



HANDBOOK

2011 - 2012

Acknowledgements

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Welcome!

Congratulations on being selected as a member of Kenosha County's Youth In Governance Program! As you start this exciting venture, you may have some questions and you may become curious or concerned about some issues throughout the year. This manual was designed to assist you on your journey in Youth In Governance.

What is Youth in Governance?

Friends and family will probably ask you to describe what Youth In Governance is all about. In case you might be unsure yourself about what exactly it is that you have signed up for or how best to explain it to others, the program could be summarized as:

"Youth In Governance (YIG) is a program that helps young people and government officials work together to make positive changes in Kenosha County. YIG members serve on one of seven Kenosha County Board committees where they have a voice in the decisions that affect them and their community."

History of the Kenosha County Youth in Governance Program

Data from a local Search Institute survey in 2006 documented that only 23 percent of youth perceive that their communities value youth and only 27 percent believe that youth are given useful roles in the community. These results were among the lowest of all the assets measured in the survey and were lower than similar assets measured at the national level.

Kenosha County and Kenosha County government value the youth of our community. In response to the lack of leadership opportunities for Kenosha County youth as reported in the 2006 Search Institute survey, the Kenosha County Extension Education Committee proposed that the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors develop a Youth In Governance program. It is thought that youth leadership development is critical in building civic capacity and long-term community sustainability in Kenosha County. Programs that teach useful skills and build the self-confidence of young people ensure capable, effective leaders for the next generation.

The timeline to develop the program was as follows:

❖ **January 2006**

Kenosha County Healthy Community Healthy Youth Committee member, Jon Tetting, approached Kenosha County Supervisor Mark Molinaro and began a conversation about putting youth on the Kenosha County Board. Inspired by the possibilities, Supervisor Molinaro quickly became committed to the idea.

❖ **April 2006**

Appointed to the Extension Education Committee, Supervisor Molinaro requested that the topic of youth in governance be placed on all future meeting agendas for discussion.

❖ **September 2006**

The Kenosha County Extension Education committee hosted an exploratory meeting and invited youth, community members, school administrators and experts in the field to give input on youth serving on the Kenosha County Board. Facilitated by Community Development Educator, Annie Jones, this gathering provided a blueprint for the Kenosha County Youth in Governance program and laid the foundation for the planning committee.

The planning committee included: Abrianna Barca, Kathleen Barca, Kim Breunig, John de Montmollin, Patricia Demos, Connie Ferwerda, Ronald Johnson, Annie Jones, Richard Kessler, Megan Kroes, Janice Marrelli, Mark Molinaro, Tom Schnaubelt, Jon Tetting, Judge Mary Wagner, Tedi Winnett, and Kenn Yance

❖ **November 2006**

The planning committee invited members of the Waupaca County Youth In Governance program to share their insights and experience at a face-to face meeting. It was during this meeting that a youth member from Waupaca convinced the planning committee that it would be most beneficial for the youth to serve on Kenosha County Board Committees rather than on the Kenosha County Board. The reason she gave was that most discussions and decisions happen in committee meetings. The planning committee agreed and the focused switched from placing youth on the Kenosha County Board to placing youth on Kenosha County Board committees.

❖ **March 2007**

The Extension Education Committee partners with the Judiciary and Law Committee and the Administration Committee to introduce a Youth In Governance resolution to the Kenosha County Board. The Kenosha County Board approved Resolution #105.

❖ **September 2007**

After a nomination, application and interview process, Chairman Rose officially appoints eleven youth to six Kenosha County Board Committees.

❖ **March 2008**

Youth in governance members participate in a reflection session and discuss ways in which the program can be improved.

❖ **May 2008**

Kenosha County Board Chairman Clark appoints 18 youth to all nine Kenosha County Board Committees.

❖ **June 2010**

Kenosha County Board Chairman Mark Molinaro appoints two youth to Joint Services bringing the total number of Youth in Governance Members to 20.

❖ **May 2011**

Due to a change in Kenosha County Board Ordinance 18, the number of Kenosha County Board Committees was reduced from nine to six. In turn, the number of youth serving on committees was changed to 14 including the two youth appointed to the Joint Services Committee.

Requirements to Serve

Per Kenosha County Board 2007 Resolution #105, the Youth In Governance program consists of no more than two youth members on a county board committee. Youth members will have a non-binding advisory vote on all committees.

The requirements to be appointed to the Kenosha County Youth In Governance include:

- Youth entering the program must be a high school sophomore or junior
- Youth must have a grade point average of 2.5 or greater on a 4.0 scale
- Youth must be a Kenosha County resident
- Youth must be able to attend monthly committee meetings
- Youth should attempt to attend additional committee meetings that are combined with other committees

Youth members will not be paid a stipend or mileage for attending meetings.

Term

Youth will serve a one-year term (May – May). There are no term limits, but returning members must meet all the program requirements in order to re-apply.

Application Process

Nomination forms will be sent to every public and private high school in Kenosha County. High schools will nominate as many students based on the requirements listed above. All youth who are nominated will receive an application. The application consists of basic contact information, school, GPA, and short answer questions about their intended objectives for the Youth In Governance program and how the program will increase their civic awareness and leadership skills. The application will include a written recommendation.

The Kenosha County Planning, Development & Extension Education Committee will be responsible for selection of youth members which may include a face-to-face interview. The Planning, Development & Extension Education Committee will then recommend youth members to the Kenosha County Board Chairman for official appointment to the Kenosha County Youth In Governance program.

Your Role

Your role is to simply represent the youth of Kenosha County on the committee you have been assigned to. This is no small task, as there are over 48,800 people under the age of 18 who live in Kenosha County. So how can you be effective in your role as a representative? Here are a few simple suggestions:

- Attend meetings on a regular basis
- Stay up to date on important issues facing Kenosha County
- Make sure that you seek input of other young people

Other things to keep in mind come from youth who have served in similar roles from around the country. Here are their tips taken from the book: *Youth on Boards*

Tips for Youth Leaders from Youth Leaders

These 13 tips are helpful to young people who serve on boards or other governing bodies with adults. They were developed by young people who have been in these positions and know the pressures involved. (Source: 15 Points: Successfully Involving Youth in Decision-Making)

1. *You belong in leadership*

You might feel inexperienced at first, or you may think that the adults don't want to hear what you have to say. Remember that your opinions are key to the work the group is doing. As a young person, you have a right and responsibility to be there. Young people are part of their communities, and organizations need to hear from them.

2. *Find allies*

Find people on the staff and the governing bodies who seem to take young people seriously. Sit next to them at meetings, have lunch with them, or talk to them during breaks. When you forget that your role in the group is important, they can help remind you.

3. *Ask questions*

If you don't understand something, make sure to ask someone. Your questions are important. You need to understand what's going on, and it won't help anyone if you sit quietly without understanding certain discussions. There will be times

when you will feel shy or not interested in what's going on. No matter how you're feeling, it's important to ask questions so you can stay involved.

4. *Build a support base for yourself*

Find three young friends who are interested in what you're doing with the group. Talk to them openly about what frustrates you, excites you, or bores you about your work. Choose good listeners who can help you think things through and get some of your feelings out.

5. *Get the word out about your leadership*

You have a responsibility to get the word out about the importance of youth leadership to as many young people as possible. It's not just about serving on your board or committee. It's about giving other young people information they can use to take charge. If you're on a foundation board, or any kind of board where you can influence grant policies, encourage the board to fund those organizations that have young people in their governance structures.

6. *Know that you are not alone*

There are many young people out there on boards, advisory boards, student councils, etc., working to make a difference in how things are done. You may sometimes feel that the work of your group isn't important. Connecting with other youth leaders can help remind you that there is a youth voice movement going on and you're part of it.

7. *If you're feeling bored, take responsibility for making the work interesting*

Learn the language of the board or of the organization (e.g., acronyms and jargon). Ask the questions you need to ask. Say at least two things at every meeting, so you always stay engaged in what's going on. If you feel that meetings need to be jazzed up, suggest something different to do, like brainstorming or small group activities. Chances are other people will also be more engaged if meetings are more interactive.

8. *If you don't like how something is going, change it*

You are a member of the group. If you don't think the agenda is interactive enough or you don't like your committee assignment, speak up and work with people to make changes. This may not be easy. You may have to talk it through with people a few times to win them over.

9. *Don't get discouraged*

If it feels like people aren't listening or are disrespectful, keep trying. Change usually takes time. Take notice when adults do listen and try to understand your thoughts. If you feel like someone is talking down to you, don't be quiet about it. Bring it up. The group needs to deal with the issue.

10. *Go to all meetings*

Find out the dates and write them all down in your calendar. Be prepared for meetings. Read the materials and learn about how things work. Refer to the County Board website for information regarding committee agendas and minutes. The website is: <http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/cb/>. Links to Minutes and Agendas are on the bottom right.

11. *Take on leadership*

Get involved in the work that happens outside of committee meetings, and make your presence known.

12. *Relax, have fun, and be yourself*

If you are someone who tells a lot of jokes, then tell jokes. You are a member of the governing body, and you should show who you really are. Think of the other people in the group as your peers.

13. *Appreciate adult allies*

Recognize that adults are trying their best, even if things aren't going well. Resist the temptation to criticize.

Youth In Governance Policies

Approved by Extension Education Committee March 2008:

1. Youth participation by grade:

Youth must be in 10th or 11th grade at the time of the application/appointment.

2. Non-attending youth participants:

Mentors should contact the Planning, Development & Extension Education Committee chairperson regarding any attendance concerns of youth committee members.

3. Screening applications:

Kenosha County UW-Extension staff will review applications and select approximately 25 youth to be interviewed by the Planning, Development & Extension Education Committee.

4. Youth representation:

In an effort to strive for representation of the entire county youth population, selection of youth will be based upon equal opportunity.

5. Attendance:

Any YIG member not attending at least 50% of their committee meetings by November will be asked to step down and an alternate will take their place on the committee. *(Approved by EEC March 3, 2010)*

Operating Guidelines

Time Period:

- Youth will serve on county board committees from May-May each year.

Attendance:

- Youth are expected to attend all committee meetings. If they are unable to attend a meeting they should contact their mentor and/or the chairperson of the committee.
- If youth develop a pattern of missing meetings, the mentor and/or chairperson of the committee should contact the Chair of the Planning, Development & Extension Education Committee for further consideration.

Communications:

- Youth should receive **all** communications sent to committee members. If a meeting is cancelled or location changed – remember to contact youth members.

Meetings:

- Youth are permitted to vote on all motions made at committee meetings. **On roll call votes** their vote should be taken before county board members vote (this is done to avoid any unintended influence by adult members). The youth vote is recorded in the minutes for the record.
- Youth are permitted to participate in a closed session subject to the majority vote of the committee. (*Kenosha County Board Resolution No. 16- June 17, 2008*). YIG youth have signed confidentiality agreements to instruct them on the meaning of confidentiality.

Options for committees:

- a) Allow youth to participate in all closed sessions
- b) Allow youth to participate in closed sessions on a case-by-case basis
- c) Exclude youth from all closed sessions

Professional Development:

- If youth choose to attend a conference and/or other meeting related to their role on a county board committee (i.e. Wisconsin Counties Association meeting), they will do so at their own expense and are required to adhere to UW-Extension Youth Development Program guidelines.

Understanding the Structure of Government

It might sound odd, but when it comes to the structure of our government, it might be easier to understand if you think of broccoli. You've seen it, I'm sure. You start with a big hunk of broccoli and notice that it looks like a tree. You break off a smaller chunk, and guess what? It still looks like a tree. No matter how small the pieces get, they still look like trees. Scientists and mathematicians call this phenomenon and others like it, "fractals".

Our system of government in the United States is somewhat similar. Like many other nations in the Western Hemisphere, we have a government structure known as a "federal system". This means that we have three levels of government: national, state, and local. Most other nations in the world have a "unitary system" (notice the root word "un" or "one") which, simply stated, means that they have one national form of government with a small degree of local control.

How is the federal system like broccoli? All three levels – national, state, and local – mirror one another. All three levels have separated powers in the following manner: a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch.

The Legislative Branch makes laws. At the national level, we have senators and members of the House of Representatives. Each state has two U.S. senators. Wisconsin's Senators are Herb Kohl and Ron Johnson. The number of members of the House of Representatives (frequently called congressmen) varies depending on the population of the state. Wisconsin currently has eight; Paul Ryan serves our district. The number of electoral votes each state has for presidential elections is determined by combining the number of senators and congressmen. Wisconsin, therefore, has 10 electoral votes.

The State also has its own legislative branch made up of state senators and state representatives (also referred to as the Wisconsin Assembly). The State Senator for our District, the 22nd, is Robert Wirth. Our local State Representatives are Peter Barca, John Steinbrink, and Samantha Kerkman for the 64th, 65th, and 66th Districts respectively. At the local level, the City Council (Aldermen) and Kenosha County Board of Supervisors are our Legislative Branch.

The Executive Branch "executes", or carries out, the laws that the Legislative Branch makes. At the national level we have President Barack Obama. Scott Walker, as our State Governor, carries out the laws of Wisconsin. Kenosha County is served by County Executive Jim Kreuser. Each municipality also has its own executive. For instance, the City of Kenosha is served by Mayor Keith Bosman. Towns are served by Chairmen and Supervisors and Villages are served by Presidents and Trustees.

Finally, the Judicial Branch makes sure that the laws themselves are fair and that they are carried out in a fair manner. The Supreme Court of the United States has nine Justices led by Chief Justice John Roberts, Jr. Wisconsin's Supreme Court has

seven justices led by Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson. Locally, we are served by the Second Judicial Circuit, District Two, out of Waukesha. In addition, the County also has judicial officers made up of eight Circuit Court Judges.

There are a few other things that everyone should know about our government. For instance, each branch has some control over the other branches. This is known as “checks and balances”, an example of how we limit the power of our politicians. We are also a representative democracy. That means that we elect representatives who make, carry out, and judge our laws for us. So you see, our branches of government can be easier to understand if you compare them to branches on little broccoli trees.

Understanding County Government

The origins of the word “county” go back to our roots in England. Kingdoms were ruled by Kings; Principalities by Princes; and Counties by Counts. In England, counties also became known as shires (like Yorkshire) and the chief law enforcer in a shire was called “reeve”. We now use the term “sheriff” or “shire reeve”.

Forty-eight states have governmental divisions called counties. Louisiana uses the term “parish” and Alaska uses “borough.” Texas has the most counties with 254 and Hawaii and Delaware have the least with 3 a piece. Wisconsin has 72.

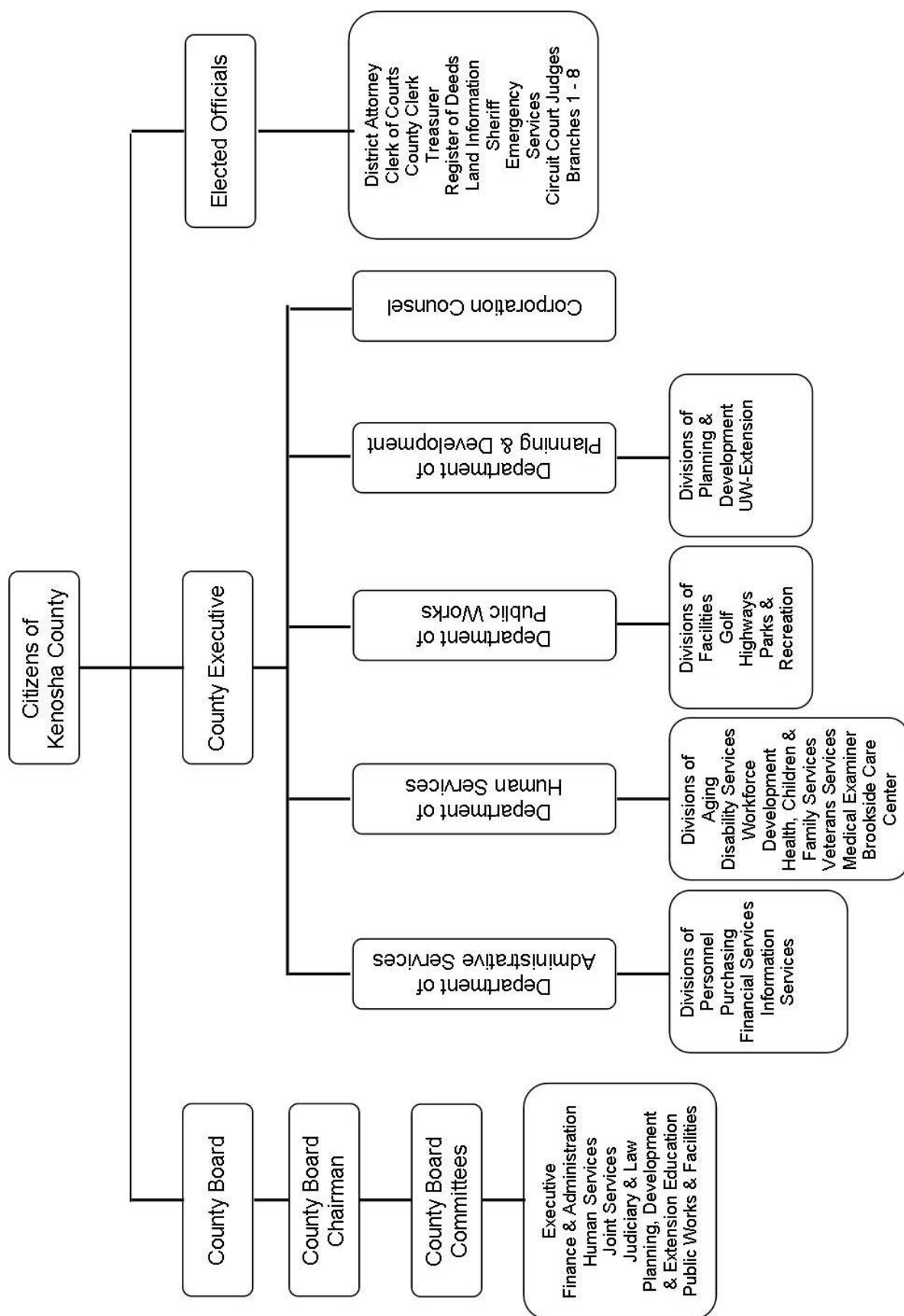
The first three counties in Wisconsin were created back in 1818 when we were still part of the Michigan Territory; they were called Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinack (whew, we don’t have that one anymore). Milwaukee County was created in 1834 and stretched all the way to the Illinois border. Kenosha County was founded in 1850 and celebrated its sesquicentennial in 2000.

Counties can be created at any time. Wisconsin’s newest is Menominee County which was founded in 1961 and there was recently some discussion about forming a new “Centennial County” in the Marshfield area. Some cities, Appleton for example, have their boundaries contained in more than one county.

The way county governments are structured sometimes depends on population. For example, the population of Kenosha County is about 150,000; that means that we fall into the 100,000 - 500,000 population category and our county can have as many as 39 supervisors. We currently have 28. To run for a seat on the county board you must be a citizen of the U.S. who is at least 18 years old and live in the county district in which you are running. Milwaukee is the only county in the state with a full time board of supervisors.

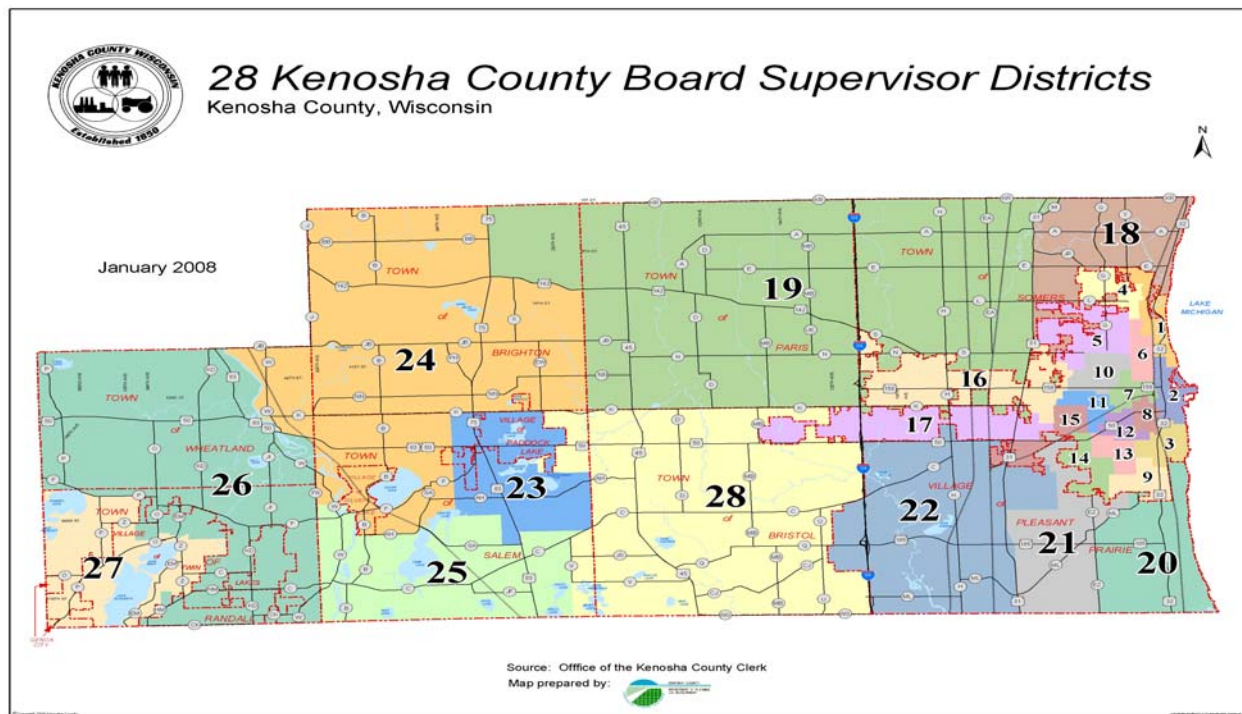
The only counties that must have a County Executive are those with populations over 500,000. In Wisconsin, that county is Milwaukee. However, other counties can opt to have a County Executive and eleven have chosen to do so. They are: Brown, Dane, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Portage, Racine, Winnebago and Waukesha. County Executives must meet the same basic qualifications as Supervisors do.

Counties have authority to do whatever their States say they can do. Here, counties must operate the human services system; handle roadwork for state roads; have a Sheriff’s Department; operate a jail; and handle zoning for un-incorporated areas - among other things. Each county is required to have a Sheriff, District Attorney, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, County Clerk, and Clerk of Circuit Court. They may also have a coroner, surveyor and UW-Extension program. Judges are also elected officials. Salaries are determined by the County Board.



Explanation of Kenosha County Board of Supervisors and Government

The Kenosha County Board of Supervisors consists of 28 members and is nonpartisan (meaning no political party affiliation is identified). Each is elected from a geographic district of about 5,300 people. Those districts are adjusted every ten years after the federal census is complete.



The Kenosha County Board of Supervisors is the legislative branch of the county government and operates under powers granted by the state legislature. Those powers are listed in Chapter 59 of the state statutes and include the authority to establish the annual county budget and set the property tax rate for county purposes. The Kenosha County Board creates county policy, approves expenditures and generally serves as the governing body of the county government.

The Kenosha County Board meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the County Board Chambers located on the third floor of the County Administration Building at 1010 – 56th Street in Kenosha.

The Kenosha County Board acts by resolutions or ordinances which are typically submitted by one of the committees. Those resolutions and ordinances are generally forwarded to the County Board for full consideration.

Kenosha County Board Committees

The following are very brief descriptions of each of the six Kenosha County Board Committees and Joint Services. It does not encompass the full scope of their tasks and work. If you have specific questions, ask your Committee Chair for a more in-depth description of the committee.

- ❖ **Administration & Finance** – Oversees matters related to personnel and all matters related to finances, purchasing, budgets, and taxes
- ❖ **Executive Committee** – This committee is comprised of the leadership (Committee Chairs) of all the other Kenosha County Board Committees
- ❖ **Human Services** – Oversees all matters relating to community health, aging services, Brookside Care Center, public welfare, child support and Department Human Services
- ❖ **Joint Services** ** – Oversees the operation of Joint Services which include the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, the Kenosha Police Department, Kenosha Fire Department and various other law enforcement and emergency services.
- ❖ **Judiciary & Law** – Oversight of all matters related to law enforcement, court system, Sheriff's Department, Office of Juvenile Intake, Emergency Services, Medical Examiner & District Attorney.
- ❖ **Planning, Development & Extension Education** – Addresses all matters related to land use planning, zoning, shore land and floodplain issues, subdivision control, sanitation and Department of Planning & Development. In addition, oversees matters relating to the University of Wisconsin-Extension office.
- ❖ **Public Works & Facilities** – Oversight of matters related to highways, roads, county occupied buildings, dams, parks, recreation, and Department of Public Works.

**Joint Services is not an official committee of the Kenosha County Board, but rather a committee with representation from both the City and County of Kenosha.

Frequently Asked Questions

What do I do if I can't attend a committee meeting?

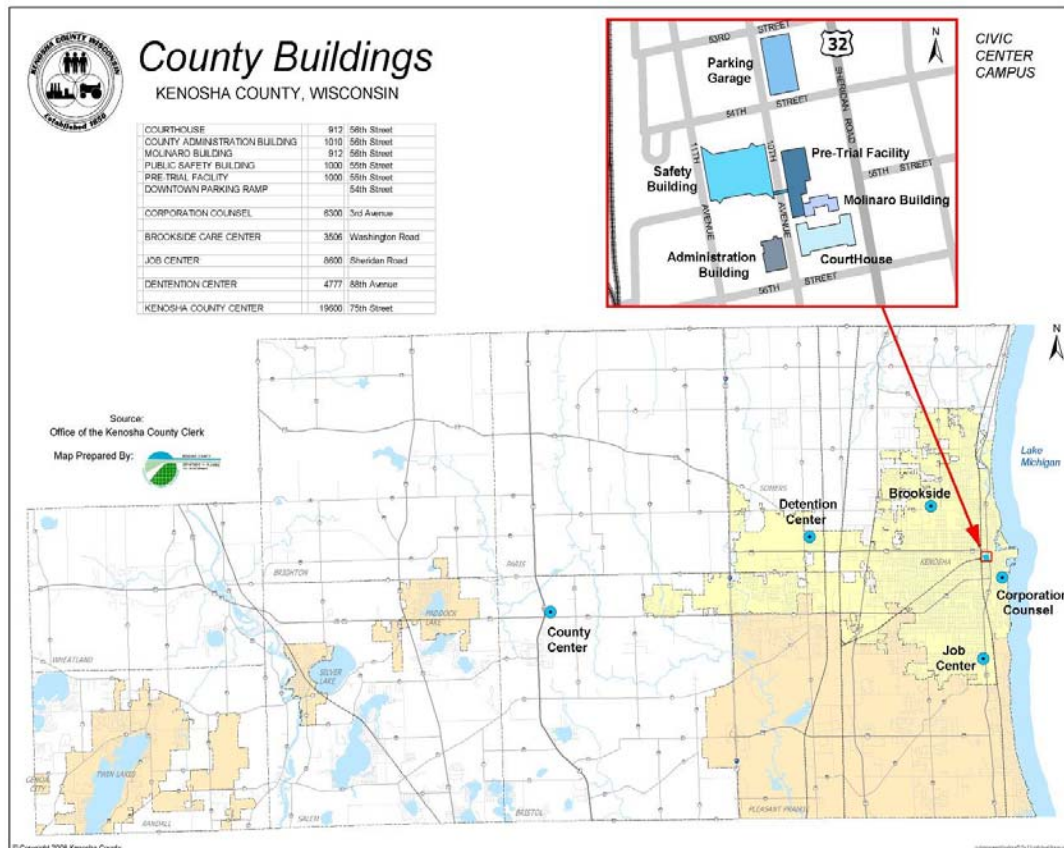
Youth are expected to attend all committee meetings. If a youth member is unable to attend a committee meeting they should contact their mentor and/or the chairperson of the committee.

As a youth representative, how many committee meetings may I miss?

Any YIG member not attending at least 50% of their committee meetings by November will be asked to step down and an alternate will take their place on the committee. *(Approved by EEC March 3, 2010)*

Where and when are my committee meetings held?

This is a difficult question to answer because each committee is unique. Typically committees meet at the same time and same location every meeting, but there are some committees that change meeting times and location based on the nature of the committee work. For specific details youth members should ask their mentor and/or committee chair. Below is a map of all County Buildings with an inset showing the Courthouse Complex.



Is there a dress code for committees?

Once again this is a difficult question to answer because each committee is unique. Please ask your mentor and/or committee chair for guidance in this area. As a general guideline, business casual is expected.

Do I really get to vote?

Youth are permitted to vote on all motions made at committee meetings. **On roll call votes**, youth members should vote before county board members vote (this is done to avoid any unintended influence by adult members). The youth vote is recorded in the minutes for the record but is a non-binding advisory vote per Kenosha County Board 2007 Resolution #105.

Explanation of Parliamentary Procedure

Parliamentary Procedure is one of the most effective means by which individuals can take orderly action as a group. It is an organized system where the smallest minority (even just one person) can be heard, while preserving the right of the majority to prevail. Parliamentary Procedure helps make meetings be easier, shorter, and more productive. One of the oldest and most popular set of rules in Parliamentary Procedure is Robert's Rules of Order. It is the set of rules used by most legislative bodies. The following information will help you to better understand the process of adhering to Robert's Rules of Order.

❖ ***Order of Business in Parliamentary Procedure***

1. Call to order
2. Roll call
3. Reading minutes
4. Approving minutes
5. Committee reports
6. Accepting the committee reports
7. Unfinished business
8. New business
9. Adjourn

❖ ***Steps in Making a Decision in Parliamentary Procedure***

1. Motion – A motion is a request that something be done or that something is the opinion or wish of the group. Only one motion should be placed before the group at one time. It is debatable and amendable. When making a motion, one should say “I move that...” instead of “I make a motion that...”
2. Second – Someone from the group must “second” the motion, or agree to the motion, so that it can be discussed.
3. Discussion – The motion “on the floor” is discussed by all members, addressing the pros and cons of the issue.
4. Re-state the motion – The chair re-states the motion before the group votes
5. Vote- The group votes by saying “aye” for yes/approval or “no” for disapproval

Basic Robert's Rules of Order Motions Chart

Based on Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (10th Edition). *(Developed by Annie Jones, Kenosha County UW-Extension Community Development Educator.)*

The motions below are intended to be a basic primer of commonly used motions. They are listed in order of common use – not in order of precedence. Some motions take precedence over other motions.

You Want:	You Say:	2nd?	Debate?	Amend?	Vote?
Bring business before assembly (a main motion)	I move that (or “to”)...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Modify the wording of a motion	I move to amend the motion by...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Lay aside temporarily	I move to lay the question on the table	Yes	No	No	Majority
Take matter from table	I move to take from the table ...	Yes	No	No	Majority
Kill main motion	I move that the motion be postponed indefinitely	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Refer to committee	I move to refer the motion to...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Limit or extend debate	I move that debate be limited to...	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
Take a break	I move to recess for...	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
Make assembly follow the agenda	I call for the orders of the day	No	No	No	None
Request more information	Point of information	No	No	No	None
Enforce rules	Point of Order	No	No	No	None
Demand a rising vote	Division	No	No	No	None
Close the meeting	I move to adjourn	Yes	No	No	Majority
Parliamentary law question	Parliamentary inquiry	No	No	No	None

Glossary of Parliamentary Procedure Terms

- ❖ *Adjourn* – to end the meeting
- ❖ *Chair* – the presiding officer
- ❖ *Address the chair* – to rise and say “Mr./Ms. Chair”
- ❖ *Quorum* – the number of members necessary to carry on business
- ❖ *Amend* – change or modify a motion
- ❖ *Minutes* – the record of report of each meeting’s work
- ❖ *Majority Vote* – the vote of more than half of the members
- ❖ *To Obtain the Floor* – receive from the chair the right to speak. No one speaks unless recognized by the chair

UW-Extension Contact Information

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact:

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Resources

Kenosha County Youth in Governance <http://kenosha.uwex.edu/4h/YIG.html>

Kenosha County Board <http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/cb/>

Kenosha County <http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/>

Activism 2000 Project <http://www.youthactivism.com>

Encourages young people to speak up about issues they care about.

Do Something <http://www.dosomething.org>

Through its BRICK Awards program, funds innovative projects started by community activists under the age of 30.

Global Youth Action Network <http://www.Youthlink.org> and
<http://www.TakingItGlobal.org>

They are working to create a more involved community of young people on-line to inspire, inform, and involve more young people in creating a better world.

Innovation Center for Community and Youth Development
<http://www.theinnovationcenter.org>

This organization unleashes the potential of youth, adults, organizations, and communities to engage together in creating a just and equitable society.

Resource Generation <http://www.resourcegeneration.org>

Provides resources, publications, and networks to help young people make positive and creative choices about their lives and their money.

Soundout.Org <http://www.soundout.org>

A national online resource center designed to promote meaningful student involvement in school change. They seek to encourage students and adults to work together positively, powerfully, and effectively in order to transform education together.

YouthBuild USA <http://www.youthbuild.org>

Encourages youth to take charge of their lives and gain skills that lead to economic independence, while helping rebuild their communities.

Youth Leadership Institute <http://www.yli.org>

A community-based institute that joins with young people to build communities that value, honor, and support youth. Offers a wide array of programs, all of which are grounded in a positive youth development philosophy.

Youth On Board <http://www.youthonboard.org>

Youth on Board prepares youth to be leaders and decision makers in their communities and strengthens relationships between youth and adults through publications, customized workshops, and technical assistance.

Youth Venture <http://www.youthventure.org/>

Dream it. Do it. Youth Venture helps young people 12-20 across the U.S. start new youth-led organizations that achieve a lasting benefit for their schools, neighborhoods and communities.

References

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Sazama, J. & Young, K. (2006). *15 Points: Successfully Involving Youth in Decision Making*, Fourth Edition. Somerville, MA: Youth on Board, 146-147.

The Innovation Center for Community and Youth Development, (2004). *Learning and Leading: A Tool Kit for Youth Development and Civic Activism*. Takoma Park, MD

Wisconsin Counties Association, (2004). *Wisconsin County Supervisor's Handbook*. Madison, WI

Appendix A

KENOSHA COUNTY BOARD SUPERVISORS 2010 - 2012



District 1
William Grady



District 2
Robert Zerban



District 3
Terry W. Rose



District 4
Michael J. Goebel



District 5
David E. Celebre



District 6
Edward Kubicki



District 7
Dayvin Hallmon



District 8
John Grulich



District 9
Jeffrey Gentz



District 10
David L. Arrington



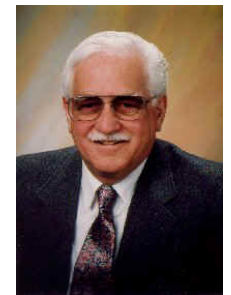
District 11
Ronald J. Frederick



District 12
Ronald L. Johnson



District 13
William P. Michel II



District 14
John J. O'Day



District 15
David C. Singer



District 16
Boyd Frederick



District 17
Aaron Kohlmeier



District 18
Mark A. Molinaro Jr.



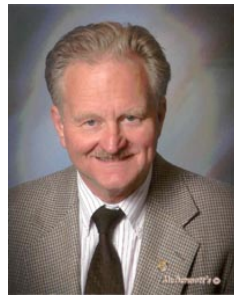
District 19
Gail Gentz



District 20
Daniel C. Esposito



District 21
Joseph D. Clark



District 22
Douglas J. Noble



District 23
Michael L. Underhill



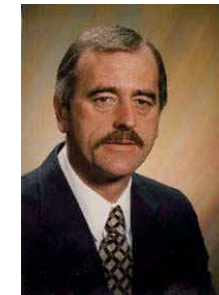
District 24
Erin Decker



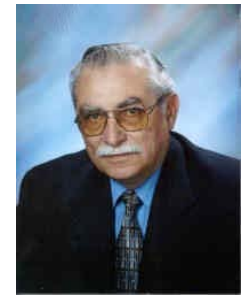
District 25
Kimberly Breunig



District 26
Bob Haas



District 27
Dennis Elverman



District 28
Fred Ekornaas



**Kenosha County Board Chairman
Mark A. Molinaro, Jr.**

Appendix B

KENOSHA COUNTY KEY COMMITTEE CONTACTS 2011 - 2012

Executive Committee

Mark Molinaro, Jr.
Kenosha County Board Chairman
1011 12th ST
Kenosha, WI 53140
(262) 552-8552
mark.molinaro@kenoshacounty.org

Administration / Finance Committee

Division of Personnel Services
Robert Riedl, Director
1010 56th St.
Kenosha, WI 53140-3738
(262) 653-2800
robert.riedl@kenoshacounty.org

Division of Financial Services
David M. Geertsen, Director
1010 56th Street
Kenosha, WI 53140-3738
(262) 653-2460
david.geertsen@kenoshacounty.org

Human Services Committee



Kenosha County Department of Human Services
John Jansen, Director
8600 Sheridan Road, Suite 100
Kenosha, WI 53143-6507
Phone: (262) 697-4509
john.jansen@kenoshacounty.org

Joint Services Committee

Beverly Sebetic
Personnel Assistant
1000 55th Street
Kenosha, WI 53140
(262) 605-5013

Judiciary & Law Committee



Clerk of Courts
Rebecca Matoska-Mentink, Clerk of Courts
Kenosha County Courthouse
912 56th Street
Kenosha, WI 53140
(262) 653-2664
Rebecca.Matoska-Mentink@wicourts.gov



Kenosha County Sheriff's Department
David G. Beth, Sheriff
1000-55th Street
Kenosha WI 53140
(262) 605-5100
david.beth@kenoshacounty.org



District Attorney's Office
Robert D. Zapf, District Attorney
912 56th St
Molinaro Bldg.
Kenosha, WI 53140-3747
(262) 653-2400
zapf.robert@da.state.wi.us

Corporation Counsel
Frank Volpintesta, Corporation Counsel
6300 3rd Avenue,
Kenosha, WI 53143
(262) 653-6525
frank.volpintesta@kenoshacounty.org

Planning, Development & Extension Education Committee



Division of Long Range Countywide Planning
Department of Planning and Development
John Roth, Director
19600 75th Street
Bristol, WI 53104-0520
(262) 857-1895
john.roth@kenoshacounty.org

Division of Planning Operations
Department of Planning and Development
Andy Buehler, Director
19600 75th Street
Bristol, WI 53104-0520
(262) 857-1895
andy.buehler@kenoshacounty.org



Kenosha County UW-Extension
Tedi Winnett, Director
Kenosha County Center
19600 - 75th Street
Bristol, WI 53104-0550
Phone: 262-857-1945
tedi.winnett@ces.uwex.edu

Public Works / Facilities Committee

Department of Public Works
Ray Arbet, Director
Kenosha County Center
19600 75th St.
Bristol, WI 53104-9772
(262) 857-1870
ray.arbet@kenoshacounty.org

Department of Public Works, Division of Parks
Jon Rudie, General Manager
19600 75th Street
Bristol, WI 53104-9772
(262) 857-1869
jonathan.rudie@kenoshacounty.org

Department of Public Works, Division of Highways
Gary A. Sipsma, Director
Kenosha County Center
19600 75th Street
Bristol, WI 53104-9772
(262) 857-1870
gary.sipsma@kenoshacounty.org

Department of Public Works, Division of Golf
Daniel Drier, General Manager of Golf Operations
Kenosha County Center
19600 75th Street
Bristol, WI 53104-9772
(262) 857-1865
daniel.drier@kenoshacounty.org

Appendix C

MENTOR POSITION DESCRIPTION

The mentor position is critical to the success of the Youth in Governance Program. Simply stated the role of the mentor is a liaison between the youth committee members and the county board supervisors and staff. More specially, the mentors ensure that the youth selected to serve receive the full benefits from participation including:

Youth Voice and Representation: Mentors should help youth find their own voice by providing information and resources so the youth can have meaningful input into discussions and decisions. Youth should be encouraged to share their ideas and opinions. This may mean from time to time that youth may disagree with their mentor's opinions.

Community Improvement: Mentors should advocate for youth committee members to make sure that their ideas are heard. Providing a welcoming and respectful environment is critical for youth to add their insight and perspective (i.e. for the first 2-3 meetings all committee members and staff introduce themselves). Youth could have a lot to add but sometimes they may need to be asked.

Positive Youth Development: Mentors should keep in mind that this is a learning experience for young people. Mentors should reinforce skill development among youth members by helping youth improve their communication skills, organization skills, and decision making skills. Mentors should communicate with youth on a regular basis and follow-up with youth members who are not fulfilling their responsibilities.

Civic Development: Mentors should provide basic information about Kenosha County government and committee information (i.e. Roberts Rules of Order, committee protocol, etc.). In addition, mentors should encourage youth members to be responsible representatives and share information with other young people. Our civil society is strengthened when youth become informed and thoughtful citizens.

For more information or additional mentoring materials please contact:

John de Montmollin
Assistant Professor and Youth and Family Educator
Kenosha County UW-Extension
262-857-1945
john.demontmollin@ces.uwex.edu