are two levels of courts in South Dakota, the Supreme Court and the circuit courts. In addition, magistrate courts operate under the authority and supervision of the circuit courts.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It consists of a chief justice and four associate justices who are appointed to the office by the Governor from five appointment districts.

Justices are retained in office or rejected from office on a nonpolitical ballot in the general election three years after appointment and every eight years thereafter. From among themselves the justices select a chief justice who serves as the administrative head of the Unified Judicial System.

As the state's highest court and court of last resort, the Supreme Court's primary function is that of an appeals court. Parties seeking to change an adverse circuit court decision appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court then examines the circuit court proceedings and determines whether the circuit court's decision was correct. On occasion, the Supreme Court also has the authority to issue original or remedial writs and advise the Governor on issues concerning the Governor's executive powers.

In addition to its judicial functions, the Supreme Court administers the statewide unified court system. Administratively, the Court prepares and submits an annual budget for the entire system. It generally supervises the work of the circuit courts to secure the prompt disposition of cases. It appoints court personnel. The Supreme Court also makes rules covering practice and procedure, administration of the courts, terms of courts, admissions to the bar, and discipline of the members of the bar.

CIRCUIT COURTS

The counties forming the state of South Dakota are divided into seven judicial circuits. There are thirty-eight circuit judges serving in the seven circuits. Judges are elected in a non-political election for eight-year terms by voters in the circuit each represents or appointed by the Governor. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appoints one judge in each circuit to act as the presiding circuit judge. Presiding judges supervise and administer operations within their circuits.

The circuit courts are the general trial courts of the Unified Judicial System. These courts have original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. They are the only court where a criminal felony case can be tried and determined as well as a civil case involving more than ten thousand dollars in damages. Circuit courts also have jurisdiction over appeals from magistrate court decisions.

MAGISTRATE COURTS

The third tier of courts in South Dakota's unified system consists of magistrate courts presided over by lay magistrates or magistrate judges. Magistrate judges must be licensed attorneys, while lay magistrates must be high school graduates.

Generally, magistrate courts assist the circuit courts in processing minor criminal cases and less serious civil actions. Whether presided over by a lay magistrate or a magistrate judge, magistrate courts, as well as the circuit courts, perform marriages, receive depositions, issue warrants, conduct certain preliminary hearings, set bail, appoint counsel, accept pleas for class 2 misdemeanors, and hear non-contested civil and small claims actions where the amount of money or damage does not exceed eight thousand dollars.

Magistrate courts presided over by magistrate judges share additional authority with the circuit courts. These courts may conduct preliminary hearings in all criminal cases, act as committing magistrate for all purposes, and conduct misdemeanor trials. Magistrate judges may also decide temporary protection orders, try civil cases where claims do not exceed ten thousand dollars, and try small claims cases not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

JURY TRIAL

The Constitutions of the United States and South Dakota guarantee a defendant the right of trial by jury when one is accused of an offense punishable by imprisonment. The petit jury, or trial jury as it is commonly called, decides the outcome of civil or criminal trials. Jurors are selected at random from the county's master jury list for each term of court. The first step of the trial is "voir dire", the process of questioning potential jurors, intended to assure that the jury selected is fair and unbiased. Attorneys for both sides, and sometimes the judge, question potential jurors to determine the jurors' ability to render an unbiased verdict. The jurors hear testimony and view the evidence offered during the trial. After all evidence has been presented, the judge instructs the jury on the law to be applied to the evidence presented, and explains the different verdicts that may be returned.

After closing arguments by the attorneys, the jurors are sent to the jury room to deliberate in private until they reach a verdict. While the judge interprets the law in every case, the jury in a jury trial is responsible for determining the facts based on the evidence presented. The jury's verdict reflects these facts as they relate to the law. Thus, each citizen who serves as a juror has a very important role in the administration of justice.

PROSECUTION

The **Attorney General**, elected by the citizens of South Dakota, is the principal law enforcement officer in the state. As such, the Attorney General maintains general supervision over enforcement of state laws through the elected state's attorneys. The Attorney General and the state's attorneys are not members of the judiciary or the Unified Judicial System. When requested, the Attorney General renders legal opinions to state's attorneys or various government departments. Also, when requested by either the Governor or the State Legislature, or when the welfare of the state demands it, the Attorney General represents the state in criminal or civil actions brought in any court.

A **State's Attorney** is elected in each organized county in the state to defend or prosecute all civil or criminal actions for the state or county when the state or county has an interest in the suit. Depending on the volume of legal activity involving a county, the state's attorney position may be part-time or full-time.

DEFENSE COUNSEL

In criminal cases, the defendant has the right to be represented by a lawyer. If the defendant wants a lawyer and cannot afford to hire one, it is the court's duty, in cases involving a sentence of imprisonment, to appoint a lawyer to represent the defendant at public expense. Often, a defendant placed on probation is required as a part of his sentence to reimburse the county for his court appointed attorney. In Lawrence, Pennington and Minnehaha Counties in South Dakota, a public defender's office has been set up at county expense. In these places, the public defender represents defendants who cannot afford a lawyer. It is important to remember that even though they are paid by the public, an appointed counsel or a public defender must work for the defendant by doing the same things that counsel paid by the defendant would do.

FELONIES

A **felony** is a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary or death. Felonies are divided into eight classes, distinguishable from each other by their maximum penalties. Felony cases begin by filing with the court a **complaint**, an **Information**, or a **Grand Jury Indictment**, any of which must list the charges against the defendant. After an **arrest warrant** is issued, the defendant is brought before a magistrate or circuit judge for **arraignment**. At the arraignment:

- The complaint or information is read to the defendant.
- The defendant is informed of his rights, including the right to an attorney;
- A trial date is set; and
- Bond may be set to ensure the defendant's appearance at trial.

If the proceeding was commenced by an Information, the defendant has the option of requesting a preliminary hearing. At this hearing the magistrate or judge determines:

- 1) Whether the state has enough evidence to show that a crime has been committed, and
- 2) That there is probable cause to believe the defendant committed the crime.

If the judge determines that the state has established these two things, or if the defendant waives the right to a preliminary hearing, the defendant is bound over to stand trial in circuit court on the charges. In cases where the defendant was indicted by a grand jury, the preliminary hearing is bypassed and the defendant is arraigned. When appearing in circuit court the defendant is asked to plead either guilty or not guilty to the indictment. If the plea is guilty, there is no trial and the judge sentences the defendant. If the defendant pleads not guilty, a date is set for jury trial. The defendant may choose to waive the jury trial and be tried by the judge. If acquitted, the case is over and the defendant is released. If convicted, the court sentences the defendant. A defendant can not be tried again for charges arising from the same incident if the court or jury has found the defendant innocent of the charges. If the defendant feels an error (or errors) was made during the circuit court trial, the conviction may be appealed to the state Supreme Court.

APPELLATE PROCEDURE in the SUPREME COURT

Cases tried before a circuit court can be appealed to the Supreme Court if the party appealing the decision believes that an error (or errors) was committed during the circuit court trial that adversely affected the trial's outcome. Under South Dakota law, civil appeals to the Supreme Court can be filed anytime within 60 days after final judgment is handed down in circuit court. Appeals of criminal trial judgments must be filed within 30 days after final judgment is handed down in circuit court.

The following time periods allow parties involved in the appeal to prepare their case for argument before the Supreme Court.

- Within 10 days after filing a notice of appeal the attorney for the **appellant** (party who files the appeal) must order a transcript of the trial from the circuit court reporter.
- The court reporter has 45 days to prepare the transcript, unless an extension is requested.
- After the trial transcript has been received, the appellant has another 45 days during which to file a brief with the Clerk of the Supreme Court. This brief must identify the errors that the appellant believes were committed at the trial and must cite case law in support of these contentions.
- Once filed, a new 45-day period begins during which the **appellee** (non-appealing party) must file a brief. This brief must answer the points raised by the appellant and cite statutory and case law in support of the appellee's position.
- Following the filing of the appellee's brief, a 15-day period begins during which the appellant may file a reply brief in answer to the points contained in the appellee's brief.

Therefore, it is possible that an appeal will not be ready to be heard until seven months after the lower court handed down a decision. Without asking for prior approval from the Supreme Court, each of the attorneys in an appeal can stipulate to extend the time for filing their brief by fifteen days. If such stipulations are entered on each brief, an additional month would be added before an appeal is ready for argument before the Court.

Once all of the foregoing steps have been completed, the case is ready for consideration by the justices. In selected cases, attorneys for the parties appear to argue the points contained in their briefs directly to the Court. The Court hears such cases ‘**en banc**,’ meaning that all five justices hear the case.

In presenting a case before the Supreme Court, the appellant usually has 20 minutes to present their case and appellee has 20 minutes to answer. The appellant then has 10 additional minutes to reply to the appellee. The public has the ability to hear these oral arguments “live” on the South Dakota Unified Judicial System’s web page at www.sdjudicial.com. In other cases the justices do not hear oral arguments, but rather they consider only the lower court’s trial record and the legal briefs filed by the attorneys in arriving at their decision.

Following oral arguments, the Court meets in private conference to discuss the cases heard that day as well as those on which no oral arguments were heard. Each case is assigned to one of the justices to study the settled case record, research the case, and write an opinion which affirms, reverses or modifies the ruling of the circuit court.

The proposed opinion is circulated among the members of the Court for review. If a justice concurs with the opinion, they will initial it. If they disagree, they write a dissenting opinion.

When the proposed opinion has received approval by a simple majority of the five justices, it becomes the decision of the Supreme Court. In limited cases, the court may issue an order, rather than an opinion, which affirms or reverses a lower court ruling. In South Dakota, every appeal that is ready for oral argument before the Court has been placed on the Court’s calendar within a matter of months. In many states, once an appeal is ready for oral argument, there may be as much as a two-year waiting period before it is placed on the court’s calendar.

In a number of states a person does not even have the right to appeal to the state supreme court. In South Dakota, with the exception of small claims actions, everyone has the right to appeal to the Supreme Court.

OATH OF OFFICE

All newly elected officers will be sworn in before they perform any duties of their offices. The Oath may be administered by a City Counselor or other Girls State Official and may be in the following form:

1. Ask the House Officers to stand and raise their right hands
2. Ask them to repeat after you
3. Read the oath slowly and distinctly; read one bracketed phrase at a time

(I do solemnly swear)
(that I will support the Constitution of the United States,)
(the Constitution of the State of South Dakota,)
(and the Constitution of Girls State,)
(and that I will faithfully discharge) (the duties of the office) (to which I was elected)

City Office: _____

Signature: _____

County Office: _____

Signature: _____

State Office: _____

Signature: _____

OATH OF OFFICE
GIRLS STATE HOUSE OFFICERS

1. Ask the House Officers to stand and raise their right hands
2. Ask them to repeat after you
3. Read the oath slowly and distinctly; read one bracketed phrase at a time

(I do solemnly swear)
(that I will support the Constitution of the United States,)
(the Constitution of the State of South Dakota,)
(and the Constitution of Girls State,)
(and that I will faithfully discharge) (the duties of the office) (to which I was elected)

OATH OF OFFICE
MEMBERS AND SPEAKER OF THE GIRLS STATE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. Ask the Members of the House to stand and raise their right hand
2. Ask them to repeat after you
3. Read the oath slowly and distinctly; read one bracketed phrase at a time.

(I do solemnly swear)
(that I will support the Constitution of the United States)
(the Constitution of the State of South Dakota)
(and the Constitution of Girls State)
(and that I will faithfully discharge)
(the duties of a member of the House)
(according to the best of my abilities)
(and that I have not knowingly or intentionally)
(paid or contributed anything)
(or made any promise in the nature of a bribe)
(to directly or indirectly influence my vote)
(at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office)
(and I have not accepted)
(nor will I accept or receive)
(directly or indirectly)
(any money, pass or valuable thing)
(from any corporation, company or person)
(for any vote or influence I may give or withhold)
(on any bill, resolution or appropriation)
(or for any other official act.)

AFTER THAT :

1. Ask the Speaker of the House to stand and raise her right hand.
2. Ask her to repeat after you

*(I do solemnly swear)
(that I will support the Constitution of the United States,)
(the Constitution of the State of South Dakota)
(and the Constitution of Girls State)
(and that I will faithfully discharge)
(the duties of the office) (of Speaker of the House)*

OATH OF OFFICE

GIRLS STATE SENATE OFFICERS

1. Ask the Senate Officers to stand and raise their right hands
2. Ask them to repeat after you
3. Read the oath slowly and distinctly; read one bracketed phrase at a time

*(I do solemnly swear)
(that I will support the Constitution of the United States)
(the Constitution of the State of South Dakota)
(and the Constitution of Girls State)
(and that I will faithfully discharge)
(the duties of the office) (to which I was elected)*

OATH OF OFFICE

MEMBERS OF THE GIRLS STATE SENATE

1. Ask the Members of the Senate to stand and raise their right hand
2. Ask them to repeat after you
3. Read the oath slowly and distinctly; read one bracketed phrase at a time.

*(I do solemnly swear)
(that I will support the Constitution of the United States,)
(the Constitution of the State of South Dakota,)
(and the Constitution of Girls State,)
(and that I will faithfully discharge)
(the duties of a member of the Senate)
(according to the best of my abilities,)
(and that I have not knowingly or intentionally)
(paid or contributed anything)
(or made any promise in the nature of a bribe)
(to directly or indirectly influence my vote)
(at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office)
(and I have not accepted)
(nor will I accept or receive)
(directly or indirectly,)
(any money, pass or valuable thing)
(from any corporation, company or person,)
(for any vote or influence I may give or withhold)
(on any bill, resolution or appropriation,)
(or for any other official act.)*

ATTORNEY'S OATH

(SDCL 16-16-18)

I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that:

I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of South Dakota;

I will maintain the respect due to courts of justice and judicial officers;

I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;

I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;

I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my client, and will accept no compensation in connection with a client's business except from that client or with the client's knowledge or approval;

I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;

I will never reject, from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any person's cause for lucre or malice.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S OATH

I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of South Dakota (and the constitution of the South Dakota Girls State) and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the position of Chief Justice of the State of South Dakota Girls State.

Municipal Government in South Dakota

Any article on Municipal Government must be merely an outline because to discuss Municipal Government in all its details from a legal standpoint would require an extended and detailed treatise beyond the limits of the space allowed. There are three classes of Municipal corporations, which are as follows:

1. Municipalities of the first class designated as cities, which are municipal corporations of the population of five thousand or over.
2. Municipalities of the second class designated as cities, which are municipal corporations of the population of between five hundred and five thousand.
3. Municipalities of the third class, designated as towns, which are municipal corporations of the population of five hundred or less.

If the municipality is a town having a population of five hundred or less, it is governed by a board of three trustees. If the municipality is a city of the first or second class, it may be governed by a mayor and common council, or by a board of commissioners, in each case with or without a city manager.

POWERS: Municipalities in the State of South Dakota have only such powers as have been granted to them by specific authority from the state. In other words, the municipal government has such powers and authority as are specifically granted and all powers not specifically granted are withheld from the city. The general authority and power granted to the municipalities by the state are numerous but, briefly, they grant to the governing bodies of municipalities the power to furnish police protection, fire protection, operate lighting systems, telephone systems, water works, sewerage departments, parks and libraries. They also grant the municipalities authority to pass laws known as ordinances governing the action and conduct of people in the municipality, and they have the power to declare that a violation of those ordinances shall constitute a crime.

Municipalities also have the power to levy and collect taxes and provide for the payment of debts and expenses of the municipality; to establish, maintain and regulate water works, sewerage systems, lighting systems, cemeteries, parks, libraries, sidewalks, and public grounds, and to provide for keeping the public peace and dignity of the municipality, to prevent disorderly conduct, and generally to regulate the conduct and demeanor of all its citizens, and to punish the violations of any ordinances.

Municipalities also have the power to pass ordinances for the regulations of traffic upon the streets and alleys, and to fix the punishment for the violation of such ordinances.

The rules and regulations enacted by a municipality through its governing body are known as ordinances and they have the effect of law within the limits of the municipality.

MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL. Most cities in South Dakota are governed by a mayor and common council. The mayor is the chief executive officer of the city and presides at all meetings of the council but has a vote only in case of a tie.

The common council consists of the mayor, elected at large, and two aldermen elected from and by the electors of each ward of the City. Each holds office for two years. The council holds regular meetings on the first Monday of every month and a majority of aldermen elected constitute a quorum to do business.

COMMISSIONER FORM OF GOVERNMENT. Under a commission form of government, the board of commissioners consists of the mayor and two or four commissioners elected at large. The term of office of the commissioners is five years, except that in the first election after the commissioner form of government is inaugurated, the terms of the commissioners are fixed at one, two, three and four years, and then one new commissioner is elected for a full five-year term each year thereafter.

The board of commissioners has control of all departments of the city and has the same rights to pass ordinances as under the aldermanic form of government. In cities governed by commissioners, the commissioners designate one member as “The Police and Fire Commissioner”; one as “Commissioner of Streets and Public Property”; and one as “Waterworks and Sewage Commissioner”; and one as “Commissioner of Finance and Revenue”; and each of those commissioners has charge of the department for which she was elected.

In some cities the board of commissioners consists of only three members and then the different departments are divided among them. The commissioners are supposed to meet at least once each week.

CITY MANAGER PLAN. When authorized by a majority vote of the electors at a special election called for that purpose, the governing body has the power to employ a City Manager and fix her compensation. The city manager is just what the name implies. Upon her devolve all of the duties and powers that would naturally devolve upon the governing body of the city. It is her responsibility to see that all of the laws and ordinances are enforced, to supervise the administration of all of the affairs of the city, and to make recommendations to the governing body concerning the affairs of the city. She signs all warrants for payment of all moneys, after such claim has been approved by the governing body. The manager is chosen by the governing body on the basis of executive and administrative qualifications, and she is appointed for an indefinite period of time and can be removed by majority vote of the governing body.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS. The words “governing body” in this article, means the board of trustees, the board of commissioners, or the mayor and common council, as the case may be, of the municipality concerned. The word “ordinance” means a permanent legislative act of the governing body of a municipality within the limits of its power. The style of an ordinance is as follows: An ordinance to prohibit intoxication in a public place—“Be it ordained by the City of Vermillion that it shall be unlawful for any person to be or become or be found in an intoxicated condition in a public place in the City of Vermillion, South Dakota and be it further ordained that if there is a violation of said ordinance, the offender shall be punished by an imprisonment in the City Jail for a period of not more than thirty days, or by a fine of not more than \$100 or both fine and imprisonment.” Ordinances are read twice at council meetings with at least 5 days intervening between the first and second reading, and, if passed, are signed by the mayor or clerk of the board of trustees, and filed with the auditor or clerk and published once.

An ordinance takes effect on the twentieth day after its passage and publication and is recorded in the office of the auditor or clerk in a book known as the ordinance book. The governing body also has the right to grant franchise to public utilities to operate on the streets of the city, such as to telephone and telegraph companies.

The governing body also passes on all claims against the city and either approves or rejects them.

Political Party Organization

It is regrettable but the average citizen has a pretty low opinion of “politics.” All too often a citizen who doesn’t inform herself about issues or candidates hopes to excuse herself for her apathy and negligence by claiming that politicians are slickers and all politics amounts to is “pull.”

This is a dangerous situation. The founders of our democracy believed that government had to be based upon the consent of the governed. Consent means saying “yes.” Saying nothing is not consent. Doing nothing about the fundamentals, waiting until someone else has made all the decisions upon which a final “yes” or “no” must be said, is not consent. Failure to participate in political organization, staying away from the polls, is not consent to the policies decided upon, nor approval of the people elected. Certainly it is not democracy in any sense of the word.

The way to make democracy come alive again, as it was in the early days of America, is for the average citizen to wake up and get active in politics. The only remedy for what’s wrong with American politics **is more politics**. What, after all, is politics? It is acting together to get something done about a common problem.

We all have our own ideas about what government should do, but we know that at some point we have to begin to throw in our lot with others who are more or less of the same mind— at least, if we want to be more effective. We must act on our own, yes. But we need to act together, too. And that is why we join political parties.

Our system of government is based on the existence of political parties. It is virtually true that in America politics and government are one and the same thing. For most of our history the field has been divided between two big parties. Theoretically, each party is committed to a set of principles and policies and attracts the people who believe in its principles and support its policies. Actually, almost everyone disagrees with some principles or policies of the party to which he or she belongs. But this is also true of our support for some of the policies of the civic, social or fraternal organizations with which we may be affiliated. After all, these principles and policies are arrived at by compromise with principles and policies held by others. But generally speaking a person chooses to belong to a political party because it more nearly represents her political philosophy and its candidates commend themselves to her favor in a higher degree than does the philosophy and candidates of the other party.

Many people have only the haziest idea of how a political party is put together as an organization. Yet, every step of political organization in South Dakota is provided for by our Primary Election Laws.

It is in the precinct that political parties have sunk their deepest organizational roots. The precinct is the basic political unit and, according to law in South Dakota, should not contain more than 500 voters. For the party, the precinct is under the command of a precinct committee man and a precinct committee woman who have equal voice in deciding affairs of the party. They are elected at our primary election. Since there are about 2,000 precincts in South Dakota, there are a possible 4,000 precinct committee men and women in each party in the state.

Briefly speaking, the precinct committee men and women are responsible for securing party registration, distributing information to the voters, encouraging voters to go to the polls, endorsing (or withholding endorsement from) persons in their precinct seeking a political job, and comprising as they do the County Central Committee for electing party officers in the respective counties.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTY AFFAIRS

At each primary election the members of the respective political parties shall select the precinct committeemen and precinct committeewomen of said political parties, and pursuant to its constitution or bylaws shall elect or appoint or both elect and appoint the number of delegates and alternates set by said constitution or bylaws from each county, and each unorganized county, for each political party to the state convention of said party, **and shall in the years when a President of the United States is to be elected**, elect delegates and alternates to the national convention of each said political party. If delegates and alternates are not elected at large from the entire state the constitution or bylaws must set forth the area boundaries for representation coincident with some geographical division of the state otherwise authorized or provided by law.

County political officers are responsible for promoting the candidacy of members of their party for county, state, and national office. And this brings in a point that many people fail to understand. An organization—political or any other kind—has got to be constantly supplied with (1) money and (2) workers if it is going to be effective. To get its principles and policies off the paper on which they are written and applied in actual political life, a party has to **win elections**. Elections are won by the party organization. The party, therefore, has to have money and workers.

This is as simple as A B C, but too many citizens act as if they don't understand it. They either do not belong to a party or they belong to a party and contribute neither money nor work. They are disappointed when those who contribute the money and the work building a party machine pay no attention to them.

The words “party machine” are offensive to some people. But their attitude is unrealistic. Party machines may be a very good thing or a very bad thing, depending upon the people who belong to them and run them. As our population has increased it is no longer possible for candidates to go on horseback or via buckboard, stay with friends en route and shake the hand of every voter. Today, conducting the affairs of a political party is big business. It means keeping lively organizations in precinct, county, state and nation on a year-round basis ready to swing into action at campaign time. It involves raising and spending money for:

1. Newspaper, radio, TV and billboard advertising;
2. Public meetings in buildings, which are rented, and with speakers whose expenses, at least, are paid;
3. Literature, expensive to print and distribute
4. Hiring clerical and other workers who devote full time to party organization.

Much of the responsibility for successful party organization rests with the Party State Central Committee. It is made up of the State Central Committee men and State Central Committee women elected in the counties in South Dakota. Thus, there are 268 State Central Committee men and women in South Dakota, 134 in each party. They are the link between the county and the state. Their efforts are guided by the party's state officers: chairman and vice-chairman (whom the law says must be of the opposite sex), secretary and treasurer. These officers are elected at the state convention by the three delegates from each county whom we elect at the primary election. The officers of the State Central Committee derive their strength and effectiveness from the following their leadership produces.

At the last level of political organization comes the National Committee of each party. The states are represented by a National Committee man and a National Committee woman who in South Dakota are elected at the State Convention in presidential election years. They help to raise funds for the National Committee, advise as to national policy, fill vacancies in ranks of their officers, and otherwise assist in national party affairs.

It has been the policy of the two major political parties to call a meeting of the National Committee men and Committee women immediately following the National Conventions. At this National Committee meeting they elect the party's national chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer. National party officers are not necessarily selected from the elected Committee men and women, but may be chosen from the party ranks.

The National Committee is made up of the National Committee man and woman elected at each state party convention. National Committee men and women serve for four-year terms while State Committee men and women elected from each county serve only two-year terms.

LIST OF POLITICAL PARTY OFFICERS

PRECINCT

Elected at primary election
Precinct Committeeman
Precinct Committeewoman

COUNTY

Elected by County Central Committee
Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer
State Central Committeeman
State Central Committeewoman

Elected at primary election
Three delegates to state convention and 3 alternates from each county

STATE

Elected by delegates to state convention
Chairman
Vice-chairman
Secretary
Treasurer
National Committeeman
National Committeewoman

Elected at Primary Election Delegates to Democratic National Convention
Delegates to Republican National Convention
Alternates to Democratic National Convention
Alternates to Republican National Convention

NATIONAL

Elected at meeting of National Committee
Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer

Brief History of Party Government

Americans believe that in the two-party system they have obtained for themselves the best form of self-government yet devised by any people. The party out of power constantly strives to win public support by offering better laws and sounder administration, and by being a watchful critic; the party in power is kept on its mettle by the realization that its mistakes may cost it the next election. Such a system provides balance and counterbalance and, generally speaking, good government. Where did this system originate, and how did the plan evolve?

It began with the Constitutional Convention in 1787, in Philadelphia. Two opposing tendencies were clearly revealed in the constitutional debates and discussions. One, a tendency to maintain both the freedom of the individual citizen and the independence of the several states; the other, an opposite tendency to subordinate the states to the nation, and to vest large powers in the central federal government.

Thomas Jefferson was the recognized leader of the forces seeking to maintain freedom of the individual and the independence of the several states. Alexander Hamilton led the forces seeking to vest large powers in the central federal government. The advocates of a strong centralized government acted pretty much together on issues involving the distribution of powers and finally consolidated themselves into a party which was given the descriptive title of the Federalist Party. The party of Jefferson sought to restrict centralized authority, and to allow the fullest play to the idea of the independence of the several states, and of logical and personal independence. This party took the name of Republicans or Democratic-Republicans, and this party is the predecessor of the present Democratic party.

The Federalist Party won the first election following the adoption of the Constitution, largely by reason of the reaction of the people against the weaknesses of the old confederation. These weaknesses had taught the voters to respect and tolerate a central power strong enough to hold the states together. However, in 1800 Jefferson was elected and in 1804 re-elected to the presidency, followed for two terms by his friend and fellow Democratic-Republican, Madison, and then by Monroe of the same party for two more terms. By this time, the Federalist Party had collapsed.

The Democratic-Republican party then took the name of the Democrats, and the opposite party, or successor to the Federalist, called itself at first the National Republican Party, but soon took the name of Whig. The differences in principles of these parties were mainly the original differences, that is, the Democrats opposed strong central government and stressed states' rights; the Whigs advocated a federally imposed tariff, the expenditure of public funds for internal improvements, a large army and navy, and an otherwise strong central government.

Both parties nearly went to pieces over the slavery issue after 1840. The Whig Party did disintegrate and out of the wreck of that party, together with smaller groups who were known as the Know-Nothings or American Party, the Free-Soilers and the Liberty Party, there was formed in 1856 the Republican Party. In 1860 they ran Abraham Lincoln as their candidate for president and the result is known. It was founded to resist slavery, went on to destroy slavery, and was compelled by circumstances to expand the federal authority during the difficult period of the Reconstruction. Meanwhile the Democratic Party had fulfilled its mission in defending the rights of the reconstructed states and in criticizing excesses of the federal government.

Both parties are today strong, vital and essential parts of our government machinery. Their respective principles differ considerably from the early party principles. During the period preceding World War II, commonly referred to as the period of the New Deal, the Democrats advocated and promulgated federal powers that would have amazed Jefferson. On the other hand, the Republicans sought to limit centralized authority in a manner that would have astonished Hamilton. So there you are.

The importance of the issue of division of power between the Federal and State governments has dimmed considerably in recent years. Party cleavages will come to be known as the Conservative Party, the other as Liberal. As it is now, liberalism and conservatism are in both parties.

The party emblems of the Donkey and Elephant were both brought into existence in the 1870s by the famous cartoonist, Thomas Nast. Each emblem was saddled on its respective party as a derisive jest. The donkey on the Democratic party by the old fable of the jackass that defied the lion (the lion was dead); the elephant on the Republican Party from the fable of the donkey clothed in a lion's skin and by its braying frightened an elephant, causing it to run into a trap.

Election And Voting—General Statement

Article VII of the Constitution of South Dakota provides that all persons eighteen years of age, who shall reside in the United States 5 years, who have resided in South Dakota 180 days, in the county ninety days and in the election precinct where such person offers his vote thirty days next preceding the election, are qualified to vote. Certain requirements as to registration of eligibility on the part of the voter are required by law. This is for the purpose of compiling a voting list of qualified voters to enable the Judges of Election to determine the eligibility of the person offering to vote. In each even numbered year there is compiled a registration list of all qualified voters. No person is allowed to vote if he or she has failed to register and have his or her name on the list. No longer can a would-be voter be sworn in at the polls, but must have registered with the County Auditor at least 15 days prior to the election. This procedure was adopted by the 1970 session of the Legislature.

ELECTIONS

For the purpose of electing public officers, elections may be divided into two classes: primary elections and general elections.

The election for officers of the United States, the state, and the county are held in even numbered years. Elections to city offices are held annually. City and school elections are held at times other than general elections to keep the election of city officers away from the partisan politics as far as possible.

In addition to the primary and general election held for the purpose of electing persons to public office, special elections may be called for the purpose of voting upon bond issues and other propositions.

Primary elections for the purpose of selecting party candidates for national, state, county and township offices are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June of each even numbered year, while general elections are held the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in even numbered years.

General elections for city officers are held on the second Tuesday in April of each year and the general elections for school officers are held on the third Tuesday in June of each year. State law now permits the City and School elections to be held together, if they so desire.

Special elections may be held at any time pursuant to law.

CANDIDATES

In order for a person to become a candidate for a public office of the United States, the state, county or township she must file nomination papers, commonly known as Nomination Petitions, and a Declaration of Intention of Becoming a Candidate accompanied by a fee as provided by law.

The nomination papers require the signature of a certain percent of the voters voting for Governor at the last preceding election

ELECTION BOARDS

In order to conduct the elections a voting booth is placed in each precinct of a city and each township of a county. Two clerks and three judges are appointed for each voting place. No more than two judges and one clerk shall be of the same political party.

The Superintendent should be of the majority party and one judge of each political party who in turn selects a clerk of her party. Some cities use only 3 people on their Election Board.

Parliamentary Procedure

The following brief outline of parliamentary procedure may be of some help to Girls Staters in conducting meetings, conventions, caucuses and in legislative procedure. For further information refer to Roberts Rules of Order.

OBTAINING THE FLOOR

Before a member in any meeting is permitted to make a motion or debate a question, it is necessary that she “obtain the floor.” This is done by addressing the presiding officer by her official title, namely, Madame Chairman, Madame President or Madame Speaker. When the member is recognized by the presiding officer, the member may then proceed to speak.

SECONDING MOTIONS

No motion shall be entertained and debated until the same has been seconded. It is not necessary to second a nomination.

DEBATE AND VOTE

After a motion is made and seconded it should be stated by the presiding officer; she should repeat the motion as made. Members should then be given the opportunity of debating the question with opportunity given to speak to those favoring and those opposed. If no one arises to talk on the motion, or if it appears the debate has ended, the presiding officer should then ask, “Are you ready for the question?” If no one asks to speak further on the subject, the presiding officer then puts the question, that is, she calls for a vote.

The vote is taken by the presiding officer stating, Those in favor of the motion say “aye.” She then states the converse, namely, “All those opposed say no.” She should then announce that the “motion is carried” or the “motion is lost,” as the case may be. The presiding officer may, in her discretion, call for a show of hands or a standing vote.

If the motion cannot be debated, as explained below, the presiding officer does not ask, “Are you ready for the question,” but immediately puts the questions after stating it.

Motions are passed by a majority vote, except a motion calling for the previous question, which, according to Roberts Rules of Order, requires a two-thirds majority vote. In our state legislature this rule has been changed and requires a second, or consent, of at least one-seventh of the members-elect.

MOTIONS

When a motion is being discussed or considered, no further motion shall be made until this pending motion has been disposed of, except:

- (a) A motion to adjourn (not debatable)
- (b) A motion to take a recess (not debatable)
- (c) A motion to lay on the table (not debatable)
- (d) A motion for the previous question (not debatable)
- (e) A motion to amend
- (f) A motion to postpone indefinitely

These motions have precedence in the order named. For instance, if a motion to amend is pending, it would still be proper to make any motion indicated by the letters a, b, c, or d, but not f. The first four— a, b, c, and d—are not debatable nor are they subject to amendment.

If it is desired to close debate and bring the pending question to an immediate vote, the proper procedure is to move the previous question. The motion is usually stated as follows: "I move the previous question." It must be seconded, and stops all further debate as above indicated.

A method used to suppress a motion or question under consideration is to move to lay it on the table. It is not debatable. It has the effect, if passed, of killing the motion before it can be debated fully or put to a vote.

The same thing may be accomplished by a motion to indefinitely postpone the question. Such a motion, however, is debatable, and opens the main question to debate.

If a motion or question has been suppressed by a motion to "lay on the table" or by a motion to "indefinitely postpone," it may again be reconsidered by a motion to reconsider the vote by which the former motion was lost or passed, as the case may be. Such a motion may be made, however, only by one who voted with the prevailing side.

AMENDMENTS

All motions may be amended, except as indicated above. An amendment may be made to strike out or add words, sentences or paragraphs, or substitute the entire motion for another on the same subject. An amendment must be germane to the subject to be amended. An amendment to an amendment must be germane to the latter. When a motion has been amended one or more times, the vote is first upon the last amendment, then upon the previous amendment, and then upon the main question.

A substitute motion for all pending motions is a form of amendment.

DEBATE

In debating a motion or question, each member has the right to speak twice on the same subject, but may not make a second speech on the same question as long as any member who has not spoken on the subject desires the floor. No one may speak longer than five minutes at a time without permission of the rest of the members. Debate must be limited to the immediately pending question.

CITIZENS' FORUM

All Citizens not involved in the Legislative, Judicial or Executive program, will participate in the Citizens' Forum.

This phase of Girls State is presented to give the Citizens an understanding of how an individual might influence State Government by presenting their ideas in an orderly manner.

An election will be held for a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer.

There will be an explanation of how a Bill becomes a Law. A Bill will be written, and given to a member of the Legislature to introduce at the Legislative Session. Someone may be selected to testify in favor of the Bill at a Committee hearing. The entire group may attend a Legislative Session to "lobby" for their Bill.

The Forum will be a place for Citizens to hold open discussion and exchange ideas for the betterment of the State of South Dakota.

General Information

BRIEF HISTORY OF GIRLS STATE

Back in the depression ridden days of the early 1930s, the American Legion grew concerned over public statements to the effect that Democracy was “on the skids.” How, it wondered, could America train its young people in the processes of self government as effectively as Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany seemed to be training their youth in the totalitarian forms of government. Deciding the best way to learn was by practicing it, American Legionnaires began, in 1935, gathering teenage representatives together for a few days each summer in a citizenship training program on the processes of city, county and state Government. They called it “Boys State.” As the program succeeded and spread throughout the United States, the American Legion Auxiliary began a similar program for girls. Thus “Girls State” was authorized in 1937-38, and is now established in 50 Departments in our Nation.

South Dakota Girls State was founded at Mitchell in 1947. It met regularly each year on the campus of Dakota Wesleyan University until 1985, when it was moved to the campus of South Dakota State University, Brookings. In 2002, the program was moved to The University of South Dakota, Vermillion. It is under the sponsorship of South Dakota Department of the American Legion Auxiliary. From an enrollment of 117 girls in 1947, Girls State has grown to its present enrollment of over 500 girls.

REGISTRATION

A major share of registration is completed prior to arrival on campus. Registration is completed in North Complex where citizens receive their room assignments.

EXPENSES AND SUPPLIES

Girls attending Girls State do not need to bring a great amount of money. Perhaps you will want some treats and you may want to buy a Girls State pin, or you may want some supplies such as masking tape, paper or pencils for posters. The pins are \$5.00, Stationery (seven sheets and five envelopes) is \$1.25, Girls State plush mascot is \$5.00.

VESPERS

It is customary to have vespers each evening at 10:30 p.m. in the city or county groups just before retiring. No girl is required to attend.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

There will be recreational periods at the hour named on the program. Equipment must be checked out and returned by the same person, and she will be responsible for lost equipment.

FLAG CEREMONIES

Every girl must get up promptly at the first call. At 7:20 ALL citizens and counselors will assemble for the flag-raising ceremonies at the flag pole. A retreat with a flag lowering ceremony will be held each evening at the appointed time. The cities will be arranged in a semi-circle, four abreast, with the counselor in front of her city in the following order counter-clockwise beginning at the north:

1 New York	5 Los Angeles	9 Washington	13 Minneapolis
2 Chicago	6 Cleveland	10 Boston	14 St. Paul
3 Philadelphia	7 Baltimore	11 Seattle	15 Journalism City
4 Detroit	8 St. Louis	12 Miami	

Roll will be called.

The regularly elected police of the various cities of the Girls State will function as a flag escort for both Reveille, Retreat, and Flag Advancing/Retiring at all general assemblies. This group will be subject to directions by the ROTC personnel immediately in charge of the activities.

GIRLS STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

Citizens of Girls State take over many of the responsibilities at the programs and flag ceremonies. The city assignments for these responsibilities follow. City officers and counselors are asked to complete arrangements whenever their cities are given the assignment.

Flag ceremonies are assigned as follows

Monday—St. Paul
Tuesday—New York
Wednesday—Chicago

Thursday—Miami
Friday—Seattle
Saturday—Boston

Opening and closing prayers and other duties at citizen assemblies are assigned as follows

Monday evening—Los Angeles
Tuesday morning—Philadelphia
Tuesday evening—Detroit
Wednesday morning—Washington

Wednesday evening—Cleveland
Thursday morning—Baltimore
Friday morning—St. Louis
Saturday—Minneapolis

MEAL ASSIGNMENTS

MINNEHAHA and BROWN COUNTIES will take the **first** shift, from Monday evening through Tuesday evening. They will go to breakfast at 7:40, lunch at 11:45 and dinner at 5:25. From Wednesday morning through Thursday noon, they will take the **second** shift, with breakfast at 7:45, lunch at 11:55 and dinner at 5:35. For the rest of the week they will go to breakfast at 7:50, lunch at 12:05 and dinner at 5:45.

BEADLE and PENNINGTON COUNTIES will take the **second** shift Monday evening through Tuesday evening, with breakfast at 7:45, lunch at 11:55 and dinner at 5:35. From Wednesday morning through Thursday noon, they will take the **third** shift, breakfast at 7:50, lunch at 12:05 and dinner at 5:45. For the rest of the week, they will have breakfast at 7:40, lunch at 11:45 and dinner at 5:25.

CODINGTON and BROOKINGS and HUGHES COUNTIES will take the **third** shift from Monday evening through Tuesday evening, breakfast at 7:50, lunch at 12:05 and dinner at 5:45. From Wednesday morning through Thursday noon, they will take the **first** shift, breakfast at 7:40, lunch at 11:45 and dinner at 5:25. For the rest of the week, they will go to breakfast at 7:45, lunch at 11:55 and dinner at 5:35.

Because of their busy schedule, Journalists may break the line and eat when their counselor grants permission. If there is a special reason, City counselors may grant permission for certain citizens to eat at a different time.

Girls State Restrictions on Offices

CITY	Election to a city office in no way restricts what the girls may run for at the county and state level.
COUNTY	
CIRCUIT JUDGE	done for the week, cannot run for anything else; appoints a Magistrate Judge and a Bailiff (judicial: all but Bailiff must have passed the Bar exam and are done for the week)
STATE'S ATTORNEY	done for the week, cannot run for anything else; appoints a Deputy State's Attorney, and with the Sheriff, a Defendant (judicial: both must have passed the Bar exam)
DEFENDANT	done for the week, cannot run for anything else; appoints a Defense Attorney and Deputy Defense Attorney (judicial: both attorneys must have passed the Bar Exam and are done for the week)
SHERIFF	done for the week cannot run for anything else (appoints at Deputy, both must have passed the Law Enforcement Exam, and are done for the week)
FORENSIC TEAM	done for the week cannot run for anything else (the top two Law Enforcement test scores from each county, and are done for the week)
TREASURER	can run for any state office except Supreme Court or Attorney General ("any state office" includes the state party officers and keynote speaker)
AUDITOR	can run for any state office except Supreme Court or Attorney General
REGISTER OF DEEDS	can run for any state office except Supreme Court or Attorney General
CORONER	can run for any state office except Supreme Court or Attorney General
COMMISSIONERS	can run for any state office except Supreme Court or Attorney General (elect one from each district - 4 per county)
PARTY OFFICERS	can run for any state office (except judicial) if they choose NOT to be delegates If they choose to be delegates, the only thing they can run for is Senate or House
NOTE: County Party Officers are given the opportunity to automatically become the Delegates to the State Convention.	
STATE	
SUPREME COURT	done for the week, cannot run for anything else (judicial: must have passed the Bar exam)
ATTORNEY GENERAL	must appeal to Supreme Court, done for the week (judicial: must have passed the Bar exam)
STATE DELEGATES	can hold any county office except any judicial branch position (Circuit Judge, Magistrate Judge, Bailiff, State's Attorney or Deputy, Defendant, Defense Attorney or Deputy, Sheriff or Deputy, Appellate Attorney) (3 county party officers can automatically choose to be the state delegates) state delegates can also run for Senate or House
SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	can hold any county office except any judicial branch position can also be a state delegate, state party officer, or Keynote Speaker at state level can run for Governor or Lt. Governor and resign their Senate seat if they win
GOVERNOR AND LT. GOVERNOR	can hold any county office except any judicial branch position can be a County Party Officer, but cannot be a Delegate can be a member of Senate or House (but must resign those positions upon assuming office of Governor or Lt. Governor)
STATE PARTY OFFICERS AND KEYNOTE SPEAKER	can hold any county office except any judicial branch position can be a County Party Officer, but cannot be a Delegate can be a member of Senate or House of Representatives
SECRETARY OF STATE	can hold any county office except any judicial branch position
STATE TREASURER	can be a County Party Officer, but cannot be a Delegate or a member of the Senate or House
STATE AUDITOR	
COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS	
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONER (3)	
CABINET	cannot be involved in the Senate, House, or judicial branch of government
APPELLATE ATTORNEYS	must appeal to the Supreme Court (judicial: must have passed the Bar Exam, done for the week)

Administrative Organization

GIRLS STATE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President:	Shirley Baker
Vice President, Chairman:	Twila Dvorak
Director and Chair:	Cheryl Hovorka
Secretary/Treasurer:	Mary Jane Scherschligt
Additional Members:	Mary Ewing Karen Harrington Edith Daily

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

President: Joan Spears **Secretary:** Pat Coyle

GIRLS STATE STAFF

2009 Governor: Murphy Dods	Director: Cheryl Hovorka
Registrar: Irene Hovorka	Dean of Counselors: Mary Ewing
Secretary/Treasurer: Mary Jane Scherschligt	Journalism City: Chuck Baldwin
Citizens' Forum: Dr. Matthew Fairholm	

Area Judges and attorneys, as well as faculty and staff from the USD School of Law, Center for Academic Engagment, Department Political Science and Criminal Justice, support the judicial branch of Girls State.

SENIOR COUNSELORS

Philadelphia	Stephannie Ramirez
Detroit	Josephine Kabambi
Los Angeles	Emilee Hardy
Cleveland	Lyndsey Essery
New York	Crystal Oberg
Chicago	Kristin Wempe
Washington	Susie Hadrick
Boston	Meghan McCauley
Minneapolis	Teresa Johnson
St. Paul	Dawn Hentges
Miami	Amy Girard
Seattle	Emily Luikens
Baltimore	Maggie VanBockern
St. Louis	Whitney Jencks
Journalism City	Jessica Kokesh Madelyn Essig

JUNIOR COUNSELOR

Brown	Danielle Wieczorek
Beadle	Megan Reimnitz
Minnehaha	Amanda Sparks
Codington	Jenna Kuhle
Brookings	Mirranda Blumhardt
Hughes	Kasey DeMarrias
Pennington	Jody Hoiten
	Briana Willcockson

Girls Nation

Girls Nation, first established in 1947 is a continuation of Girls States, is based on the fundamentals of our national Government and rounds out the total governmental process for two girls, chosen annually from each Girls State. It will be held in Washington, D.C., later in the summer.

The two girls selected may have won high honors or political offices at Girls State, or they may be girls who in other ways demonstrated good citizenship and leadership. The two girls selected will be announced at the final Awards Assembly Saturday morning.

College Scholarships

The following colleges and universities in South Dakota provide one year scholarships in the amount listed for **ANY** of these eligible offices/awards (awards cannot be duplicated):

COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNTS
Augustana College	\$500
Black Hills State University	\$500
Dakota State University	\$1,000
Dakota Wesleyan University	\$500
Mt. Marty College	\$1,000
Northern State University	\$500
Presentation College	\$500
School of Mines and Technology	\$750
South Dakota State University	\$1,000
University of Sioux Falls	\$500
The University of South Dakota	\$1,000

ELIGIBLE OFFICES/AWARDS

Governor	Speaker of the House
Lieutenant Governor	Best State's Attorney
Supreme Court Chief Justice	Best Defense Attorney
State Auditor	Best Appellant Attorney
Secretary of State	Best Appellee Attorney
State Treasurer	Outstanding Journalist
Attorney General	Outstanding Speaker
Public Utilities Commission (3)	Outstanding Citizen
Commissioner of School/Public Land	Highest Exam Score
President of Citizens Forum	Girls Nation (2)
VP of Citizens Forum	State party Chairperson (2)
Best Circuit Court Judge	Keynote Speaker (2)
State Party Chairperson – Nationalist	Supreme Court Justices (6)
State Party Chairperson – Federalist	Outstanding Forensics Investigator

Other scholarships offered:

- Augustana will offer one \$500 Scholarship. Recipient will be selected by Augustana
- South Dakota School of Mines & Technology will offer one \$750 scholarship. (Recipient will be selected by SDSM&T)
- Samsung Scholarship
- Bonnie Slade Memorial Scholarship
- Travis Memorial Scholarship (Journalism City)
- USD Farber Fund Scholarships—\$500 (Governor and Lieutenant Governor who attend USD and major in Political Science)

Girls State Officers and Honors 1947—2009

GIRLS STATE GOVERNORS

- 1947—Mary Ann Chaloupka, Milbank, Federalist
1948—Jean Tracy, Pollock, Nationalist
1949—Jane Gilkerson, Brookings, Federalist
1950—Kathleen Kalkbrenner, Rapid City, Nationalist
1951—Ilene Adamski, Sturgis, Federalist
1952—Nancy Dewhirst, Aberdeen, Nationalist
1953—Judy Andre, Vermillion, Federalist
1954—Dixie Collins, Watertown, Nationalist
1955—Nancy Betts, Huron, Federalist
1956—Mary Kay Yaggie, Yankton, Federalist
1957—Tamara Ullyot, Clark, Federalist
1958—Patricia Wirth, Vermillion, Nationalist
1959—Barbara Skie, Lennox, Nationalist
1960—Julie Mickelson, Aberdeen, Nationalist
1961—Nancy Erickson, Huron, Nationalist
1962—Virginia Dixon, Aberdeen, Nationalist
1963—Sara Gentry, Rapid City, Nationalist
1964—Janet Anderson, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1965—Jeanne Zehnpfennig, Parkston, Nationalist
1966—Peggy McBrayer, Ethan, Federalist
1967—Susan Gillis, Mitchell, Nationalist
1968—Mary Wilcox, Pierre, Federalist
1969—Marilee Johnson, Pierre, Federalist
1970—Renee Wicks, Rapid City, Federalist
1971—Karen Dahle, Watertown, Federalist
1972—Mary Jo Andersen, Milbank, Nationalist
1973—Leslye Orr, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1974—Gemma Lockhart, Rapid City, Federalist
1975—Rita Fischer, Wall, Federalist
1976—Amy Sieler, Eureka, Nationalist
1977—Josette Boesch, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1978—Jackie Meyer, Tripp, Nationalist
1979—Solveig Olsen, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1980—Kara Denholm, Rapid City, Nationalist
1981—Anne Chiang, Rapid City, Federalist
1982—Mary Wegner, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1983—Julie Billion, Sioux Falls, Nationalist
1984—Heather Miller, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1985—Tammi Long, Rapid City, Federalist
1986—Amy Nelson, Milbank, Federalist
1987—Sarah Mannes, Yankton, Federalist
1988—Stephanie Herseth, Groton, Nationalist
1989—Jennifer Tschetter, Brookings, Nationalist
1990—Kerry Zihlman, Huron, Nationalist
1991—Mary Jo Edeburn, Brookings, Nationalist
1992—Kari Sorenson, Sioux Falls, Nationalist
1993—Jackie Tucker, Ellsworth AFB, Nationalist
1994—Emily Firman, Flandreau, Nationalist
1995—Amanda Pritchard, Faulkton, Federalist
1996—Kristen Knudson, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1997—Karen Hart, Rapid City, Nationalist
1998—Joy Freed, Piedmont, Federalist
1999—Kate Monson, Beresford, Nationalist
2000—Betsy Hart, Rapid City, Federalist
2001—Kendra Dwight, Rapid City, Nationalist
2002—Krista Jankowski, Sioux Falls, Federalist
2003—Tara Trask, Wall, Nationalist
2004—Amber Stern, Freeman, Nationalist
2005—Maggie Van Bocken, Sioux Falls, Federalist
2006—Janessa Nickell, Sioux Falls, Federalist
2007—Lauren Beadnell, Watertown, Nationalist
2008—Whitney Jencks, Arlington, Nationalist
2009—Murphy Dods, Sioux Falls, Federalist

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

- 1947—Darlene Betten, Redfield, Federalist
1948—Ramona Daly, Claremont, Federalist
1949—Helen Hyde, Pierre, Federalist
1950—Lavon Mickelson, Pierre, Federalist
1951—Donna Dennis, Sioux Falls, Nationalist
1952—Audrey Wilburn, Rapid City, Federalist
1953—Marge Rogers, Yankton, Nationalist
1954—Barbara Reiman, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1955—Marcia Williams, Belle Fourche, Federalist
1956—Faye Stalley, Pierre, Federalist
1957—Meredith Auld, Yankton, Federalist
1958—Jean Sorteberg, Canton, Federalist
1959—Nancy Waggoner, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1960—Janet Anderson, Clear Lake, Nationalist
1961—Martha Givando, Rapid City, Nationalist
1962—Linda McNenney, Sturgis, Federalist
1963—Lori Long, Aberdeen, Nationalist
1964—Cheryl Sidlo, Sioux Falls, Nationalist
1965—Gail Hafner, Newell, Nationalist
1966—Jan Snediger, Rapid City, Nationalist
1967—Mary Ann Goode, Rapid City, Nationalist
1968—Sandra Lynam, Yankton, Federalist
1969—Debbie Hansen, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1970—Kathleen Krambeck, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1971—Mary Johnson, Yankton, Nationalist
1972—Nancy Gaddis, Sioux Falls, Nationalist
1973—Sheri Brown, Tyndall, Federalist
1974—Sue Hanson, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1975—Linette Assid, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1976—Rochelle Wooley, Pierre, Nationalist
1977—Treena Christner, Lennox, Federalist
1978—Mara Larson, Clark, Nationalist
1979—Karen Strain, Rapid City, Federalist
1980—Karen Harrison, Rapid City, Nationalist
1981—Lisa Knust, Chamberlain, Federalist
1982—Hidi Batz, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1983—Patty Hanten, Watertown, Nationalist
1984—Linee Mikolash, Tyndall, Federalist
1985—Margaret Billion, Sioux Falls, Federalist
1986—Katanna Conley, Rapid City, Federalist
1987—Jami Wendland, Milbank, Federalist
1988—Jodi Waterfall, Milbank, Nationalist
1989—Wendy Scheel, Alpena, Nationalist
1990—Kris Mertens, Aberdeen, Nationalist
1991—Chris Desnoyers, Clark, Nationalist
1992—Billie Jo Wood, Milbank, Nationalist
1993—Heidi Engels, Henry, Nationalist
1994—Amber Hofer, Brookings, Nationalist
1995—Kim Jeffers, Mitchell, Federalist
1996—Betsy Valness, Pierre, Federalist
1997—Kari Hammer, Milbank, Nationalist
1998—Carmyn Egge, Watertown, Federalist
1999—Amanda Ohm, Brookings, Nationalist
2000—Siri Mielke, Hartford, Federalist
2001—Justina Bauer, Rapid City, Nationalist
2002—Micalann Sharp, Watertown, Federalist
2003—Angela Terry, Black Hawk, Nationalist
2004—Miranda Rensch, Sioux Falls, Nationalist
2005—Sarah Heilman, Aberdeen, Federalist
2006—Molly Overskei, Federalist
2007—Ana Schweer, Watertown, Nationalist
2008—Shanon Skillman, Vermillion, Nationalist
2009—Elizabeth Bunkers, Sioux Falls, Federalist

OUTSTANDING CITIZENS

- 1947—Margaret Naughton, Sioux Falls
1948—Patsy Spain, Rapid City
1949—Orpha Fahrenwald, Conde
1950—Joanne Burges, Milbank
1951—Jean Rozendahl, Aberdeen
1952—Sherill Price, Custer
1953—Constance Sikkink, Watertown
1954—Cheryl Pashby, Pierre
1955—Ellen Hasse, Aberdeen
1956—Ann Bartholomew, Canton
1957—Judith Baumann, Yankton
1958—Bonnie Baldwin, Mitchell
1959—DeAnna Hart, Rapid City
1960—Gretchen Odney, Sioux Falls
1961—Betsy Jordan, Sioux Falls
1962—Linda Boettger, Chamberlain
1963—Kandace Kruse, DeSmet
1964—Mary Timmons, Mitchell
1965—Carla Anderson, Clark
1966—Janice Pfeiffer, Freeman
1967—Nikki Heidepriem, Miller
1968—Sandra Lynam, Yankton
1969—Barbara Fiala, Mitchell
1970—Martha Beach, Huron
1971—Julie Dreyer, Winner
1972—Mary Gunderson, Irene
1973—Melanie Rigney, Sioux Falls
1974—Ruth Golden, Sioux Falls
1975—Julie Goon, Sioux Falls
1976—Cheryl Voelzke, Brookings
1977—Liz Hanson, Sioux Falls
1978—Dawn Peterson, Huron
1979—Margaret Farrell, Hot Springs
1980—Shannon Ackerson, Columbia
1981—Mary Beth Belitz, Ethan
1982—Melanie Shausha, Britton
1983—Jana Zieser, Tyndall
1984—Liz Wilson, Watertown
1985—Shannon Casey, Rapid City
1986—Mary Kathryn McFarland, Watertown
1987—Laura Beasley, Mitchell
1988—Erin Cihak, Yankton
1989—Jennifer Dice, Mitchell
1990—Jacqueline D'Souza, Aberdeen
1991—Chris Desnoyers, Clark
1992—Cyndi Wilson, Mitchell
1993—Angela Hatton, Brookings
1994—Cassie Collingnon, Yankton
1995—Jennifer Brown, Sioux Falls
1996—Rachel Quam, Huron
1997—Amanda Gage, Aberdeen
1998—Megan Sikkink, Aberdeen
1999—Lindsey Rieck, Warner
2000—Meghan Lyons, Brookings
2001—Elizabeth Wilts, Brandon
2002—Jane Tschetter, Brookings
2003—Amy Weber, Chamberlain
2004—Gina Holte, Aberdeen
2005—Haley Vellina, Sioux Falls
2006—Cassandra Munger, Erwin
2007—Dru Daniels, Vermillion
2008—Bethany Gross, Sioux Falls
2009—Samantha Luze, Egan

OUTSTANDING JOURNALISTS

- 1952—Mary Goldsmith, Erwin
1953—Ferne Carey, Scotland
1954—Billie Jenson, Faulkton
1955—Mary Ellen Sanders, Sioux Falls
1956—Mary Burges, Milbank
1957—Judith Bergeson, Canton
1958—Shirley Berg, Baltic
1959—Dorothy Boehmer, Alexandria
1960—Barbara Roesler, Deadwood
1961—Judy Tausta, Lead
1962—Shirley Lea, Rapid City
1963—Darlene Opp, Leola
1964—Peggy Lamont, Aberdeen
1965—Judy Hauck, Lead
1966—DeLaine Katus, McIntosh
1967—Diane Wieezorek, Mt. Vernon
1968—Linda Meehan, Madison
1969—Sandra Vamberg, Corsica
1970—Diane Bruner, Geddes
1971—Nancy Noteboom, Corsica
1972—Paulette Haupt, Eureka
1973—Susan Jones, Britton
1974—Janelle Krause, Wessington
1975—Rose Schumacher, Lead
1976—Kari Rinas, Sisseton
1977—Rammy Hohweiler, Chester
1978—Chris Larson, Watertown
1979—Stacey Bartholomew, Faulkton
1980—Lynn Naber, Polo
1981—Jacque Pokorney, Yankton
1982—Connie Meland, Philip
1983—Jennifer Smith, Mitchell
1984—Kate Manning, Vermillion
1985—Lisa Nelson, Sioux Falls
1986—Casey Ediger, Lead
1987—Amy Greime, Brookings
1988—Tiffany Nelson, Brookings
1989—Jennifer Koolman, Elk Point
1990—Nancy Mitchell, Mitchell
1991—Amber Gravatt, Rapid City
1992—Christea Evers, Spearfish
1993—Lisa Martin, Erwin
1994—Jennifer Larsen, Brookings
1995—Marwa Hassoun, Brookings
1996—Allison Keal, Brookings
1997—Dawn Schipper, Sioux Falls
1998—Kara Christensen, Hot Springs
1999—Megan DesCamps, Aberdeen
2000—Wendy McBrayer, Parkston
2001—Kristen Strissel, Rapid City
2002—Tarah Jahnig, Watertown
2003—Jenna Gerhold, Castlewood
2004—Samantha Goettsch, Sioux Falls
2005—Allison Struck, Yankton
2006—Jessica Kokesch, Yankton
2007—Kylie Gross, Yankton
2008—Madelyn Essig, Mitchell
2009—Brianna Willcockson, Yankton

GIRLS NATION REPRESENTATIVES

- 1947—Joan Wells, Webster;
Ruth Kempter, Pierre
- 1948—Patsy Spain, Rapid City;
Sylvia Bacon, Watertown
- 1949—Harriet Parsons, Redfield,
Mary Mumford, Howard
- 1950—Jeanine Findley, Sioux Falls;
Penny Wipf, Aberdeen
- 1951—Lois Miller, Cresbard;
Trudy Aker, Sioux Falls
- 1952—Joan Vellenga, Sisseton;
Joan Hatch, Waubay
- 1953—Marge Rogers, Yankton;
Patsy Schroeder, Mitchell
- 1954—Jane Dahl, Vermillion;
Krestie Lee, Aberdeen
- 1955—Virginia Werth, Aberdeen;
Dona Ferguson, Rapid City
- 1956—Helen Herold, Brookings;
Cathie Mitchell, Sturgis
- 1957—Meredith Auld, Yankton;
Lois Miner, Watertown
- 1958—Susan Davenport, Milbank;
Jean Sorteberg, Canton
- 1959—Jeanette Stevens, Watertown;
Nancy Waggoner, Sioux Falls
- 1960—Barbara Schwenk, Rapid City;
Heather Paterson, Watertown
- 1961—Debbie Arneson, Sioux Falls;
Mary Strand, Madlson
- 1962—Judy Came, Huron
Mary Spencer, Newell
- 1963—Nancy Tschetter, Arlington;
Barbara Grier, Vermillion
- 1964—Mary Weatherill, Yankton;
Janet Ramsey, Rapid City
- 1965—Karen Bucks, Doland;
Grace Nye, Watertown
- 1966—Karen Lerdal, Pierre;
Betty Creighton, Sioux Falls
- 1967—Susan Halse, Miller;
Laura Ward, Yankton
- 1968—Joanne Hanson, Doland;
Carol Youngberg, Newell
- 1969—Mary Ruth Franzen, Britton;
Gail Perry, EAFB
- 1970—Diane Kettering, Brentford;
Kathleen Krambeck, Sioux Falls
- 1971—Kris Carmody, Sloux Falls
Elizabeth Raabe, Rapid City
- 1972—Brenda Villa, AFB, Rapid City;
Jolene Uhre, Letcher
- 1973—Bonnie Lee Haines, White Lake;
Rebecca Sue Schmeiding, Brookings
- 1974—Kelli Hanley, Sioux Falls;
Kathy Peden, Brookings
- 1975—Tamara Voelzke, Brookings;
Gretchen Morrow, Armour
- 1976—Meg Titze, Watertown;
Susan Kulm, Leola;
Sheila Gottsleben, Lake Preston
- 1977—Bridget Corrigan, Yankton;
Tami Stradinger, Spearfish
- 1978—Mara Larson, Clark;
Shelly London, Chamberlain
- 1979—Annette Vollan, Hartford;
Nancy McLelland, Rapid City
- 1980—Julie Anderson, Sioux Falls;
Kelly Ruland, Wall
- 1981—Tonia Knudtson, Rapid City;
Libby Sievert, Huron
- 1982—Stacy Hughes, Sturgis;
Kyle Brunkow, Brandon
- 1983—Patty Hanten, Watertown;
Angie Forister, Yankton
- 1984—Marnie Gunn, Sioux Falls;
Cassi Kuck, Pierre
- 1985—Ann Schloffman, Mitchell;
Stephanie Musegades, Rapid City
- 1986—Mary Hagen, Aberdeen;
Deborah Jasmer, Leola
- 1987—Erin Hogan, Brookings;
Billie Elliot, Miller
- 1988—Wendalynn Glynn, Sisseton;
Melissa Header, Rapid City
- 1989—Belinda Holst, Chancellor;
Darci McNulty, Mobridge
- 1990—Judy Martin, Lemmon;
Tricia Schwartz, Chamberlain
- 1991—Molly Hogan, Brookings;
Mindy Glover, Yankton
- 1992—Tekali Arnold, AFB, Rapid City;
Victoria Dubbelde, Garretson
- 1993—Terra Brown, Sioux Falls;
Girls Nation President**
Susan Happel, Garretson
- 1994—Amber Hofer, Brookings;
Laura Atyeo, Clear Lake
- 1995—Amanda Eckoff Sioux Falls;
Kim Juffers, Mitchell
- 1996—Angela Aman Yankton;
Nicole Hammond, Brookings
- 1997—Megan Dredla, Yankton;
Casey Timm, Sioux Falls
- 1998—Carmyn Egge, Watertown;
Elise McGill, Beresford
- 1999—Cara Delzer, Estelline;
Abby Javurek, Pierre
- 2000—Nancy Kneip, Sioux Falls;
Aubrey Fiebelkorn, Watertown
- 2001—Elizabeth Overmoe, Watertown;
Mollie Gabrys, Clear Lake
- 2002—Victoria Zoellner, Sioux Falls;
Elizabeth Mehlbrech, Salem
- 2003—Jenna Krause, Watertown;
Rachel Lewis, Groton
- 2004—Chelsea Tobin, Pierpont;
Candace Steiger, Watertown
- 2005—Erin Williams, Sioux Falls
Emily Tschetter, Brookings
- 2006—Josephine Kabambi, Yankton
Jayme Brunner, Belle Fourche
- 2007—Kristin Lentz, Milbank
Joanna Frisch, Sioux Falls
- 2008—Lyndsea Warkenthien, Huron
Courtney Carmichael, Rapid City
- 2009—Amanda Schackow, Lemmon
Jody Hoiten, Salem

OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS

1953—Joyce Tornberg, Beresford
1954—Eleanor Stonefelt, Lead
1955—Carolyn Bird, Gregory
1956—Shirley Gustafson, Clear Lake
1957—Mary Craig, Spearfish
1958—Joyce De Groot, Sioux Falls
1959—Merilyn Breslow, Sioux Falls
1960—Caroline Ladner, Eureka
1961—Martha Givando, Rapid City
1962—Jane Hyldahl, Huron
1963—Mary Stahmann, Sioux Falls
1964—Karen Meyers, Fort Pierre
1965—Judy Groenveld, Madison
1966—Jan Leite, Volga
1967—Alma Lake, Doland
1969—Deanna Moothart, Sturgis
1970—Christine Roberts, Pierre
1971—Sue Peterson, Sioux Falls
1972—Barbara Bell, DeSmet

1973—Ann Goltz, Beresford
1974—Patricia Sheehan, Sioux Falls
1975—Leesa McNeil, Aberdeen
1976—Elise Lussier, Pickstown
1977—Jean Jurek, Watertown
1978—Karen Vikesland, Aberdeen
1979—Lynn Modika, Sioux Falls
1980—Virginia Skow, Gayville
1981—Sharon Bradley, Redfield
1982—Mariam Jorgenson, Vermillion
1983—Catherine Sercl, Sioux Falls
1984—Melanie Grafing, Trent
1985—Cristin McKeever, Pierre
1986—Rebecca Johnson, Madison
1987—Kristin Johnson, Sioux Falls
1988—Julie Ring, Brookings
1989—Jana Beddow, Mitchell
1990—Alison Haugo, Sioux Falls
1991—Joan Urbaniak, Aberdeen

1992—Kristie Scheel, Alpena
1993—Jennifer Fan, Rapid City
1994—Sara Thalacker, Rapid City
1995—Ann Fishback, Brookings
1996—Marie Tornberg, Beresford
1997—Jessica Yarnall, Sioux Falls
1998—Libby Hill, Beresford
1999—Danielle Buttke, Corona
2000—Alana Hedlund, Rapid City
2001—Grace Mlady, Mitchell
2002—Varsha Ramakrishnan, Burbank
2003—Evie Johnson, Watertown
2004—Sade Nichols, Rapid City
2005—Kealy Bultena, Lennox
2006—Danielle Powell, Spearfish
2007—Maria Skoglund, Canova
2008—Teresa Johnson, Sioux Falls
2009—Tiffany Newman, Faulkton

HIGHEST GRADE IN COMPREHENSIVE TEST

1959—Janice Wunder, Bison
1960—Gwenda Lou Winter, Egan
1961—Marjorie Gustafson, Britton
1962—Marion Fiedler, Java
1963—Evelyn Early, Sioux Falls
1964—Diane Sougestad, Fulton
1965—Tie: Linda Njos, Dupree
Barbara Wilkinson, DeSmet
1966—Donna Crane, Gettysburg
1967—Wendy Butler, Sioux Falls
Christine Pharris, Winner
1968—Helen Skeimo, Brookings
1969—Sallie Jo Husband, Highmore
1970—Betty DeBerg, Hazel
1971—Corrine Hoven, Bowdle
1972—Arlene Davis, Estelline
1973—Tie: Marecarroll Kueter, Humbolt
Susan Duffey, Yankton
1974—Tie: Kristi Weiland, Canistota
Julie Neugebauer, Ethan
1975—Tie: Tracy Reese, Huron
Deb Drumm, Watertown
Kay Cee Hodson, Martin
Karon Bresser, Madison
Cindy Teupel, Lead

1976—Julie Kjerstad, Wall
1977—Barbara Evenson, Rapid City
Cindy Sehr, Sioux Falls
1978—Shelly London, Chamberlain
1979—Carla Hangemeyer, Lennox
1980—Tie: Shelly Widman, Mitchell
Mary Stehley, Hecla
1981—Lorna Berkeland, Willow Lake
1982—Pam Griesbach, Springfield
1983—Cheryle Wiedmeier, Menno
1984—Amy Kim, Brookings
1985—Francene VanSambeck, Milbank
1986—Katharina Wymar, Vermillion
1987—Tie: Kimberly Rogness, Alcester
Sheila Woodward, Hurley
Rosemary Pesall, Watertown
1988—Gwen Stickney, Elk Point
1989—Teresa Mesman, Springfield
1990—Lisa Wieseler, Orient
Wendy Stroh, Selby
1991—Eleanor Wolf, Java
1992—Carey Miller, Plankinton
1993—Kimberly Neville, Madison
1994—Chandy Davis, Belle Fourche
Wendy Stevens, Belle Fourche

1995—Kate Koenig, Custer
1996—Kristin Horton, Wall
1997—Karen Hart, Rapid City
Jessica Yarnall, Sioux Falls
1998—Tara Ammann, Wilmot
Emily Robinson, Sioux Falls
1999—Monica Olsen, Dupree
2000—Darla Pfaff, Isabel
Heather Anderson, Roscoe
Emily Kerr, Highmore
Katie Finnegan, Sioux Falls
2002—Amanda Hofer, Freeman
2003—Amanda Grantz, Rapid City
2004—Alisha Kropuenske, Humboldt
2005—Erin Williams, Sioux Falls
2006—Tie: Kelley Sternhagen, Scotland
Melanie Zinter, Aberdeen
2007—Kristin Miner, Colome
2008—Allyson Burns, Rapid City
Alicia Enterman, Vermillion
2009—Allison McEldowney, Castlewood

BEST APPELLANT ATTORNEY

2004—Candace Steiger, Watertown
2005—Molly Green, Vermillion
Hannah Alsgaard, Yankton
2006—Jennifer Chase, Brookings
2007—Lisa Schmeichel, Salem
Michelle Sosa, Rapid City
2008—Alexandra Chase, McIntosh
2009—Megan Reimnitz, Mitchell

PRESIDING JUDGE, SUPREME COURT

2004—Katherine Davis, Sioux Falls
2005—Hannah Sorenson, Sioux Falls
2006—Josephine Kabambi, Yankton
2007—Nicole Latimer, Yankton
2008—Erin O'Connor, Sioux Falls
2009—Mallory Schulte, Yankton

PRESIDENT CITIZENS' FORUM

2004—Donna Knutson, Volga
2005—Jami Buttke, Corona
2006—Danielle Powell, Spearfish
2007—Laura Foiles, Brookings
2008—April Knutson, Volga
2009—Kailey Smith, Marvin

SPECIAL AWARDS

SAMSUNG SCHOLARSHIP

2004—Alisha Kropuenske, Humboldt
2005—Kelsha Hannsen, Emery
2006—Caitlyn Ingle, Harrold
2007—Rebecca Schieffer, Parkston
2008—Tanya Ann Baldwin, Milbank
2009—Tamara Reisch, Howard

BONNIE SLADE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

2005—Sherry Werkmeister, Armour
2006—Shanda Preble, Rapid City
2007—Lorena Reichert, Rapid City
2008—Laura Hey, Sioux Falls
2009—Sheryl Koenig, Fairfax

TRAVIS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

2004—Lindsey Davies, Sioux Falls
2005—Sarah Reinecke, Sioux Falls
2006—Nichole Pribbenow, Castlewood
2007—Mikayla Barondeau, Frederick
2008—Ellen Reinecke, Sioux Falls
2009—Anna Burleson, Watertown

HERE'S TO GIRLS STATE

INTRO.

VERSE

Words and Music by
HAROLDENE ANNE HEEREN

1. Raise your voices raise them high
2. Of our leaders we will learn

Sing to Girls' State and here's why,
'Cause some-day 'twill be our turn

Look to Girls' State
To feel - fi - h our

and you'll find to - mor - rows lead - ers
ut - most plan: A last - ing peace for ev - 'ry man.

We are _____ the fu - ture build - ers _____ Build - ers

CHORUS

in a band. _____ And _____ we come from

State, - the best state in the land. -

Girls' _____ State, - the best state in the land. -

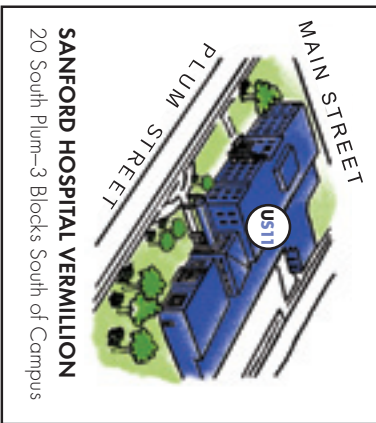
We _____ are up and com - ing, - pro - gress - ive

kind and strong _____ And _____ to our own Girls'

State we proud - ly sing our song. _____ song.



The University of South Dakota



ACADEMIC CENTERS

- UAK** Akeley-Lawrence Science Center
- UB** Beacom Hall
- UNM** Al Neuharth Media Center
- UAS** Arts & Sciences
- UCL** Churchill/Haines Labs
- UD** Dakota Hall
- UED** Delzell Education Center
- UE** East Hall
- ULS** School of law
- UMS** Lee Med/Sanford School of Medicine
- UMT** McKusick Technology Center/Continuing Education
- UNB** Nalaboom Hall
- UOM** Old Main
- UPL** Pardee Laboratory
- UP** Paterson Hall
- USD** South Dakota Union
- UCE** Temporary Administrative/Classrooms
- UFA** Warren M. Lee Center for the Fine Arts

MISCELLANEOUS

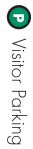
- USR** Center for Disabilities
- UDC** Donforth Chapel
- UDV** Davidson Building
- UM4** Nygaard Field
- UM5** Recreational & Athletic Field
- UM6** Shakespeare Garden
- UVU** Vucurevich Children's Center

STUDENT & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

- UBC** Belbas Center
- UBH** Burr House
- UMC** Muenster University Center
- UDD** DakotaDome
- UFB** Farber House
- ULB** I.D. Weeks Library
- UJ** Julian Hall Offices
- UM** National Music Museum
- UNA** Native American Cultural Center
- UCH** Military Science/Cook House
- USL** Stagle Hall/Auditorium
- US11** Student Health (off campus)
- USM** W.H. Over Museum
- US13** Wagner Center

RESIDENCE HALLS

- UBR** Burgess
- UNT** Norton Hall
- UJA** Julian Hall
- UBK** Brookman Hall
- UBD** Beede
- UMI** Mickelson
- URI** Richardson
- UOL** Olson
- URD** Redwood Courts
- UCY** Cypress Courts
- UMH** Joseph M. McFadden Hall
- UCV** Coyote Village



Visitor Parking