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COLORADO LEGISLATOR'S

HANDBOOK

FORTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1959



RESEARCH PUBLICATION NO. 24
COLORADO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

This book
belongs to _____

PREFACE

This handbook has been prepared under the provisions of Section 1, House Joint Resolution No. 22, which was passed by the Forty-First General Assembly in the 1957 session:

"The Legislative Council is hereby directed to prepare for the use of legislators a handbook of information as a convenient reference guide to procedures and practices of Colorado's General Assembly, as well as the statutory and constitutional provisions relating thereto. In addition, there should be included such other information as will assist individuals in their day-to-day functioning as members of the General Assembly. This material is to be prepared in such form that it may be kept up-to-date from year to year."

During the 1957 legislative session, the Legislative Council staff discussed with members of the General Assembly items which in their opinion should be included in a legislator's handbook. Following the session, a draft copy of the proposed handbook was assembled in keeping with legislative suggestions, and copies were distributed to the 13 members of the Legislative Council at the December, 1957 meeting for review and suggested changes. During the 1958 legislative session, additional draft copies were made available to all members of the General Assembly with a similar request. A rewrite incorporated suggestions for changes, clarification, and additional information as received from individual legislators. It was unanimously agreed to exclude the State Constitution; legislators decided, also, that the Directory of the General Assembly (pink book) continue to be published in its present form.

The loose-leaf binder was selected to provide members of the General Assembly with as functional and flexible a handbook as possible; one which would enable revision by section rather than require reprint of the entire handbook as changes necessitate revision. A pocket has been provided on the inside back cover to facilitate filing of the Directory, organizational chart or such other loose material as may be utilized in conjunction with the handbook. While the handbook has been prepared in more elaborate form for the members of the General Assembly, the Legislative Council has published a paper-covered edition for general distribution.

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There are on file in the Documents Section of the State Library copies of Legislative Manuals from 1899 (Twelfth General Assembly), 1901 (Thirteenth General Assembly); and 1903 (Fourteenth General Assembly); which were prepared by the Office of the Secretary of State. As there is no evidence of subsequent editions, it may be assumed that this handbook is the first to be published since the 1903 edition.

Recognition is given to the following for their generous assistance with this work: Members of the Forty-First General Assembly and particularly the members of the Legislative Council; Mr. Shelby Harper, former Director of the Colorado Legislative Council; Miss Clair Sippel, Legislative Reference Office; Miss Lee Matties, Assistant Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives; Mr. Harry S. Allen, Director of the Joint Budget Committee; and personnel in other state departments and agencies who were very cooperative in supplying information upon request. Much of the geographical and historical information was taken from the Colorado Year Book.

This handbook has been assembled and written by Miss Elaine C. Homan, research analyst of the Legislative Council staff.

Lyle C. Kyle, Director
Colorado Legislative Council

GENERAL INFORMATION

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GENERAL INFORMATION FOR LEGISLATORS

Many bits of information concerning the routine affairs of legislative activity, which are taken for granted by the seasoned legislator, may present somewhat of an enigma to the newly-elected official who comes to the Capitol for his initial term of service with the General Assembly. It is felt that the following information will be valuable to new and experienced legislators alike.

Certification of Election: On the twentieth day following the general election at which votes have been cast for candidates for the General Assembly, the State Board of Canvassers meets in the office of the Secretary of State to canvass the votes. Upon completion of the canvass the Secretary of State makes out and transmits to each legislator declared to be elected a certificate of his election. Also, a copy of the certified statement of election of all state officials must be printed in a newspaper published at the seat of the government. Upon the day fixed by law for the convening of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State sends to each house a list of the members elected thereto, with the districts they represent.

Post-Election Organizational Meeting:

Majority Party - Shortly after the November general election, the State Central Committee of the party in control--known as the majority party--notifies all duly elected members of the General Assembly of an organizational meeting which is usually held in Denver prior to Thanksgiving. At this meeting, incoming members of the General Assembly join with party leaders to select, informally, the principal officers of each house. Representatives and Senators meet separately, with the former selecting the Speaker, Majority Floor Leader, and Caucus Chairman, and the latter selecting the President pro tempore, Majority Floor Leader, and Caucus Chairman.

While the House Speaker is selected informally in the manner related, he is elected formally by all members of the House on the first day of the session. Tentative designation of a speaker at the November meeting enables the person so selected to devote one month's time to appointments of chairmen and members of the House standing committees. House members who are interested in serving on certain committees may submit personally their references to the designated Speaker. The Speaker may or may not consult with older members or correspond with a prospective committeeman in order to evaluate his background and qualifications for particular committee assignments.

The Senate, by a majority vote of all members elected, selects a member as President pro tempore. In the Senate, Committee assignments are delegated usually to the Committee on Committees, which is appointed at the November organizational

meeting. Appointments to Senate standing committees are made by resolution at the beginning of each First Regular Session and are subject to confirmation by the entire Senate.

Minority Party - The minority party usually holds its meeting on the evening prior to convening of the General Assembly; leaders selected are the Minority Floor Leaders and Caucus Chairmen for each house.

Employment of Personnel: The majority party has charge of appointments of personnel to the various positions necessary to the operation of the General Assembly. These positions include the established offices in both houses, together with stenographers, typists, clerks and messengers in sufficient number to handle administrative and clerical detail. On the opening day of the session, these employees are assigned by resolution to specified positions with designated compensation per calendar day, to serve for the duration of the session. Certain positions may be continued throughout the remainder of the year by resolution passed toward the close of the session.

Assignment of Seats: Seats are usually assigned by a committee appointed for that purpose in each chamber. The majority and minority leaders of either house occupy the two front row center seats; No established order is followed for assignment of other seats; however, in the Senate, seniority usually governs choice of seats. The name of the legislator, together with the name of the county or counties represented, is attached to the front of each desk. Also, mounted on each Senator's desk is a three-sided marker bearing the number of his Senatorial District.

Cloakroom Space: Space is assigned to each legislator in cloakrooms adjoining the House and Senate chambers, as designated by attached name card.

Materials Furnished to Legislators: The following materials and supplies are placed on each legislator's desk on the opening day of the session or within the first several days of convening:

1. Stationery: Letterheads and return address envelopes;
2. Identification Tag: to be attached to car license plate;
3. Four binders: One each for Senate bills, House bills, Senate journals and calendars, and House journals and calendars. These are kept current by legislative clerks. Binders are turned in at the end of each session;
4. Reports: Annual Budget Report and Annual Tax Commission Report, as well as other miscellaneous department and agency reports.

State Constitution: A copy of the Constitution may be obtained from the Chief Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate upon request. The Secretary of State has charge of publishing copies of the Constitution, and a reasonable supply for distribution is maintained in his office.

Statutes: Each legislator receives but one set of the Statutes during his legislative service. Statutes are available from the Secretary of State, through the Chief Clerk (in the House) or the Secretary (in the Senate). In addition, each legislator receives supplements published during his term of service. Any legislator

desiring supplements subsequent to his leaving the General Assembly may purchase them from Callaghan & Co., publisher, Chicago. (Cost of the 1957 Cumulative Supplement is approximately \$20.00. The seven volume set of Statutes sells for \$53.94.)

Session Laws: Each legislator is furnished, through the Secretary of State, a copy of the Session Laws which are published following his service in each ordinary or special session of the General Assembly.

General Supplies: Requests for general supplies should be given to legislative clerks.

Stenographic Services: Both the Senate and the House maintain typing pools during legislative sessions where stenographers are available for dictation and typing. Legislators should contact the printing clerk of the House in arranging for this service, and in the absence of the printing clerk, the Chief Clerk. In the Senate, legislators should make arrangements with the Secretary. The House typing pool is located in Room 243 and the Senate service in Room 237. Stenographers will deliver completed work to the legislator's desk.

Mailing and Postage: Outgoing mail baskets are at the Chief Clerk's desk in the House and at the Secretary's desk in the Senate. Mail is taken to the Capitol mail room on the ground floor, where it is stamped and delivered to the main post office. Incoming mail is distributed to the legislators' desks by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Telephone Service: Service is available at the switchboard located between the Senate and House chambers. There are several booths in the hall near the switchboard to accommodate incoming and outgoing calls of legislators. To make an outgoing call, the legislator should give the desired number to the switchboard operator who dials the number and assigns the caller to a booth. Records are kept of all long-distance calls. Telephone messengers will deliver incoming telephone messages to legislators at their desks, as well as call legislators to the telephone to take calls when such action does not interfere with the order of business.

Parking: Each legislator should attach to the rear license plate of his car the special legislative identification plate which is distributed from the Sergeant-at-Arms' desk on the opening day of the session. Parking space on the Capitol circle drive not already assigned or metered will accommodate approximately fifty cars. Space is reserved for legislators on the outer curb on the west side of the Capitol and on the inner curb on the east side. Assignment of parking spaces is supervised by the Director of Planning. Denver city police are furnished with a list of license numbers of legislative cars, in order to keep parking difficulties and ticketing to a minimum. It is important that representatives inform the Chief Clerk of the House, and Senators inform the Secretary of the Senate of license plate changes.

Legislative Pay; Travel Expenses: Compensation for legislators, beginning with the 1959 session, is as follows: (Chap. 63-27, CRS, 1953, as amended by H.B. 61, 1958):

1. Monthly Pay: One Hundred dollars per month for each month of the term for which elected.

2. Per Diem During Session: Twenty dollars per calendar day, up to a total of \$2,400 for each legislative biennial period; the remainder, if any, is paid on the first day of the last month of the biennial period.
3. Per Diem and Travel Between Sessions: Twenty dollars per day, not to exceed \$600 in any calendar year, for necessary attendance, between sessions, at meetings of the Legislative Council or committees established by the Legislative Council, the Subcommittee on Appropriations, or interim committees authorized by joint resolution. "Mileage allowance shall not exceed those authorized for the executive departments unless special circumstances are shown to the satisfaction of the Controller."
4. Travel to and From Sessions: "...all actual and necessary traveling expenses to be paid after the same have been incurred and audited..." (Constitution: Article V, Section 6).

Hold-over Senators (those elected to four-year terms in the 1956 general election) will continue to receive, through December, 1960, compensation in effect at the time of their election:

1. Monthly Pay: Fifty dollars per month for each month of the term for which elected.
2. Per Diem During Sessions: Same as 2. above.
3. Per Diem and Travel Between Sessions: Actual and necessary traveling expenses and allowances after the same have been incurred and audited.

On the opening day of the session, regular or special, each legislator may submit a claim for traveling expenses on a form provided by the Chief Clerk in the House and by the Secretary in the Senate. Vouchers for collections of mileage allowance and other expenses incurred in connection with interim committee meetings are processed by the respective departments responsible for handling committee work.

Legislators and legislative employees are paid per calendar day on each fifteenth day from the opening day of the session. Checks are distributed from the Chief Clerk's desk in the House and from the Secretary's desk in the Senate. A legislator may request that his checks be mailed directly to his bank. Deductions from paychecks are made on the basis of the actual pay received for a certain month -- per diem and the monthly salary combined.

Visitors: Visitors who wish to contact a particular legislator should check with one of the Sergeants-at-Arms who are stationed at the rear of each chamber. Also, the telephone messengers at the switchboard may be asked to notify members of the General Assembly of visits by constituents. Legislators may procure visitors' cards from the Speaker of the House or the Secretary of the Senate to distribute to guests. The Visitor's Card serves to facilitate admittance to the floor of the Chambers.

For rules concerning visitors and use of galleries and chamber floors, please see: House Rules 38 and 41; Senate Rule XXX. Press: Representatives of the press, radio, and television have access to the floor of either chamber, where tables for their use are provided in front of the Clerk's desk in the House and in front of the Secretary's desk in the Senate. Organizations and news media represented in the past are the Denver Post; Rocky Mountain News; Associated Press; United Press; The Citizen; Colorado Information; Civil Liberties Union; KOA, and KLZ-TV. These representatives, or other representatives of the various news media who desire admittance to the floor of either chamber must be approved and accredited by the respective presiding officer. The press room is No. 327 on the third floor of the State Capitol.

Lobbyists: A lobbyist is an individual who attempts to influence in any manner the vote of a member or members of the legislature, or the action of any of its committees upon bills, resolutions, or other measures pending before either house. A lobbyist who wishes to appear before any committee of either house must register, giving his name, address, the interest or interests he represents, together with the matters on which he wishes to be heard. The Chief Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, as applies, will issue a card to the lobbyist which will entitle him to appear before legislative committees. The following table, which shows the number of lobbyists registered during the "long" sessions since 1951, indicates a significant increase:

<u>Year</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>
1951	63	not available
1953	73	60
1955	150	122
1957	215	208

It is now generally accepted that lobbying is essential to the democratic process, and that lobbies fill the political necessity for functional group representation. The increasing complexity of legislative problems, as government moves in on more and more fields of activity, makes it necessary for a legislator to reflect the balance of interest of all groups in his district. This he is better able to accomplish through wise and intelligent use of information and opinions offered from a wide range of sources.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Convening of the Senate and House: The General Assembly meets in regular session at 10 o'clock a.m. on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in January of each year. The Senate is called to order by the ranking officer present, in this order: the Lieutenant Governor of the preceding session; the president pro tem of the preceding session; the Senator having the longest continuous service in the Senate. The House is called to order by the Speaker of the preceding session, or in his absence, the member who has served the longest continuous time in the House. Following the call to order in each house, the respective chaplains lead the Senate and House in prayer.

Procedure of Business in the General Assembly on the Opening Day of the First Regular Session: With slight variations, a similar order of business is followed in both houses:

1. Reading of transmittal letter from the Secretary of State together with membership lists. In the Senate, this includes hold-overs and members-elect; in the House, members-elect.
2. Roll call.
3. Committee on Credentials: The law requires that a credentials committee of three be elected by the members of each house; however, in practice, the presiding officers of both houses have been appointing the credentials committees. Both houses recess while these committees prepare reports upon the credentials of those claiming to be elected members of their respective houses. Upon reconvening the reports are read and adopted.
4. Administration of Oath to Members: The presiding officers of both houses appoint three-member committees to escort the Chief Justice (and/or associate justices) to each chamber, to administer the oath of office to the members-elect.
5. Election of Presiding Officers: Nominations are taken from the floor, and votes are cast by all members for the President pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.
6. Election or Appointment of the Secretary in the Senate and Chief Clerk in the House.
7. Adoption of Temporary Rules (Rules of the previous session).
8. The President pro tempore of the Senate appoints a committee of three to notify the House that the Senate is organized and ready for business; the Speaker of the House takes similar action to notify the Senate.
9. Introduction and Consideration of Resolutions:
 - a. A Senate Joint Resolution is adopted by both houses to appoint a joint committee to notify the Governor that the First Regular Session of the _____ General Assembly is organized and ready for business, and to inquire of the Governor if he has any communication to present to the Assembly in Joint Session.
 - b. A Senate Joint Resolution is adopted, providing for appointment of a joint committee to arrange for the inau-

guration of the Governor-elect and other elected state officials. (Inaugural years)

- c. A Senate Joint Resolution is adopted for a joint session, to canvass the votes cast for certain state officials elected at the last general election.
 - d. Separate resolutions are adopted in each house, authorizing employment of individuals to fill specific service and clerical positions in the General Assembly for the duration of the session.
10. Joint Session for Governor's Message: Both houses are recessed for a joint session in the House. The call to order by the President pro tempore of the Senate is followed by a roll call. The joint committee escorts the Governor to the rostrum from which he addresses the General Assembly. His address is ordered printed in the House Journal by the assembled legislators. The joint session dissolves, and both houses reconvene in their respective chambers for consideration of other business, introduction of additional resolutions, reading of further communications, etc.
11. Adjournment or Recess.

Daily Order of Business: The regular hour of meeting of the General Assembly, unless otherwise ordered, is 10:00 a.m. daily. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House call their respective bodies to order.

Attendance: Each member must answer the roll call, unless he has been properly excused, and he is expected to remain until adjournment at the close of day. To be excused, a member must request permission of the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House. If he is unable to do this in person, he may ask another member to request his excuse.

Quorum: It is necessary to have a quorum present in order to transact business. A quorum consists of a majority of all members elected--eighteen members in the Senate and thirty-three members in the House. However, a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, or for less than a day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Daily Calendar: A copy of the Daily Calendar, showing the business to come before the General Assembly, is placed on each member's desk early in the morning. After this business is accomplished, both houses usually recess for committee meetings. Each house proceeds with the order of business as follows:

1. Reading, correction, and approval of the Journal. (The Constitution requires that a correct Journal of each day's proceedings be kept. Each day's Journal is printed following adjournment for the day, and a copy of the previous day's proceedings is placed on each legislator's desk the next morning.)
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of special committees.

HouseSenate

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Introduction of bills (by title) first reading | 4. General Orders - Second reading |
| 5. Third reading of bills | 5. Third reading of bills |
| 6. General orders - 2nd reading | 6. Consideration of resolutions and memorials. |
| 7. Messages - Senate, Governor, and communications from state officers | 7. Messages - Governor, House, and communications from state officers |
| 8. Introduction of resolutions and memorials. | 8. Presentation of petitions and memorials |
| 9. Conference committee reports-majority and minority reports | 9. Introduction of resolutions and memorials |
| 10. Consideration of resolutions and memorials. | 10. Introduction of bills - first reading by title. |

Standing Committees: The members of each house are assigned to various standing committees, to which all bills are referred immediately following the first reading by title. House standing committees are appointed by the Speaker, and Senate standing committees are appointed by resolution. Standing committees in both houses are appointed at the beginning of each regular session following a general election and the members serve until after the next general election. The Speaker is responsible for referring bills to committees in the house; similarly, in the senate, bills are referred to committees by the President of the Senate. There are twenty Senate standing committees with a membership range of four to twenty members, and sixteen house standing committees, with membership ranging from five to nineteen. These Committees, which deal with particular subject areas, are listed in the table below, with the number of members indicated for each committee.

The committee system makes it possible for a smaller group to give more detailed study to a bill than would be practicable were the full body of each house to consider all bills. The standing committees are authorized to hold public hearings, as well as to hold closed or executive sessions.

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STANDING COMMITTEES

<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF MEMBERS</u>	
	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>
Agriculture*	19	10
Appropriations	19	--
Business Affairs	11	10
Education	13	10
Finance	11	20
Game and Fish	**	10
Health and Welfare	11	10

Highways	13	--
House Services	7	
Industrial Affairs	--	10
Interstate Cooperation	5	5
Judiciary	13	11
Labor ***	11	10
Livestock	****	10
Local Government	13	10
Mining		10
Natural Resources - Game & Fish	13	
Rules	7	--
State Affairs	13	10
State Institutions*****	15	10
Transportation	--	10
Veterans and Military Affairs	--	10
Water & Water Resources	--	16
Senate Services		4
Supplies, Expenditures, and Personnel		4

*Called "Agriculture and Livestock" in the House

**Included under "Natural Resources" in the House

***Called "Labor and Employment Relations" in the House

****Included under "Agriculture" in the House

*****Called "State Institutions and Public Buildings" in the State.

One of the standing committees, the House Rules Committee, consisting of seven members, including the Speaker, decides which bills will be reported out of the other standing committees to be presented to the Committee of the Whole for second reading. The Rules Committee prepares a calendar which must be posted on the bulletin board at least twenty-four hours prior to consideration by the House, except during the last five days of the session. In the absence of a rules committee in the Senate, bills appear on the calendar in the order in which they were reported out of the standing committees.

Toward the close of the long session, as the bill traffic increases, the Senate may elect a Calendar Committee, of at least five members, which functions in the same manner as the House Rules Committee.

Committee of the Whole: Every bill on general orders (second reading) or special orders (scheduled out of usual order) must be considered by each house sitting as a Committee of the Whole. The Committee of the Whole is the entire membership of either house sitting as a committee. The purpose of sitting as the Committee of the Whole is to allow persons other than members to speak to the whole house, and to allow a greater latitude in debate than is permitted under legislative rules. The committee is formed in each house upon adoption of a motion; the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House appoint the respective chairmen who exercise the powers of the respective presiding officers during Committee of the Whole deliberations.

Conference Committees: In case the Senate and House cannot agree on an amendment to a bill, the question is referred to a Conference Committee for further consideration. A separate conference committee is appointed to consider each bill on which there is disagreement. A conference committee is composed of five members -- two appointed by the President of the Senate and three by the Speaker of the House.

Special Committees: In addition to the committees already mentioned which assist in various ways with the conduct of legislative business, there are many special committees such as interim committees appointed to study or investigate certain problems or areas of interest; the committees which notify the Governor that the General Assembly is in session and assist with inaugurations; funeral and flower committees, etc. In the Senate these special committees are appointed by the President unless otherwise ordered by the majority vote of all members elected; the Speaker appoints all special committees in the house.

Officers and Employees of the General Assembly

Presiding Officers: The Lieutenant Governor acts as President of the Senate; in his absence the President pro tempore serves in this capacity. The Speaker is elected by the House members to preside over the House; he designates a member to serve in his absence.

The presiding officer of each house preserves order; decides all questions of order, subject to a member's right of appeal; refers all legislative acts to standing committees; and signs in open session all bills, resolutions, memorials and orders.

The Speaker of the House makes all committee appointments in that body, and the Lieutenant Governor appoints all committees in the Senate, except standing committees unless otherwise ordered by the majority vote of all members elected.

In both houses, the majority and minority parties each choose a floor leader whose function it is to lead his party and to expedite legislative business. The majority floor leaders assume the responsibility of maintaining the flow of legislative business.

Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House: Duties of these two officers are similar:

1. Responsible for preparation of the daily journal in which are entered roll call results; titles of all bills introduced, texts of memorials and resolutions (except concurrent, which are printed separately); all committee reports; amendments to bills; messages from the Governor and the other house; communications from other state officers and departments; and results of voting.
2. Responsible for preparation of daily calendar.
3. Have in their custody all documents and records and permit same to be used and examined only by authorized personnel. Missing papers will be reported immediately to the presiding officer.

4. Supervise maintenance of pay records of legislators and all personnel employed by the General Assembly.

Assistant Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House:

1. Keep a record of all officers and employees and prepare pay records.
2. Perform other assigned duties and serve in the absence of the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House, as applies.

Docket Clerk:

1. Keeps record, called "docket", in which he registers the numbers, titles, and sponsors of all legislative bills, resolutions, and memorials, with record of all action taken on these documents.
2. Distributes to the proper committees or officers all bills or other documents referred by the presiding officers.

Reporter:

Makes record of, collates, and transcribes in logical order information required for the official record.

Reading Clerk:

1. Calls the roll;
2. Reads aloud, from the rostrum, all matters that come before the two houses--journals, bills, committee reports, papers, etc.--as designated by the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House.
3. Acts as clerk for the Committee of the Whole.

Engrossing Clerks:

1. Engrosses all bills. After passage of a bill on second reading in the house of origin, it is given to the engrossing clerk. To "engross" means to type an exact copy of the bill, with amendments, as it stands after second reading in the house of origin. If no amendment is made on second reading, the original bill itself is accepted as the engrossed bill. In the case of minor amendments, such amendments may be indicated in red on the printed bill for use as the engrossed bill. (Joint Rule 19).
2. Revises all bills. When the bill passes on second reading in the second house, with amendments, it is revised. To "revise" means to type amendments on slips of paper and clip these to the bill in appropriate places so that the bill reads exactly as it passed the second house on second reading.
3. Makes copies of such other documents, journals, reports, or papers as are needed.

Enrolling Clerks:

The enrolling clerk must type a true copy of each bill in its final form after it has been approved by both houses. The original is transmitted to the Governor for his action, and a copy is given to the sponsor. It is most important that the sponsor review very carefully the enrolled bill. If a bill passes both houses without amendment, and the printed bill is in such form that it may be used as the enrolled bill the clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate may so direct. The enrolling clerk then prepares the printed bill in the prescribed form for necessary

signatures.

Printing Clerk:

1. Keeps record of all bills assigned to him while in the process of printing. When a standing committee decides to have a bill printed for use by members of the General Assembly, the Printing Clerk is responsible for recording this information and sending the bill to the printer.
2. Proofreads the galley proof furnished by the printer before the bill is printed in quantity; proofreads the Journals.
3. Receives the printed copies and maintains record of quantities printed.

Bill Clerk:

1. Maintains stock of all printed legislative documents and arranges for distribution of bills, journals, calendars, etc. to authorized persons and agencies.
2. Prepares for mailing packets of bills and other documents to authorized persons and agencies.

Sergeant-at-Arms Department:

1. Has charge of all police regulations.
2. Supervises lighting, ventilation, and other housekeeping services.
3. Serves subpoenas and warrants.
4. Distributes materials to legislators as requested.
5. Keeps order in the lobby, and seats authorized visitors on the floor of either house.

Messengers and Clerks:

1. Receipt for and distribute the mails under the supervision of the Sergeant-at-Arms Department.
2. Arrange in each legislator's desk file printed bills, resolutions, journals, etc., as they are printed.
3. Perform such other duties as assigned by the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House.

Stenographic and Typing Pool:

Stenographers and typists are assigned to pools in both houses to assist legislators in handling of correspondence, reports and other clerical tasks.

Machine Operators:

The House, under the supervision of the Chief Clerk, operates a machine room where legislators may have copies of official material reproduced for distribution or personal use, within reason. In the machine room are a Xerox machine (this photographic equipment can be used to reproduce material as is, or enlarge or reduce it in size) and a multilith machine, which can turn out a sufficient number of copies of material necessary for legislative use. Requests for this service should be given to the Chief Clerk of the House.

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THE LAW-MAKING PROCESS IN COLORADO

Types of Legislative Enactments

Bills: A bill is a draft of a proposed law. It either proposes new legislation or amends or repeals an existing law. Every bill must contain but one subject which should be clearly expressed in the title. Immediately following the title, this enacting clause must appear: "Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado."

Resolutions: There are three kinds of resolutions used in the General Assembly, simple resolutions, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions. Simple resolutions are adopted by the house of origin only; concurrent and joint resolutions require consideration and adoption by both houses.

A concurrent resolution proposes amendments to the state constitution, or recommends the holding of constitutional conventions, or ratifies proposed amendments to the federal constitution. It is treated as a bill, except that a two-thirds affirmative vote of all elected members is required on third reading and final passage -- 44 votes in the House and 24 votes in the Senate. A bill requires a simple majority vote of all those elected, with certain exceptions such as bills relating to judicial districts.

A joint resolution pertains to transaction of business which applies to both houses; establishment of a committee comprised of members of both houses; or an expression of the will or sentiment of both houses on any matter.

A simple resolution pertains to a matter which relates to only one house of the General Assembly.

Memorials: Memorials pertain to resolutions memorializing the United States Congress on any matter; or expressions of sentiment on the death of any person or persons. Joint memorials require concurrence of both houses, while house memorials apply to only one house.

Preparation of Bills: Bills originate as ideas which can be traced to one of several sources -- citizen groups, political party leaders, special interest groups, state officials or department heads, or individual citizens. Prior to offering a bill for introduction, the author must submit to the chief clerk of the House or to the secretary of the Senate--depending on house of origin--a typed original with carbon copies of the text of the bill, (two copies in the Senate, and three in the House). The bill is placed in a printed cover--House bills in blue and Senate bills in white--provided for this purpose. On the cover is sufficient space in which to record information denoting progress of the bill. A bill must contain the names of the sponsor or sponsors, the title, enacting clause, and the body of the bill.

In order that bills may be properly drafted, the General Assembly established in 1927, within the office of the Attorney General, the Legislative Reference Office. The functions of this office are discussed more fully in the section devoted to "Legislative Services." There is no established "shut-off" date for introduction of bills in the Colorado General Assembly. However, agreement is reached during the session by passage of a resolution to discontinue introduction of legislation after a given date with certain exceptions, such as appropriation bills.

Certain clauses or provisions which appear in proposed legislation and have in the past proved of interest and of some confusion to members of the general assembly are listed and explained below. These are:

1. Severability, separability or constitutionality clause
2. Effective date
3. Safety clause

Severability, separability or constitutionality clause: This clause, which can be stated in many ways, provides in essence that if any provision of an act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid by a court, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end all provisions of the act are severable.

While in many cases this clause is inserted in proposed legislation at the instance of attorneys and some members, in the opinion of other attorneys and of the Legislative Reference Office it is deemed unnecessary, particularly in view of the fact that in 1953, the Committee on Statute Revision put in their report, which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly as a part of the statute law of the state, the following:

(CRS 1953) Sec. 135-1-5. "Severability of statutes. If any provision of a statute is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of the statute are valid, unless it appears to the court that the valid provisions of the statute are so essentially and inseparably connected with, and so dependent upon, the void provision that it cannot be presumed the legislature would have enacted the valid provisions without the void one; or unless the court determines that the valid provisions, standing alone, are incomplete and are incapable of being executed in accordance with the legislative intent."

Moreover courts generally apply the above principle of severability even though it is not expressed specifically, or in a general statute applying to all legislation as in the section quoted above.

Effective date: The date a bill enacted by the General Assembly becomes law is most important. Under the state constitution, a

bill, if it has a safety clause and unless another date is specified in the act, will go into effect "upon its passage". (Art. V, secs. 1 and 19). The words "upon its passage" have been construed by our supreme court to mean on approval by the governor. (Rio Grande Co. vs. Brennaman, 45 Colo. 264). If a bill does not have a safety clause (with certain appropriation bills excepted) it goes into effect ninety days from the day of adjournment, unless a later date is specified in the act. See further explanation below under the safety clause.

It should also be emphasized that the sponsor of legislation should consider carefully the date such legislation should become effective if enacted. If it is necessary to allow some time for a new state agency to become established or for an established agency to put into effect new functions, or if information concerning the effect of a new statute should be disseminated to the public, to the attorneys of the state, to the professions or businessmen, in order to give them time to comply with the new act, the effective date of the act or certain parts thereof should be delayed until these things can be accomplished. Too often in the past, acts have become effective immediately upon approval by the governor, when it was not feasible or even possible for them to become operative immediately.

Safety clause: The safety clause, which causes more confusion in the General Assembly and among attorneys than any other provision in acts of the assembly reads as follows:

"SECTION _____. The general assembly hereby finds, determines and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety."

This clause has its origin under the provisions of the referendum. (Art. V, sec 1, state const.) Pertinent provisions of this section read:

" * * The second power hereby reserved is the referendum and it may be ordered, except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and appropriations for the support and maintenance of the department of state and state institutions, against any act, section or part of any act of the general assembly, either by a petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters or by the general assembly. Referendum petitions shall be addressed to and filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the general assembly, that passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded."

Our Supreme Court has held that acts which are referable to the people (those acts which are not necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) take effect at the expiration of ninety days from the adjournment of the ses-

sion and not before. (Interrogatories of the Governor, 66 Colo. 319). In other words the people have ninety days from the date of adjournment to refer a referable act of the general assembly, or part thereof, to themselves by petition.

In summation of the above, acts become effective:

1. If they have the safety clause - On signature of the Governor or on the date specified in the act;
2. If they do not have the safety clause - 90 days from the date of adjournment of the general assembly, or on the date specified in the act, provided said date is after 90 days from the date of adjournment. Also, these acts are referable to the people. Certain appropriation acts as noted above are not referable and hence do not need the safety clause in any case.

How a Bill Becomes a Law in Colorado

To the casual observer, the journey of a bill through a legislative body presents a complex picture. However, the procedure followed in the passage of a bill can be unfolded in a relatively simple and interesting manner, through use of a concrete illustration. One of the more controversial pieces of legislation to come before the General Assembly during the 1957 session was Senate Bill No. 217, The Public School Foundation Act. A step-by-step account of the action taken on this bill may serve to clarify understanding of the law-making procedure in the Colorado General Assembly.

Bills may be introduced into either house by any member of that house. However, all bills for raising revenue must originate in the house of representatives; the Senate may propose amendments to revenue bills, as in the case of other bills. Bills are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are introduced. With these brief preliminary remarks, there follows a calendar of events relative to Senate Bill No. 217.

February 5, 1957: Senator Dunklee introduced Senate Bill No. 217 in the Senate. It was numbered "217" because 216 bills had already been introduced in the Senate during the 1957 session. Senator Dunklee gave his bill to the Secretary of the Senate who numbered it and handed it to the Reading Clerk to read the title. It was necessary for the full text of the bill to be presented for introduction, even though only the title is read on first reading, or introduction. Immediately following the reading of the title, Lt. Governor Hays, presiding officer of the Senate, who occupies the chair during the introduction of bills, referred S.B. 217 to the Senate Standing Committee on Education, and the bill was delivered to that committee. The bill must be referred to a standing committee not later than the close of the next day of the session. The Committee of Reference decides whether or not the bill should be printed for consideration by the entire Senate. No bill can be considered by either house as a whole unless it has been printed. The Senate Education Committee met on the same day.

the bill was introduced and, after initial consideration, recommended that the bill be printed. The committee might have decided to let the bill "lie on the table," and as a result, S.B. 217 could have "died in committee." In other words, no action would have been taken during this session, and the Education Committee would have reported S.B. 217 back at the close of the session without recommendation. S.B. 217 was then delivered to the Senate Services Committee, which examined the bill for correctness and arranged for printing in the quantity recommended by the Education Committee.

February 12, 1957: The Committee on Senate Services reported that it had correctly printed S.B. 217. Printed copies of the bill were delivered to the Senate Bill Room from which they were distributed to authorized officers, departments, agencies, and individuals. Copies were also filed in each legislator's loose-leaf binder at his desk by legislative clerks. The original bill was returned to the Committee of Reference for consideration.

February 18, 1957: The Committee on Education recommended that S.B. 217 be amended and that it be referred, with the committee report, to the Committee of the Whole without recommendation. The committee might have taken alternative action on the bill as follows:

- a. Recommended it favorably, without amendments
- b. Recommended it favorably, with amendments
- c. Postponed indefinitely consideration of the bill, or allowed it to "lie on the table."

The Education Committee Report was read to the Senate by the Reading Clerk. On motion of Senator Taylor, unanimous consent was given to consider S.B. 217 on Special Orders at 11:15 a.m. At that hour, on motion of Senator McVicker, the Senate resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole to consider S.B. 217, and Lt. Governor Hays called upon Senator McVicker to act as chairman. Rules call for the reading of the complete text of a bill on second reading unless dispensed with by unanimous consent, which was done in this instance. The Committee of the Whole, by majority vote, referred S.B. 217 to the Senate Standing Committee on Finance with the proposed Education Committee amendments.

February 20, 1957: The Committee on Finance recommended that S.B. 217 be referred to the Committee of the Whole with favorable recommendation.

February 22, 1957: S.B. 217, with the proposed amendments by Senator Dunklee and Senator Roth, came up for second reading, having been placed on the calendar under General Orders. The bill was laid over until February 27, pending reproduction and distribution of the amendments for further study.

February 27, 1957: S.B. 217 was again brought up for second reading with amendments, as proposed on February 22. Also proposed was the Johnson amendment which would strike everything below the enacting clause and substitute the full text of S.B. 31, the "Public School Foundation Act." (S.B. 31 had been introduced by Senator Weinland et al. on January 11, 1957.) S.B. 217 was then laid over with amendments until the following day,

February 28.

February 28, 1957: The Committee of the Whole, Senator Wells presiding, considered S.B. 217 on second reading and amended the bill, as proposed by Senator Johnson on the previous day, by substituting the body of S.B. 31. The Johnson amendment was amended by several amendments from the floor. As each amendment was presented to the Secretary of the Senate, it was read aloud by the Reading Clerk. After considerable debate and deliberation, on motion of Senator Wells, the report of the Committee of the Whole, as amended, was adopted by unanimous vote, and the Public School Foundation Act was declared passed on second reading. S.B. 217 was placed on the calendar for third reading on the following day, March 1. The bill was delivered to the Committee on Senate Services, which reported later in the day that it had correctly engrossed S.B. 217.

March 1, 1957: When S.B. 217 came up for third reading, the Reading Clerk read the title, reading of the bill at length being dispensed with by unanimous consent. After an unsuccessful attempt by Senator Cheever to lay the bill over until March 6, the bill was put to a vote and roll call taken. The result was 23 ayes and 11 noes, and 1 absent, excused, and not voting. Since a majority of the members of the Senate voted in the affirmative, the bill was declared passed on third reading.

March 4, 1957: The Senate transmitted to the Revisor of Statutes S.B. 217 for examination and review.

March 5, 1957: The Revisor of Statutes delivered S.B. 217 to the Clerk of the House with an accompanying report. On the same day, S.B. 217 was introduced in the House by title, and the Speaker of the House referred the bill to the House Standing Committee on Education.

March 18, 1957: The Committee on Education recommended that S.B. 217 (engrossed bill) be amended and referred to the Committee of the Whole with favorable recommendation.

March 26, 1957: S.B. 217 appeared on the calendar for second reading, but length of the calendar for that day made it necessary to lay over a number of bills, including S.B. 217, until the following day.

March 27, 1957: The engrossed copy of S.B. 217 was read at length on second reading, amended, passed by a majority vote, ordered revised, and placed on the calendar for third reading. The bill was delivered to the House Service Committee, which had it correctly revised.

March 28, 1957: Reading of S.B. 217 at length was dispensed with by unanimous vote and the Reading Clerk read the title publicly. The roll call vote indicated that all sixty-five members of the House favored passage of the bill. S.B. 217 was delivered to the Senate for concurrence with the House amendments.

March 29, 1957: The Senate, upon receipt of the bill, agreed unaniamously to give it immediate consideration. On motion of Senator Roth, the Senate voted not to concur in the House amendments and requested that a conference committee be appointed. Lt. Governor Hays appointed Senators Roth and Weinland as Senate conferees on the First Conference Committee.

March 30, 1957: The House received a message from the Senate regarding the previous day's action, and Speaker Conklin appointed Representatives Dines, French, and Sellens as House conferees to the First Conference Committee. The Committee met and recommended to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House that the revised bill (as passed in the Senate on second reading) be adopted by both houses with certain amendments. The Conference Committee report was laid over one day as required under the Joint Rules. In the House, Representative Sellens moved that the rules be suspended for immediate consideration of the Conference Committee report. On his motion, the First Conference Committee report was adopted by a majority vote with 64 aye votes and one absent, excused, and not voting. The title of the bill was read publicly (reading at length was dispensed with), and S.B. 217, as amended, was declared re-passed by a majority vote, with 64 "aye" votes cast. By unanimous consent, the names of a number of Representatives were added as co-sponsors.

March 31, 1957: Upon motion of Senator Taylor, the Senate proceeded out of order for consideration of Conference Committee reports. Senator Roth moved for the adoption of the First Conference Committee report on S.B. 217 to the Senate, whereupon Senator Ham made an unsuccessful attempt to amend the report. The President ruled the motion out of order, and Senator Ham made a substitute motion that the report not be accepted and a new conference committee be appointed. This was voted down, and Senator Roth renewed his motion for adoption of the Conference Committee report. The report was adopted by a majority vote; the bill was read by title, and S.B. 217, as amended, was re-passed by a majority of the members, the roll call showing 30 ayes, 4 noes, and 1 absent, excused and not voting. The names of several members were added as co-sponsors.

April 1, 1957: After public reading of the number and title of S.B. 217 in both the House and the Senate, and announcement by President Hays and Speaker Conklin of their intent to sign the bill, S.B. 217 was signed in each of the houses by the respective presiding officers in the presence of the members. The bill was then delivered to the Senate Services Committee for enrolling, or preparation for the Governor's signature. After being correctly enrolled (typed in full as passed, with Senate, House, and Conference Committee amendments), the bill was delivered to the Governor's office for his signature.

May 1, 1957: The Governor signed S.B. 217.

July 1, 1957: Effective date of the act, as included in the bill, with the exception of Section 14 which went into force on June 1, 1957.

Voting: When the rules require that a record be made of the voting in the Colorado General Assembly, a roll call vote is taken. The reading clerk reads aloud the names of the members of the House or Senate, as applies, and the individual members indicate their preference by either an aye or a noe vote. A member who is present in the chamber when the question is called for on a roll call vote must vote "aye" or "noe" unless excused because of personal interest, or for other sufficient reason. The clerk records each

vote on a roster prepared for this purpose. The presiding officer announces the result, and the names of members voting for and against a measure are entered in the journal. The foregoing applies to the following instances:

1. Third reading and final passage of all bills and concurrent resolutions;
2. Concurrence by either house in amendments to bills made by the other house;
3. Adoption of Conference Committee reports.

All other votes are taken viva voce (vocally, in unison), with the presiding officer announcing the decision. However, any member of the House may demand a roll call vote on any question before a decision is made by the Speaker; in the Senate, any Senator may ask for roll call on any question.

Action by the Governor

After S.B. 217 was signed by both the Lt. Governor and the Speaker, a messenger delivered it to the office of the Governor. The Governor had several choices in consideration of this bill.

1. He can approve and sign a bill, whereupon it becomes a law. In the absence of a specified effective date, the bill becomes a law immediately following the Governor's signature. The effective date of S.B. 217 was written into the bill.
2. The Governor could have vetoed S.B. 217 (or disapproved it), in which case he would have returned the bill, with his objections, to the house of origin. The house of origin (the Senate in the case of S.B. 217) would then have recorded the Governor's objections in full in the Journal and reconsidered the bill. If two-thirds of the members of the Senate agree to pass the bill again, it would be sent together with the Governor's objections, to the House of Representatives for reconsideration. If approved by two-thirds of the House members, the bill becomes a law, in spite of the Governor's veto.
3. The Governor might have kept the bill for ten days without taking action, in which case the bill would automatically have become a law, provided the General Assembly is still in session. If the General Assembly adjourns within the ten-day period, the Governor has thirty days following adjournment to consider a bill. He may either file the bill, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State or allow it to become a law without his signature.

The Governor does not have the power to veto a law proposed by the citizens through initiative, nor a law referred to the electorate through the referendum. The Governor's veto of one item or several items in an appropriation bill does not void the entire bill; items vetoed are submitted to the house of origin, together with objections, and the items are reconsidered separately. Each item takes the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the Governor's veto.

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RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

Rule 1 - Hour of Convening

- a. At the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the first Wednesday following the first Tuesday in January of each odd numbered year, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado shall be called to order by the Speaker of the House during the previous General Assembly, or, if he be not present, then by the Representative holding a Certificate of Election who is senior in point of service, and the House shall proceed to organize.
- b. At the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the first Wednesday following the first Tuesday in January of each even numbered year, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado shall be called to order by the Speaker as provided in Rule 4 hereof.

Rule 2 - Order of Organization

The order of business or organization shall be:

- a. The selection of a temporary clerk.
- b. The reading of the official announcement and designation of all members elected to the House of Representatives, as certified by the Secretary of State.
- c. The calling of the roll.
- d. Consideration of and action upon the credentials of the persons entitled to membership in the House of Representatives.
- e. Administration of the oath of office.
- f. Election of a presiding officer, who shall be called the Speaker, and election of a Chief Clerk of the House, both of whom shall hold office until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Rule 3 - Powers and Duties of the Speaker

- a. The Speaker shall take the Chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order and upon the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business.
- b. He shall possess the powers and perform the duties herein described, to wit:
 1. He shall preserve order and decorum and shall have general direction of the chamber of the House of Representatives and the approaches thereto, and in the event of any disturbance or disorderly conduct therein, he shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.
 2. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to a member's right to appeal to the House. On appeal from such decisions, he shall have the right, in his place, to assign the reason for his decision.
 3. He may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his chair for that purpose.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it while sitting. He shall announce the result promptly on the completion of every vote, but if he be in doubt, or if a division of the House be called for before the announcement of the result, the House shall divide; those voting in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats to be counted, afterward those voting in the negative.
5. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond three days of actual session.
6. He may speak as other members on general questions when he shall call some other member to the Chair.
7. He shall, when the House shall resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, name a Chairman to preside thereover, and shall call him to the Chair.
8. He shall have the power to accredit the persons who shall act as representatives of the public press and radio and assign them seats.
9. He shall appoint all committees, whether standing, joint or special.
10. He shall refer all bills and concurrent resolutions upon introduction to the appropriate standing committee of the House and may so refer joint resolutions and joint memorials.
11. He shall sign all bills, resolutions and memorials passed by the General Assembly in the presence of the House, immediately after announcement to that effect and public reading of their numbers and titles, which facts shall be entered on the Journal.
12. He shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House, or by any committee thereof, and the same shall be attested by the Chief Clerk; and he shall administer all oaths required in the discharge of the business of the House.
13. He shall receive all messages and communications from other departments of the government and announce them to the House.
14. He shall represent the House, declare its will, and in all things obey its commands; every officer of the House shall be subordinate to him in all that relates to the prompt, efficient, and correct discharge of their official duties under his supervision.
15. He may vote upon all occasions except upon appeals from his decisions.
16. He shall be a member of the Committee on Rules.

Rule 4 - Hour of Meeting - Presiding Officer - Attendance of Members

- a. The regular hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 10:00 o'clock A.M. daily, unless otherwise ordered.
- b. Every member shall be present in his place at the hour to which the House was last adjourned, unless he shall have been excused by the House, or unless he shall be sick and

- unable to attend.
- c. The Speaker shall take the Chair each day promptly at the hour to which the House stands adjourned. He shall call the House to order and upon ascertainment of a quorum shall proceed to business.
 - d. If at the hour of meeting of the House the Speaker shall be absent, and if the Speaker shall not have designated a member to perform the duties of the Speaker, then the Chief Clerk shall call the House to order and the first order of business thereafter shall be the election by all members present of a member to act as presiding officer, and, when elected, such acting presiding officer shall continue to preside with all the powers and privileges of the Speaker until the Speaker shall appear.

Rule 5 - Quorum

A majority of all members elected to the House of Representatives shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, or for less than a day, and may compel the attendance of absent members.

Rule 6 - Order of Business

- a. The House shall be called to order at the hour to which it shall have adjourned.
- b. Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members shall be called, the names of those absent recorded on the Journal, and the Speaker shall declare the presence or absence of a quorum. The foregoing procedure shall in no event be postponed or omitted.
- c. If a quorum be present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be corrected and approved, and the House shall then take up business in the following order:
 - 1. Reports of standing committees.
 - 2. Reports of special committees.
 - 3. Introduction of bills, First Reading, by title.
 - 4. Third Reading of bills.
 - 5. General Orders.
 - 6. Messages from the Senate, messages from the Governor, and communications from state officers.
 - 7. Introduction of resolutions and memorials.
 - 8. Conference committee reports - majority and minority reports.
 - 9. Consideration of resolutions and memorials.
- d. When the House shall have proceeded to consideration of General Orders, no other business, unless it be a Special Order, shall be in order until General Orders shall have been disposed of, except upon the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected.
- e. After a bill has been returned to the House by a standing committee for consideration by the House sitting as a Committee of the Whole, such bill may be made a Special Order for a particular day or hour and consideration thereof shall not be completed at that sitting, such bill shall retain its

place as a Special Order and shall be considered again as a Special Order immediately following approval of the Journal on the next day of actual session. Whenever a Special Order shall be under consideration, it shall take precedence over any Special Order for a subsequent hour of the same day, but such subsequent Special Order may be taken up immediately after the previous Special Order shall have been disposed of.

- f. Except as provided in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, the House may, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of all members present, proceed out of order to any order of business or return to an order already passed, but should any business be set for consideration on a certain day and hour, it shall in no event be considered at an earlier day or hour.
- g. Notice of recall of a bill by the Senate shall be read immediately upon receipt if such bill shall then be under consideration by the House, otherwise upon conclusion of the business then before the House, and thereafter the House shall take no action on such bill except to return it to the Senate.

Rule 7 - Motions

- a. No motion shall be debated until it has been seconded and put by the Chair; if requested by any member the motion shall be reduced to writing, delivered to the Chief Clerk's desk, and read.
- b. Any motion, other than a motion to reconsider, may be withdrawn or modified by the mover, with the consent of the second, at any time before amendment, decision, or ordering of the ayes and noes; a motion to reconsider may not be withdrawn except upon a motion adopted by a majority of all members elected.
- c. When a question shall be under debate, the Speaker shall entertain no motion except:
 - 1. To adjourn.
 - 2. To take a recess.
 - 3. To reconsider.
 - 4. To strike out the enacting clause.
 - 5. To question the presence of a quorum.
 - 6. To lay on the table.
 - 7. For the previous question.
 - 8. To close debate at a specified time.
 - 9. To postpone to a date certain.
 - 10. To commit.
 - 11. To amend.
 - 12. To postpone indefinitely.
- d. Such motions shall take precedence in the order named, and only one each of such motions may be entertained in the course of the disposition of the main question.
- e. No motion on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.
- f. All substitute motions shall be considered as amendments only and shall be subject to the rules relating thereto.

Rule 8 - Motions to Adjourn or Recess

A motion to adjourn or a motion to take recess except when an appeal on a question of order is pending, shall always be in order, but having been decided in the negative, shall not be entertained again unless some motion, other than for a Call of the House, to adjourn, or to take recess, shall have intervened.

Rule 9 - Motion to Refer

Motions to refer shall take precedence in the following order:

- a. To a standing committee of the House.
- b. To a special committee of the House.
- c. To a joint standing committee or to a joint special committee.

Rule 10 - Questions of Order

Questions of order shall not be debatable except in the course of an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Rule 11 - Appeal

An appeal may be taken from any decision of the Chair, in which event the member appealing shall state his reason therefor, taking not more than ten minutes for such purpose, to which the Speaker, may respond. Such appeal shall be acted upon immediately, and no motion, other than a motion to adjourn, shall be entertained until the question: "Shall the Decision of the Chair be Overruled?" be decided by the vote of a majority of all members elected.

Rule 12 - Division of Question

A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever requested by any member. A motion to strike out and insert shall be divisible, but a motion to strike out having been decided in the negative, such action shall neither preclude amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.

Rule 13 - Recognition - Speaking - Limitation on Speaking

- a. No member rising to speak, debate, give a notice, make a motion, submit a report, or for any other purpose, shall proceed until he shall have addressed the Chair and shall have been recognized, whereupon he may proceed to address the House from the central microphone, or from his desk, confining his remarks to the purpose for which he rose.
- b. When two or more members shall arise at once, the Speaker shall name the one who shall speak first.
- c. While a member is speaking, no other member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the Chair.
- d. No member shall speak more than twice upon the same question without consent of the House, except the chairman of the committee of reference or the mover of the question, who may close the debate; and no member shall speak longer

than ten minutes without consent of the House.

Rule 14 - Limiting Debate

Upon the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected, debate may be closed at a time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect, and such motion having been made, no other motion except to adjourn or to take recess shall be entertained until the motion to close debate and fix an hour for the vote upon the pending question shall have been decided.

Rule 15 - Questions Decided Without Debate

The following questions shall be decided without debate:

- a. Adjournment to a day certain.
- b. Taking a recess.
- c. Questions relating to the priority of business.
- d. Suspension of the Rules.
- e. Previous questions, and motions to limit or to extend the limits of, or to close debate.
- f. Amending or reconsidering an undebatable question.
- g. Considering the Orders of the Day.
- h. Resolving into Committee of the Whole.
- i. Calling the House.

Rule 16 - Previous Question

- a. The previous question may be moved upon all recognized motions or amendments which are debatable; it may be moved upon a single motion or amendment pending, or upon a series of motions and amendments pending, or upon part of them.
- b. The previous question shall be stated in this manner: "Shall the Main Question Be Now Put?" and, until it be decided, it shall preclude all amendments or debate; if decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate, but if decided in the affirmative by a majority vote of all members elected, it shall put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon all motions and amendments pending, in the inverse order in which they were offered.
- c. When a motion for the previous questions has prevailed, and prior to a decision upon the main question upon which it was ordered, it shall not be in order to move for a Call of the House, unless it shall appear by the ayes and noes on the main question that a quorum is not present.

Rule 17 - Secret Session

When in the opinion of any member, the business before the House requires that the discussion thereof be carried on in secret, such member may move that the House proceed in Executive Session, and when such motion shall have been adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected, the Speaker shall direct all persons in the House Chamber, except members, the Chief Clerk and the Sergeant-at-Arms, to withdraw and the doors of the House Chamber to be closed and to remain closed until such

Executive Session shall have been completed; and every member and officer shall keep secret all such proceedings, matters and things whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the House, and for divulging the same before the order of secrecy shall be revoked by the House, they shall be subject to expulsion or dismissal, as the case may be.

Rule 18 - Absence

No member shall absent himself from a session of the House unless he shall be sick and unable to attend, or unless he shall have secured consent of the House to be excused from the session. If absent without being sick or having been excused, the Sergeant-at-Arms may be sent for him and may take him into custody and bring him forthwith to the House Chamber; and the expense thereof shall be assessed to such member, and a reprimand, fine, or other disciplinary measure may be imposed upon him.

Rule 19 - Call of the House

- a. Ten members may require a Call of the House and cause absent members to be sent for, but a Call of the House shall not be moved after voting shall have commenced.
- b. Whenever a Call of the House is properly sustained, the Speaker shall order the doors of the House Chamber to be closed, and no member shall be permitted to leave the House Chamber until the call shall be lifted.
- c. The Speaker shall direct the Chief Clerk to call the roll and note the names of those absent; the names of the absentees shall again be called, and those members who shall not have been excused, or whose excuse is insufficient, shall be sent for and taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistants, and brought before the Chair, where they shall be reprimanded by the Speaker for neglect of duty, and fined, respectively, at least the amount of the expenses incurred in their apprehension and return.
- d. Notwithstanding a Call of the House, a motion to adjourn or to take a recess may be made at any time.

Rule 20 - Voting

- a. Voting shall be by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting for and against entered in the Journal, in the following instances:
 1. Upon all bills and concurrent resolutions upon Third Reading and Final Passage.
 2. Upon concurrence by the House in amendments made by the Senate to House bills.
 3. Upon the adoption of conference committee reports.
- b. All other votes shall be taken viva voce, provided, however, that any member shall have the right to demand the ayes and noes upon any question before the decision shall be announced by the Chair; upon such demand, the Speaker shall direct the Chief Clerk to call the names of the members in order, and before the result be declared the Chief Clerk shall, upon demand, read over the names of those voting in

the affirmative and of those voting in the negative.

- c. On any vote upon which the ayes and noes are to be called, any member may be allowed one minute during which to explain his vote.
- d. No member or other person or persons shall visit with the Chief Clerk or remain by his desk while the ayes and noes are being called.

Rule 21 - When Members Shall Vote - Personal Interest - Changing Vote

- a. Every member who shall be within the House Chamber when a question shall be stated from the Chair shall vote thereon, unless he shall be directly interested in the question or shall have been excused from voting by the House; but no member shall be obliged to vote upon any question unless he shall be within the House Chamber when his name shall be called.
- b. A request by a member to be excused from voting shall be made before the call for the ayes and noes has begun; any member desiring to be excused from voting on a question shall make a brief statement of his reasons, and the question shall be put without further debate.
- c. A member who has an immediate personal or financial interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House, and shall not vote upon such bill or measure.
- d. A member shall be allowed to change his vote before the result has been announced, but not thereafter.

Rule 22 - Personal Privilege

- a. Any member may, as a matter of personal privilege, speak for a period not longer than five minutes upon such matters as may collectively affect the House, its rights, its dignity and the integrity of its proceedings, or the rights, reputation and conduct of its individual members in their respective capacities only.
- b. In no event shall any member be permitted to utilize personal privilege to debate any motion, bill, resolution, memorial or other business pending before the House.

Rule 23 - Decorum

- a. No member shall walk across or out of the House Chamber while the Speaker is putting the question.
- b. No member shall engage in private discourse or commit any other act tending to distract the attention of the House from the business before it.
- c. Should any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the Rules of the House, the Speaker on his own initiative, or upon the objection of another member, may call him to order, whereupon, subject to his right to appeal from a decision of the Chair as in other cases, he shall immediately sit quietly in his place.
- d. When speaking or debating before the House, a member shall-

confine his remarks to the question under discussion or debate, avoiding personalities.

Rule 24 - Protest

Any member shall have the right to protest any action of the House, stating his reasons therefor, and having obtained consent of the House and reduced his reasons to writing, he may have the same entered on the Journal, provided such reasons do not impugn the motives or character of any member of the General Assembly.

Rule 25 - Standing Committees

a. Standing committees of the House shall be:

Agriculture and Livestock
Appropriations
Business Affairs
Education
Finance
Game and Fish
Health and Welfare
House Services
Interstate Co-operation
Judiciary
Labor and Employment Relations
Local Government
Natural Resources
Rules
State Affairs
State Institutions
Transportation and Highways

- b. Such committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the First Regular Session of the General Assembly convening after a general election and shall remain constituted as such standing committees until the first regular session of the General Assembly convening after the next ensuing general election.
- c. The first member appointed shall be the Chairman and the second member appointed shall be the Vice-Chairman, respectively, of each standing committee.
- d. The Rules Committee shall consist of seven members, including the Speaker and, except as limited by the Rule on Demand, shall arrange all General and Special Orders and prepare calendars. Whenever possible, calendars listing General Orders shall be posted on the bulletin board at least twenty-four hours prior to consideration by the House.
- e. The House Services Committee shall consist of five members. It shall authorize and review all expenditures for equipment, supplies and services necessary for the efficient conduct of the business of the House, and shall employ such officers and employees of the House as may be authorized and assign them to their duties, filling any vacancies that may occur from time to time. It shall have full power to

summarily remove any officer or employee of the House, but shall be excused from making reports thereon unless requested by some member. It shall attend to the printing, revision, engrossment and enrollment of all bills, as directed by the House and its standing committees, reporting thereon from time to time as occasion requires.

- f. The Interstate Co-operation Committee shall consist of five members, the Game and Fish Committee shall consist of seven members, and all other committees shall consist of not less than eleven nor more than nineteen members, as determined by the Speaker.
- g. No committee shall take action upon any bill or other matter before it unless a quorum be present, a quorum being a majority of the entire membership of the committee. No committee shall sit while the House is in session without first having obtained consent of the House upon a showing of special need; no committee shall meet except in committee rooms regularly assigned for such purpose, and only upon announcement from the floor of the House Chamber or by notice posted upon the bulletin board; and no committee shall at any time occupy the House Chamber without prior consent of the House.
- h. The party representation on the standing committees shall be in proportion generally to the relative number of members of the two major political parties in the House, with the exception of the Committee on Rules.

Rule 26 - Resolutions and Memorials

- a. Resolutions and memorials shall be of the following classes:
 - 1. House Concurrent Resolutions, which shall:
 - (1a). Propose amendments to the Constitution of the State of Colorado or recommend the holding of Constitutional Conventions;
 - (1b). Ratify proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution.
 - 2. House Joint Resolutions, which shall pertain to:
 - (2a). Transaction of the business of both houses;
 - (2b). Establishment of committees comprised of members of both houses;
 - (2c). An expression of the will or sentiment of both houses on any matter.
 - 3. House Resolutions, which shall relate solely to matters concerning the House.
 - 4. House Memorials or House Joint Memorials, which shall pertain to:
 - (a). Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States on any matter;
 - (b). Expressions of sentiment on the death of any person or persons.
- b. House Concurrent Resolutions shall be treated in all respects as bills, and all provisions of these Rules applying to bills shall apply to House Concurrent Resolutions, except that the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members

- elected shall be required for adoption of House and Senate Concurrent Resolutions upon Third Reading and Final Passage.
- c. House Resolutions, House Joint Resolutions, House Memorials and House Joint Memorials shall be printed in the Journal of the day upon which they shall be introduced and shall lay over one day before being acted upon, unless the House shall by a majority vote of all members elected otherwise direct, or unless a joint resolution or joint memorial is referred to a committee by the Speaker. If favorable action is recommended by a committee, the resolution or memorial shall be referred to the rules committee for placement on the calendar.
 - d. House Resolutions and House Memorials shall not require the concurrence of the Senate.

Rule 27 - Introduction of Bills, Resolutions and Memorials

- a. Any member may introduce a bill, resolution or memorial at such times as the introduction of bills, resolutions and memorials is the order of business, and such bill, resolution or memorial shall be numbered in the order introduced. No bill shall be introduced by title only.
- b. Every resolution and memorial shall be read at length when introduced.
- c. Every bill shall be read by title when introduced, which shall constitute First Reading, and at length on two different days prior to its being finally passed, provided, however, that reading at length of any bill may be dispensed with by unanimous consent of the members present. Unless a member of the House shall request the reading of a bill in full when the bill is being considered on Third Reading, it shall be read by title only and such unanimous consent shall be deemed given. Reading before the House sitting as Committee of the Whole shall constitute Second Reading.
- d. The House, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected, may adopt a resolution fixing a date after which bill may not be introduced except as provided in said resolution.

Rule 28 - Amendment

- a. Any bill, resolution or memorial shall be subject to amendment, provided, however, that all amendments shall relate to the same subject as the original bill, resolution or memorial.
- b. All substantial amendments shall be printed and laid upon the desks of the members before final vote is taken.

Rule 29 - Course of Bills

- a. The course of every bill in its introduction reference, consideration and passage through the House shall be as follows:
 1. Introduction of the bill, in triplicate, and First Reading, by title.
 2. Reference of the bill by the Speaker, by number only, to the appropriate standing committee, not later than the close of the next day of actual session.
 3. Docketing of the bill by the docket clerk.

4. Delivery of the bill by the docket clerk to the Chairman of the committee of reference, taking his receipt therefor.
5. Initial consideration of the bill by the committee of reference, which shall recommend either:
 - (a). That the bill be ordered printed; or
 - (b). That the bill lay on the table.
6. If the bill be ordered printed it shall be delivered by the Chairman of the committee of reference to the docket clerk for delivery to the printing clerk to be printed. The Chief Clerk shall be responsible for ascertaining that each bill has been correctly printed.
7. The bill shall then be returned to the committee of reference for consideration upon its merits, and the Committee after such consideration shall recommend:
 - (a). That the bill lay on the table.
 - (b). That the bill be favorably recommended for consideration by the House sitting as a Committee of the Whole.
 - (c). That the bill be amended and, as amended, be favorably recommended for consideration of the House sitting as Committee of the Whole.
 - (d). That consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed.
8.
 - (a). If the bill be favorably recommended as provided in subparagraph (b) or (c) above, or indefinitely postponed, a report to that effect, together with the bill, shall be delivered by the Chairman to the Chief Clerk.
 - (b). No further action may be taken on any bill indefinitely postponed and delivered to the Chief Clerk.
 - (c). The Chief Clerk shall deliver all other bills to the Rules Committee for arrangement either as a General Order or a Special Order, to be placed on the calendar for consideration by the House sitting as Committee of the Whole.
 - (d). The Rules Committee may refer a bill to a Standing Committee, including the original Committee of reference, for further study and consideration and shall report such action to the House.
9. Consideration of the bill, on Second Reading, by the House sitting as Committee of the Whole, during which the following motions shall be in order:
 - (a). That the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out;

- (b). That the bill be recommitted to any standing committee for further study and consideration;
 - (c). That the bill be passed over and retain its place on the Calendar;
 - (d). That a House bill or a Senate bill upon the Calendar relating to the same subject be substituted for the bill under consideration;
 - (e). That the bill be amended;
 - (f). That the bill be adopted, be referred to the House Services Committee for revision or engrossment, and be placed on the Calendar for Third Reading and Final Passage;
 - (g). That the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again;
 - (h). That the Committee rise and report.
10. Action by the House, either by adopting, by amending, or by rejecting the report of the Committee of the Whole.
11. Printing of all substantial amendments made to the bill by Committee of the Whole, which amendments shall be laid upon the desk of each member.
12. Consideration of the bill by the House on Third Reading and Final Passage, during which the following motions shall be in order:
- (a). That the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out;
 - (b). That the bill be adopted;
 - (c). That the bill be returned to the Rules committee;
 - (d). That the bill be recommitted to any standing committee;
 - (e). That the bill be laid over;
 - (f). That the bill be amended, the consent of two-thirds of those elected to the House having first been obtained.

Rule 30 - Demand

- a. Three days after reference of any bill to a standing committee other than the Rules Committee, and upon a twenty-four hour demand by any member for a report, the committee of reference may be required to report such bill back to the House upon a motion adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected.
- b. After having been returned to the House by the committee of reference for consideration by the House sitting as Committee of the Whole, any bill in possession of the Rules Committee may be made a Special Order, upon a twenty-four hour demand by any member for a report from the Rules Committee by a motion adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members elected. Such motion shall include only one bill, for which no other bill shall be substituted, and in the discussion of such motion, debate shall be limited to thirty minutes for each side, and no member shall speak more than once, nor for more than ten minutes, except the mover, who shall be allowed an additional ten minutes for closing.

Rule 31 - Consideration by Committee of the Whole

Every bill on General or Special Orders shall be considered by the House sitting as Committee of the Whole. The title of every bill shall be read in any event, but reading at length may be dispensed with by unanimous consent of the members present, or in the event the committee votes to recommend that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Rule 32 - Committee of the Whole

- a. Committee of the Whole shall be formed upon motion, and upon adoption of such motion the Speaker shall appoint a Chairman, who shall, for the time being exercise all the powers of the Speaker necessary to conduct the business of the Committee of the Whole. Such Chairman shall not be entitled to vote unless the Committee be evenly divided on a question.
- b. The Rules of the House shall govern the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole insofar as practical, except that a member may speak more than twice upon the same subject, a call for the ayes and noes may not be made, a motion for the previous question shall not be in order, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Chair.
- c. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall be in order and shall have precedence to any other motion relating to the bill; such motion shall open the question of passage of the bill to general debate and, if adopted, shall be equivalent to rejection of the bill.
- d. The final question upon consideration of any bill or concurrent resolution shall be whether it shall be adopted, engrossed and placed on the Calendar for Third Reading and Final Passage.
- e. Deliberations of the Committee of the Whole shall be terminated by a motion to rise and report, but if the work of the committee shall not have been completed and resumption of deliberations is desired, the motion shall be to rise and report progress, asking leave to sit again, and the adoption of such motion shall constitute consent by the House for the Committee to sit again, when deliberations shall be resumed exactly where suspended. Such motions shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate.
- f. When the work of the Committee shall be completed, a report of the recommendations of the Committee, containing all amendments to bills considered by the Committee, shall be signed by the Chairman and submitted to the House. The Chairman of the Committee shall move for adoption of such report.
- g. Reports of the Committee of the Whole shall be adopted by a majority vote of the members elected, and the vote taken on the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole shall constitute passage on Second Reading of each bill considered and approved by the Committee of the Whole.

- h. Any bill on General Orders not acted upon by the Committee of the Whole prior to the adoption of a motion to rise and report shall, upon the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole, be returned to the Rules Committee.

Rule 33 - Third Reading and Final Passage of Bills.

- a. Upon Third Reading, a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall be in order only after the title of the bill has been read.
- b. No amendment to a bill on Third Reading shall be in order except with the consent of a two-thirds majority of all members elected.
- c. The final vote shall be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal.
- d. No bill shall be declared passed, or signed by the Speaker, unless a majority of all members elected shall be recorded as voting for the same.

Rule 34 - Action Final

When any bill, resolution, memorial, amendment, report, order or other matter shall have been finally acted upon by the House or by the Committee of the Whole, either by having been adopted or rejected, no further action may be had thereon in the same body that will have the effect of defeating or resurrecting the same, except as provided for hereinafter in the Rule for Reconsideration. Nothing herein shall prevent the introduction of a new bill on the same subject.

Rule 35 - Reconsideration

- a. After a question has been decided by the House, any member recorded as having voted on the prevailing side may, at any time before adjournment of the current legislative day, move to reconsider or may give notice of intention to move to reconsider. Notice having been given, such member may move to reconsider on the same day or before twelve o'clock noon of the next day of actual session, provided, however, that after the adoption of a resolution fixing the time for adjournment sine die, any member may so move.
- b. A motion to reconsider shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to be adopted, and if such motion be defeated, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order.
- c. Notice of intention to move to reconsider any bill, resolution or memorial having been given, the Chief Clerk shall retain such bill, resolution or memorial in the possession of the House until such time as a motion to reconsider shall have been made and acted upon, or until the time for making such motion shall have expired; and should such bill, resolution or memorial have been transmitted to the Senate or to the Governor, such notice shall constitute a mandate upon the Chief Clerk to request its return to the House, unless said bill, resolution or memorial has already been introduced in the Senate.

- d. Adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole or any amendment thereto shall not be subject to reconsideration under this Rule.

Rule 36 - Disagreement

- a. No amendment made by the Senate to a House bill shall be concurred in by the House except by a vote of a majority of members elected, taken by ayes and noes and the names of those voting for and against entered in the Journal.
- b. In case of a disagreement between the House and the Senate, the House may either recede, insist and ask for a conference, or adhere; motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.
- c. The House may recede from any matter of difference existing between it and the Senate at any time prior to consideration of the Conference Committee report by either the House or the Senate, or after rejection of the Conference Committee report by the Senate, not later than the next day of actual session following the rejection of the report.
- d. In the event the House shall vote to insist and ask for a conference, the Speaker shall appoint a committee of three members to represent the House. No vote on concurring in any amendment made by the Senate to a House bill or on the adoption of the report of the Conference Committee shall be taken until such amendment or report shall have been placed on the desk of each member, and particularly referred to in the Calendar, provided, however, that this Rule may be suspended during the last three days of session.

Rule 37 - On Veto Bills

- a. In the event of the veto of any bill passed by the General Assembly, the veto message of the Governor shall be read, together with the bill vetoed.
- b. It shall then be in order to proceed to consideration of the bill, in which event the motions shall be:
 - 1. That the bill do pass notwithstanding the veto, and the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members elected shall be required for the adoption of such motion;
 - 2. That the bill be referred;
 - 3. That the bill lay on the table;
 - 4. That consideration of the bill be postponed to a day certain.
- c. The merits of the bill may be debated before the vote be taken, but the vote on a vetoed bill shall not be reconsidered. In the case of a bill containing several items or sections, one or more of which has been vetoed, and approval given to the remaining items or sections, each item or section so vetoed shall be separately voted upon by the House.
- d. Action by the House upon all vetoed bills shall be endorsed on the bill and certified by the Speaker.

Rule 38 - Admittance to the Floor

- a. In addition to members and officers and employees of the House, the following persons shall be entitled to admittance to the floor of the House Chamber and to House committee rooms:
 1. Members of the Senate and elective officers of the State.
 2. Persons exercising official duties concerned directly with the business of the House.
 3. Representatives of the press and radio who have been accredited by the Speaker and who have received press cards of admittance.
 4. Former members of the House or Senate not advocating any proposed or pending legislation.
 5. The immediate families of members.

Rule 39 - Lobbyists

A lobbyist is hereby defined to be any person other than a member of the General Assembly who, by his acts, seeks to influence in any manner the vote of any member or members of the House, or the action of any of its committees, upon any bill, resolution or other measure pending before the House or any of its committees.

Rule 40 - Registration of Lobbyists

- a. Any lobbyist desiring to observe the sessions of the House or to appear before any committee of the House shall apply to the Sergeant-at-Arms and express his desire to register as a lobbyist.
- b. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall thereupon conduct said person to the desk of the Chief Clerk, where said person shall register in the record kept for that purpose, entering thereon his name, address, and the interest or interests he represents, and also the bill or bills upon which he desires to be heard. The Chief Clerk shall thereupon issue a card to said person, which card shall permit said person to appear before the committee or committees to which said bill or bills have been referred.
- c. At any meeting of any committee of the House, the Chairman thereof, or a majority of the committee, may permit any interested person to address the committee upon said person's stating to the Chairman his name and address and the subject upon which he desires to be heard, and the Chairman shall advise the Chief Clerk of such name, address and subject matter, and the Chief Clerk shall enter same on the record kept for such purpose and issue a card to such person, if he desires it.

Rule 41 - Galleries

All seats in the North Gallery of the House Chamber, west of the north entrance door, shall be reserved for the use of relatives and guests of the members; the remaining galleries shall be for the use of the general public.

Rule 42 - Messages

- a. Messages from the House shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his assistants.
- b. Messages from the Senate, the Governor, or other branches of the government may be received at any time.

Rule 43 - Chief Clerk

- a. The Chief Clerk of the House shall attend to the orderly conduct of the business of the House, under direction of the Speaker.
- b. He shall keep a Journal of each day's proceedings and business, in which shall be correctly entered:
 1. The result of the roll call taken each day at the hour of convening.
 2. The full titles of all bills and the full texts of all resolutions and memorials introduced.
 3. All reports of standing, special or conference committees.
 4. All proposed amendments to bills, resolutions and memorials.
 5. Each report of the Committee of the Whole.
 6. Messages from the Senate and the Governor and communications from other state officers and departments.
 7. The result of every vote taken, with the ayes and noes, if such were demanded.
 8. The ayes and noes and the names of those voting for and against every bill and concurrent resolution on Third Reading and Final Passage, the concurrence by the House in amendments made by the Senate to House bills, and the adoption of all reports of conference committees.
 9. Such other matters as the House may direct.
- c. He shall keep a record called the Docket, in which shall be entered the number, title and sponsor or sponsors of each and every House or Senate bill, and the number and sponsor or sponsors of each and every resolution or memorial with proper indexing and continuing notations relative to the status and progress of each of the same until final disposition thereof.
- d. He shall cause any Senate bill, resolution or memorial not appearing in the records of the House in the form in which passed by the Senate to appear in correct form in the Journal or otherwise, as the House may direct.
- e. He shall deliver all bills and concurrent resolutions returned to the House by committees of reference, with the recommendations thereon, to the Rules Committee.
- f. He shall prepare a list of all bills and concurrent resolutions arranged by the Rules Committee as General or Special Orders.
- g. He shall prepare a list of all bills and concurrent resolutions adopted by the House on Second Reading, entering same in the order in which adopted and placed on Third Reading and Final Passage, which list shall be called "Bills upon Third Reading."

- h. He shall cause the lists hereinabove specified, together with such other matters as the House may direct, to be posted on the bulletin board, and also printed and laid upon the desks of the members, and such shall constitute the Calendar.
- i. He shall also prepare and cause to be printed and laid upon the desks of the members at appropriate times a supplement to the Calendar containing a list of Conference Committee reports, resolutions, memorials and other matters, in the order named.
- j. He shall guard all documents and records of the House and shall permit no bill or record of any nature to be taken from his desk or out of his custody, except in the regular course of business of the House, and he shall not, at any time or place, allow the same to be handled or examined by any persons other than the Speaker, members, officers and employees of the House, or the authorized printer in the necessary performance of their official duties.
- k. He shall take a receipt for every document which may pass from his custody in the regular course of the business of the House, and between the House and Senate, and shall keep record thereof; should any bill or other record in his custody be missing, he shall report the fact to the Speaker, immediately upon discovery.
- l. All officers and employees at the Chief Clerk's desk and in the enrolling room shall be under his direction, and shall perform such duties as he may from time to time assign to them.

Rule 44 - Other Officers and Employees

- a. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the House during its sittings, shall maintain order in the House Chamber and the approaches thereto at all times, under the direction of the temporary clerk pending the election of the Speaker, and under direction of the Speaker thereafter, and shall at all times execute the commands of the House and all processes issued by its authority, as directed to him by the Speaker.
- b. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall supervise the assistant sergeants-at-arms and clerks in the performance of their duties in the prompt delivery of mail to the members, distribution of stationery and supplies, placing of journals, bills and calendars on the desks of members in the binders provided for such purposes, and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to them.
- c. The Chaplain shall be present each day at the hour to which the House stands adjourned and, following the call to order, he shall offer prayer.
- d. All officers and employees of the House shall be present and in the House Chamber each day at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, and shall remain therein until the prayer has been finished.
- e. No expense shall be incurred by any officer or employee of the House in its behalf except upon authority and written order of the Chief Clerk or the Chairman of the House Services Committee.

f. Any officer or employee of the House who shall invite, solicit or urge any member to vote for or against any bill or other measure or to use his influence for or against any bill or measure before the House or any of its committees shall be summarily dismissed from service or employment.

Rule 45 - Matters Not Covered by Rules

Any matter not covered by these Rules shall be governed by the decision of the Speaker, subject to the right of appeal by any member as in these Rules provided for.

Rule 46 - Amendment of Rules

These Rules or any part thereof may be suspended, amended, subtracted from, added to, or rescinded by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members elected.

RULES OF THE SENATE
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

Rule I - Hour of Meeting - Presiding Officer

1. The regular hour of meeting of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall be 10 o'clock A.M. daily.
2. The President of the Senate, or in his absence the President pro tempore, shall take the Chair every day promptly at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the Senate to order, and on the ascertainment of a quorum, shall proceed to business.
3. If at the hour for the convening of the Senate, the President and the President pro tempore shall be absent, the senior Senator present shall call the Senate to order and the first order of business thereafter shall be the election, by all members present, of a Senator to act as presiding officer, and such acting presiding officer, when elected, shall continue to preside, with all the powers and privileges of the President, until the President or President pro tempore shall appear.

Rule II - Quorum

1. A majority of all Senators elected shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, or for less than a day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Rule III - Order of Business

1. The order of business of the Senate shall be as follows:
 - a. Reading, correction and approval of the Journal.
 - b. Reports of Standing Committees.
 - c. Reports of Special Committees.
 - d. General Orders.
 - e. Third Reading of Bills.
 - f. Consideration of Resolutions and Memorials.
 - g. Messages from the Governor.
 - h. Communications from State Officers.
 - i. Messages from the House of Representatives.
 - j. Presentation of Petitions and Memorials.
 - k. Introduction of Resolutions and Memorials.
 - l. Introduction of Bills and First Reading by Title.
2. When the Senate has proceeded to the General Orders of the day, no other business, unless it be a Special Order, shall be in order until the General Orders have been disposed of.
3. Except as otherwise provided in Rules III (2), VI (1), VII (1), IX (2), IX (3) and XXXIV (2), the Senate may at any time, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members present, proceed out of order to any order of business or return to an order already passed.
4. Upon receipt of a message from the House demanding a recall of a bill, such message shall be read immediately before any other business excepting the matter under consideration and reading and approval of the Journal of the previous day's session. The bill shall automatically be returned to the House without any other action thereon being taken by the Senate.

Rule IV - Special Orders

1. A bill or bills or other matter which takes the same course as a bill may be made a Special Order by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected. In discussion of a motion to make a Special Order, no Senator shall speak more than once, nor longer than ten minutes, and a vote shall thereafter immediately be taken. Whenever any bill or other matter is made a Special Order for a particular day and hour, and the consideration thereof shall not be completed at that sitting, it shall retain its place as a Special Order and be considered immediately following the reading and approval of the Journal on the next succeeding day of actual session. When a Special Order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any Special Order for a subsequent hour of the same day, but such subsequent Special Order may be taken up immediately after the previous Special Order has been disposed of.
2. This Rule shall be the exclusive procedure for making a blast on a bill and, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected, the bill shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate by the Chairman of the Committee which holds the bill.

Rule V - Motions

1. No second shall be required of any motion presented to the Senate. When a motion is made it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, shall be handed to the Secretary and read aloud before debate. A motion shall be reduced to writing if the President or any Senator so request.
2. Any motion or resolution except Concurrent Resolutions may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment or ordering of the ayes and noes, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn except by a majority vote of all members elected.
3. When a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion except:
 - a. To adjourn
 - b. To take a recess
 - c. To question the presence of a quorum
 - d. To strike the enacting clause
 - e. To lay on the table
 - f. For the previous question
 - g. To close debate at a specified time
 - h. To postpone to a day certain
 - i. To commit
 - j. To amend
 - k. To postpone indefinitelyand such motions shall take precedence in the order named; provided, however, that no one motion may be made more than once at any stage of any particular bill or proposition.
4. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

5. A motion to postpone to a day certain, or indefinitely, being decided, shall not again be allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition; and if a bill or proposition be set for consideration on a certain day, it shall not be considered at an earlier day.
6. No person or persons whatsoever other than a Senator shall present any petition, memorial or address while the Senate is in session.
7. All so-called substitute motions and resolutions shall be considered as amendments only, and shall be subject to the rules relating thereto, except such matters as may be reported by committee.

Rule VI - Questions of Order - Appeal

1. All questions of order shall be decided by the President without debate, but any decision of the Chair shall be subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator. The Senator making such appeal shall state his reasons therefor, using not more than ten minutes for such purpose, to which the President may respond. Such appeal shall be acted upon immediately, and no motion or other business, except a motion to adjourn or to take a recess, shall be entertained, until the question be determined by a majority vote of the members present.

Rule VII - Motions to Adjourn or Recess

1. A motion to adjourn, or a motion to take a recess shall always be in order, but being decided in the negative, shall not be again entertained unless some motion other than a call of the Senate, motion to adjourn, or motion for recess shall have taken place.

Rule VIII-Division of Question

1. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but a rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.
2. Amendments of the House to a Senate bill, resolution or memorial, shall not be divisible.

Rule IX - Debate

1. The following questions shall be decided upon without debate; provided, however, that any Senator making such a motion shall be given three minutes to explain his motion:
 - a. Fix the time to which to adjourn, except the fixing of sine die adjournment
 - b. Adjourn
 - c. Take a recess
 - d. Call for orders of the day and questions relating to priority of business

- e. Suspension of the rules
 - f. Objection to the consideration of a question
 - g. Previous question, and motions to close, limit or extend the limits of debate
 - h. Amend or reconsider an undebatable motion
 - i. Dispense with reading of the Journal
2. The previous question shall be stated in this form: "Shall the Main Question Be Now Put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments or debate. When it is decided that the main question shall not be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. When, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected, it is decided that the main question shall be put, it shall put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote; first, upon all amendments reported or pending, in the inverse order in which they are offered. After the motion for the previous question has prevailed, it shall not be in order to move for a call of the Senate, unless it shall appear by the ayes and noes as taken on the main question that no quorum is present, and it shall not be in order to move to adjourn, prior to a decision on the main question.
3. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect, and upon a majority vote of the members elected, an hour may be fixed for a vote upon the pending measure. No other motion shall be entertained until the motion to close debate, or to fix an hour for the vote on the pending question, shall have been determined.

Rule X - Legislative Day

1. Each calendar day shall be considered a legislative day.

Rule XI - Reading of Bills

1. Unless a member shall request the reading of a bill in full when the bill is being considered by the Committee of the Whole or on Third and Final Reading, it shall be read by title only, and the unanimous consent of the members present to dispense with the reading of the bill in full shall be presumed.

Rule XII - President and Presiding Officers

1. The President shall:
 - a. Preside over all sessions of the Senate, except as otherwise provided in these Rules;
 - b. Appoint all committees except standing committees, unless otherwise ordered by the majority vote of all members elected;
 - c. Cast his vote only when the Senate is equally divided on any question, and his vote shall decide the question;
 - d. Administer all oaths required in the discharge of his duties; and issue, under his hand and attested by the secretary, all writs, warrants and subpoenas ordered

- by the Senate or any committee thereof;
- e. Sign, in the presence of the Senate, all bills and concurrent resolutions passed by the General Assembly after their titles have been publicly read immediately before such signing; and sign all other resolutions, memorials and orders;
 - f. Have general direction of the Senate Chambers and of approaches thereto, and preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or galleries, have power to order the same to be cleared;
 - g. Designate, when he desires to leave the Chair for a brief period and the President pro tempore is absent, a Senator to act as temporary presiding officer, who shall be invested during such time only with the duty of presiding over the Senate and preserving order, and such appointment shall not extend beyond the return of the President pro tempore or beyond an adjournment.
2. At the beginning of each Regular Session convening after a general election and at such other times as may be necessary, the Senate shall, by a majority vote of all members elected, elect one of its members as President pro tempore, who shall, during the absence or inability of the President to serve, preside over the Senate and exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the President.
 3. Neither the President pro tempore nor any acting or temporary presiding officer shall be excused from voting on any question because of so presiding, but he shall not vote on appeals from his decision.

Rule XIII - Secretary

1. A Secretary of the Senate shall be elected at the commencement of each session, and at such other times as may be necessary, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. In addition to other duties imposed by these Rules, he shall:
 - a. Have custody and care of every bill, resolution and memorial, and other papers coming into his possession, and of all records of the Senate, none of which shall he permit to be examined or to be taken from his custody except by the President, Senators, and officers and employees of the Senate, and the printer of Senate papers, acting in the necessary performance of their official duties;
 - b. Take a receipt for every document which passes from his possession in the due course of business of the Senate, and keep a record book of all such receipts;
 - c. Report in writing to the President if any papers in his charge shall be missing, which report shall be publicly announced to the Senate;
 - d. Keep a docket book of all bills, resolutions and memorials introduced in the Senate or received from the House, in which shall be entered the number, title and introducers of all such bills, resolutions and memorials,

- and every action taken thereon and the date thereof, until final disposition of the same shall be made;
- e. Have general supervision over all employees of the Senate and report to the Senate Services Committee any misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of any such employee;
 - f. Attend to the printing and distribution of all bills, documents or other papers printed by the Senate, and to the purchase of all Senate supplies, under the direction of the Senate Services Committee.

Rule XIV - Journal

1. The Secretary shall keep a correct Journal of each day's proceedings, which shall be printed after the close of each day's session, and before the convening of the next day's session, one copy shall be placed on the desk of each Senator.
2. Before proceeding to the other order of business each day, the Journal of the preceding day shall be corrected and approved, and on the last day of the session, immediately preceding the hour fixed for final adjournment, the Journal of that day shall be read, corrected and approved. On any day, the Journal for the preceding day shall be read at the request of any Senator. No corrections of the original Journal after it is approved shall be made without consent of the Senate.
3. After the Journal for any particular day has been approved, the President shall sign, and the Secretary shall attest, six copies as corrected and approved, one of which shall be filed in the office of the Governor and one in the office of the Secretary of State, the remaining four copies to be retained for the use of the Senate, or for such disposition as the Senate shall direct.

Rule XV - Calendar

1. The Secretary shall prepare a Calendar for each day's order of business, and unless the Senate shall otherwise direct, have the same printed and distributed to the members before the convening of the day's session. Such Calendar shall include:
 - a. All bills and concurrent resolutions which are committed to a Committee of the Whole Senate and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day or hour, shall be listed under the title of "General Orders," in the order in which they were reported from committees;
 - b. All bills, resolutions, reports of committees and other business of the Senate, which have, by order of the Senate, been set down for consideration at some particular day and hour, shall be listed under the title of "Special Orders";
 - c. All bills and concurrent resolutions which may be upon their Third Reading, shall be listed under the title of

- "Third Reading of Bills," in the order in which they were ordered upon Third Reading unless the Senate shall, by a majority vote of members elected, otherwise direct;
- d. Miscellaneous orders which require action of the Senate, including "Consideration of Resolutions and Memorials," "House Amendments to Senate Bills," "Reports of Conference Committees," shall each be listed under their respective titles.
 2. The Secretary shall have authority to include on the Calendar any references or explanatory notes which, in his judgment, will be of aid to the members, and when a bill or resolution coming from the House does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in the House, the Secretary may have the amendments to the bill or resolution printed on the Calendar.
 3. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the Senate proceeds to the consideration of the orders of the day.

Rule XVI - Senators

1. Every Senator shall be present within the Senate chamber during sessions of the Senate unless duly excused, or necessarily prevented from attendance. No members shall be excused without the consent previously obtained of a majority of all members voting thereon.
2. Any Senator rising to speak in debate or to present any matter, shall, before proceeding, first address the President and be recognized by him. If two or more Senators rise at the same time, the President shall name the Senator who is to speak first. No Senator shall speak longer than one hour at any one time without the consent of the Senate, and he shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personalities.
3. Any Senator may call for a statement of the question. No Senator shall in any manner interrupt the business of the Senate while the President is putting the question nor while journals, bills or other papers are being read, nor when any Senator is speaking, except to raise a question of order, or, with the consent obtained through the Chair of the Speaking Senator, to make a personal explanation or propound an inquiry.
4. a. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case he shall immediately sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether or not he is in order.
b. If any Senator is called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be reduced to writing by the Secretary; but no Senator shall be held to answer or be subject to censure of the Senate there-

for if further debate or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exception to them shall have been made.

5. Any Senator shall have the right to protest against any action of the Senate, and such protest, with the reasons therefor, if reduced to writing, shall without alteration or delay be, with the consent of the Senate, entered on the Journal if the protest is not personal in its nature.

Rule XVII - Voting

1. All votes shall be taken viva voce, except as otherwise provided in these Rules. If the President is in doubt as to the result of any vote, or if a division is called for by any Senator, the Senators shall divide and those in the affirmative shall first rise and be counted, then those in the negative; and if the President is still in doubt, he shall direct that the roll be called.
2. The vote shall be by ayes and noes and entered on the Journal:
 - a. Upon the final passage of a bill or of a concurrent resolution;
 - b. Upon consideration of amendments to Senate bills or concurrent resolutions made by the House of Representatives;
 - c. Upon consideration of Reports of Conference Committees;
 - d. On any question at the desire of any Senator;
 - e. Upon consideration of resolutions or motions providing for the expenditure of appropriated moneys.
3. Any Senator having a personal or private interest in any question or bill pending, shall disclose such fact to the Senate and shall not vote thereon, and if the vote be by ayes and noes, such fact shall be entered on the Journal.
4. Every Senator present, when the question is put, shall vote, unless the Senate, for special reasons, excuses him, or unless he shall have a personal or private interest in the matter. A request to be excused from voting shall be determined without debate by a majority of members voting thereon. Any Senator present and not excused from voting who refuses to vote on any question, if the vote be by ayes and noes, shall be noted in the Journal as "Present but Refusing to Vote."
5. Any Senator has the right to demand the ayes and noes upon any question and upon such demand, the President shall direct the Secretary to call the names of Senators in their alphabetical order, and before the result is declared, the Secretary shall read over the names of those voting in the affirmative, and those voting in the negative. After the alphabetical roll call of the ayes and noes has commenced, no debate on the measure before the Senate shall ensue, except that any Senator may be allowed one minute to explain his vote at the time his vote is recorded. No Senator shall be permitted to vote, under any circumstances, after the decision on the voting has been announced by the Chair.

6. Any matter may be passed by a majority vote of a quorum except:
- a. Any bill on Second or on Third Reading shall require 18 votes for passage.
 - b. Any simple or joint resolution shall require 18 votes.
 - c. Concurrent Resolution on Second Reading shall require 18 votes for passage. Concurrent Resolution on Third Reading shall require 24 votes for passage.
 - d. To amend on Third Reading, it shall require 24 votes to present the amendment.
 - e. To amend the Rules, after one day notice, shall require 18 votes for passage.
To amend the Rules, without prior notice, shall require 24 votes for passage.
To suspend the Rules, without one day's prior notice, shall require 24 votes.
 - f. The confirmation of Governor's appointments shall require 18 votes for confirmation, except in the case of the confirmation of the Director of Revenue, which shall require 24 votes.
 - g. Bills to increase or diminish the number of District Judges or increase or diminish the number of Judicial Districts shall require 18 votes for passage on Second Reading and 24 votes for passage upon Third Reading.
 - h. To reconsider any action of the Senate shall require 18 votes for passage.
To recall from the House anything acted upon by the Senate shall require 18 votes for passage.
 - i. Concurrence in House amendments shall require 18 votes for passage.
 - j. Overriding Governor's veto shall require 24 votes for passage.
 - k. An amendment to the report of a Committee of the Whole which amendment in effect shows that a bill or concurrent resolution did pass shall require 18 votes showing passage of such bill or concurrent resolution.

Rule XVIII - Reconsideration

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting on the prevailing side may, on the same day, or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote of those elected, without debate, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.
2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order or message upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, and been communicated to the House, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion

to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

3. Whenever a motion to reconsider and a motion to request the House to return the same has been adopted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of this rule, the bill shall be returned.
4. Upon notice being given by any Senator of his intention to move a reconsideration of any vote taken, the Secretary shall enter the same in the Journal, and shall retain the bill or other paper with reference to which the vote was taken (except petitions, enacted bills, and orders of inquiry), until the time for reconsideration has expired; provided, however, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session.

Rule XIX - Disagreement Between Senate and House

1. In case of a disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives, the Senate may either recede, insist and ask for a conference or adhere, and motions for such purpose shall take precedence in that order.

Rule XX - Call of the Senate

1. Any five Senators may demand a call of the Senate, and require absent Senators to be sent for; but a call of the Senate cannot be made after alphabetical roll call has commenced; and the call of the Senate being in order, the President shall order that the doors of the Senate be closed, and that no Senator be allowed to leave the Senate chamber until the pending motion is voted upon, and shall direct the Secretary to call the roll and note the absentees; after which the names of the absentees shall be again called, and those for whose absence no excuse or an insufficient excuse is made, shall be sent for and taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistant, and brought before the bar of the Senate, where, unless excused by a majority of the Senate present, they shall be reprimanded by the President for neglect of duty, and fined, respectively, at least to the extent to the expenses incidental to their apprehension. The roll call shall be entered in the journal unless the call shall be raised before the President announces the result of the roll call.
2. No more than two calls of the Senate may be made at any particular stage of any proceeding, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

Rule XXI - Committees

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed by resolution at the beginning of each regular session of the General Assembly convening after a general election, and shall remain constituted as such standing committees until

the regular session convening after the next ensuing general election:

1. Agriculture.
2. Business Affairs.
3. Education.
4. Finance.
5. Fish and Game.
6. Health and Welfare.
7. Industrial Affairs.
8. Interstate Cooperation.
9. Judiciary.
10. Labor and Employment Relations.
11. Livestock.
12. Local Government.
13. Mining.
14. State Affairs.
15. State Institutions and Public Buildings.
16. Transportation.
17. Veterans and Military Affairs.
18. Water and Water Resources.
19. Senate Services.
20. Supplies, Expenditures and Personnel.

Each standing committee shall have ten members, except the Committee on Judiciary which shall have eleven members; the Committee on Finance which shall have twenty members; the Committee on Interstate Cooperation which shall have five members; the Committee on Water and Water Resources which shall have **sixteen** members; the Committee on Education which shall have twelve members; and the Committee on Senate Services and Supplies, Expenditures and Personnel which shall have four members each. The first member appointed to each committee shall be the chairman and the second member shall be the vice-chairman.

2. No committee shall sit during the sessions of the Senate nor at any time occupy the Senate Chamber without leave granted by the Senate.
3. Committees shall report upon all matters referred to them without unnecessary delay, and in case of an adverse report, shall at all times state explicitly their reasons therefor, in which case such adverse report shall not be acted upon until the following day. They shall return all petitions and other papers referred to them with the bill or resolution, if any, to which they relate.
4. A committee quorum shall consist of no less than 50 per cent of the members of the committee. The chairman of the committee shall be a voting member thereof. There shall be no report from the committee on any bill or matter that has been referred to the committee except upon approval of a majority of a quorum present in the meeting at which the bill or matter is considered.
5. The Committee on Senate Services shall examine and engross all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions or other papers which are required to be engrossed before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make report when they find

them correctly engrossed before they are read a third time; they shall also compare such amendments as shall be made in the House to Senate bills, that are concurred in by the Senate, for the purpose of seeing if they are correct for enrollment in the bill. No bill shall have its Third Reading unless it shall have been printed, nor until it has been engrossed and report made thereon by the committee that it has been correctly engrossed. The said committee shall examine all bills before Third Reading and Final Passage, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions, unconstitutional provisions, securing proper title and of insuring accuracy in the text and references and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and as to whether any amendments adopted by the Senate, if not already printed, are of that material character required by the Constitution to be printed. The committee shall report the nature of errors, with a concise suggestion as to the change necessary to correct the same.

6. The Committee on Senate Services shall examine all bills originating in the Senate and which have passed both houses; see that they are correctly enrolled, signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and shall make report to the Senate that the bill has been presented to the Governor for signature.
7. The Committee on Senate Services shall examine and report upon all questions of printing referred to them; and every resolution or motion to print any petition, resolution, report, message, or other document, shall be referred to the committee for report upon the actual or approximate cost thereof; all bills, when reported for printing, shall be referred to this committee, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be printed and reported back in the order of reference, and when printed shall be reported upon as to the accuracy with which they have been printed. The committee shall, from time to time, report any measure that they may deem useful to the economical and proper conduct of the public printing.
8. The Committee on Supplies, Expenditures and Personnel shall examine and audit all requisitions and bills for supplies and expenditures of the Senate, of its members and committees, for stationery and other purposes, and shall certify to the correctness of the same; and no such requisition shall be made, nor bill be audited or paid, by any officer of the Senate or of the state, unless so certified by the chairman or other member of the committee.
9. The Committees on Senate Services and Supplies, Expenditures and Personnel shall have leave to report at any time.
10. A Calendar Committee of at least five members, may be nominated and elected by vote of the Senate at any time, which committee shall be authorized to arrange all general and special orders and prepare calendars for same, provided that special orders may be made at any time by vote of the Senate.

Rule XXII - Reference

1. Motions to refer shall take precedence in the following order, viz:
To a standing committee of the Senate.
To a special committee of the Senate.
To a joint standing committee.
To a joint special committee.

Rule XXIII - Reports

1. Reports of committees, except such as do not propose final action, and reports of Committees of Conference, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be placed upon the Calendar for the day next succeeding that on which they are presented to the Senate. Provided, however, that a report of a standing committee referring a bill or concurrent resolution to the Committee of the Whole shall be placed on the calendar for the second actual day of session following that on which such report is presented to the Senate. The operation of the preceding sentence shall be suspended during the last week of the session.
2. In reports and other communications addressed to the President of the Senate, the words "State of Colorado, Senate Chamber," shall not be included as a part of the address; and in the Journal the date shall be printed upon the same line as the words "Mr. President," and the word "Chairman" shall be printed on the same line as the name of the Chairman.
3. Reports of Interim Committees or other Committees made pursuant to request or direction of the General Assembly or the Senate shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee for consideration at the discretion of the President.

Rule XXIV - Bills

1. At the time of introduction of a bill, resolution or memorial, the Secretary shall be furnished with the original and two copies thereof.
2. Every bill shall be read by title when introduced, and by title or at length when the bill is being considered by the Committee of the Whole or on Third and Final Reading, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 11 of these Rules. All substantial amendments thereto shall be printed and laid on the desks of Senators before third reading and final passage of the bill. The final vote shall be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting for and against the same be entered on the Journal. No bill shall be declared passed, or signed by the President, unless a majority of all the Senators elected to the Senate shall be recorded as voting for the same.
3. Every Senate bill shall, upon its first reading, and before being printed, be referred as a matter of course to the appropriate standing committee for the single purpose of considering whether or not the bill shall be printed. The committee shall as soon as possible report each bill back with

the recommendation "That the bill be ordered printed," or "That the bill be laid on the table", and in the event of the latter recommendation the committee shall give explicitly their reasons therefor.

If there be no objection, the report of a standing committee referring a bill or resolution to the Committee of the Whole, shall be deemed automatically adopted, except in case of:

- a. An adverse report.
- b. Recommendation for tabling or indefinite postponement.
- c. Majority and minority report on the same bill, in which cases a vote shall be taken for adoption or rejection, and for such purposes a minority report shall be deemed a proposed amendment to the majority report.

The adoption of such report shall not preclude amendments to such report by the Senate.

4. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules, each bill which provides directly for the increase of any salary or which causes an appropriation from the State Treasury, or which provides that any money or revenue under the control of the state shall be devoted to any purpose other than that to which it is devoted under existing law, shall be referred to the Finance Committee prior to its consideration either by the Senate or by the Committee of the Whole, and no bill shall be considered by the Committee of the Whole or by the Senate until it has been so referred; but this section shall not be construed to compel such reference of any bill merely by reason of the fact that it provides for the reenactment without change of any continuing appropriation or salary.
5. Three days after the reference of a bill or resolution to any committee, any Senator may, by giving at least one day's notice, call for the report of the committee to which the bill or resolution was referred; and unless excused by the Senate, the committee shall within three days of the time of notice make a report, unless the Senate grants further extension of time to a report. The bill shall accompany the report and thereafter shall be returned to the Committee unless action is taken by the Senate directing a different disposition of the bill.
6. The final question upon the Second Reading of every bill or concurrent resolution shall be whether it shall be engrossed or revised and considered on Third and Final Reading. After the Senate shall adopt, by a majority of all members elected, any report of the Committee of the Whole, the President of the Senate shall publicly make a declaration that all bills included in the report which were adopted, were adopted by the required constitutional majority, and such declaration shall be noted in the Journal. Prior to adoption of Committee of the Whole Report amendments submitted thereto shall first be considered.
7. No amendments to bills by the House shall be concurred in by the Senate except by the vote of a majority of the mem-

bers elected thereto, taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the Journal thereof.

8. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.
9. When an amendment made by the Senate to a House bill shall be disagreed to by the House, and the Senate amendment is not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on Third Reading,
10. The word "bill" as used in these rules shall be deemed to include Concurrent Resolutions and whenever a Joint Resolution is referred to a committee it shall thereafter take the same course as a bill except that it shall not be printed except by order of the Senate and shall not require Third Reading.
11. A bill may be amended on Third Reading, leave having first been obtained by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to present such amendment. In the event a substantial amendment is presented to any bill on Third Reading, said amendment shall be printed in the Journal; action on the amendment and final consideration of said bill on Third Reading shall be laid over until the next legislative day.

Rule XXV - Conference Committees

1. Every report of a Committee of Conference shall be printed for use of the members, before action shall be had on such report; provided, that this rule shall be suspended during the last three days of the session, except in case of a substantial amendment which must be printed before final action is taken.
2. The vote on concurring in bills amended in the House or on adopting reports of Committees of Conference, shall not be taken until said bills and reports have been placed in the files of Senators, and particularly referred to in their Calendars; provided, that this rule shall be suspended during the last three days of the session.
3. When a Conference Committee has reached a decision, at least three of its members shall go to the Legislative Reference Office and explain the findings and agreements of the committee. No report of a Conference Committee shall be returned unless drafted by the Legislative Reference Office.

Rule XXVI - Secret and Executive Sessions

1. On a motion being made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any Senator require secrecy, or on motion being made and carried that the Senate go into executive session, the President shall direct all except the Senators and Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms to withdraw, and during the executive session and the discussion of said motion the doors shall remain shut, and every member and officer shall keep secret all matters, words, and proceedings that have

- transpired during the course of said Executive Session.
2. Whenever the Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business the proceedings of the Senate in such business shall be kept in a separate journal, which shall not be inspected by any others than the members of the Senate and the Lieutenant Governor unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. The Governor shall, from day to day, be notified by the Secretary of the action of the Senate, upon executive nominations, but no further extract from the executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.
 3. When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, in executive session, be referred to the appropriate committee, and acted upon immediately, unless the Senate by a majority vote otherwise directs.
 4. Any Senator, and officer of the Senate convicted of disclosing any words, statements, matters, or proceedings occurring during an Executive Session shall be liable, if a Senator, to expulsion, and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate. All matters, words, discussions and proceedings, save for exceptions set forth in paragraph (2) of this rule shall be deemed to be secret and in confidence, unless the Senate shall by a majority vote during an Executive Session direct otherwise.

Rule XXVII - Committee of the Whole

1. Upon the adoption of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole Senate, the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, shall appoint the chairman thereof, who shall for the time being exercise all the powers of the President necessary to the conduct of the business of the committee.
2. The rules of the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings of the committee, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, that a call for the ayes and noes cannot be made, nor can an appeal from the decision of the Chair be taken.
3. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.
4. All bills shall be considered in Committee of the Whole; all amendments made therein shall be reported by the chairman to the Senate, and shall by him be moved to be entered in the Journal. Every bill shall be read at length in Committee of the Whole if any Senator shall request such reading.
5. In Committee of the Whole, amendments recommended by standing committees shall be considered as adopted if there is no objection.

Rule XXVIII - Messages

1. Messages shall be sent to the House by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, the Secretary having previously endorsed the final determination of Senate thereon.
2. Messages from the Governor or House of Representatives may be received at any time.

Rule XXIX - Resolutions and Memorials

Resolutions and memorials shall be of the following classes:

1. Senate Concurrent Resolutions, which shall:
 - a. Propose amendments to the state constitution or recommend the holding of a constitutional convention;
 - b. Ratify proposed amendments to the federal constitution.

Such resolutions shall be treated in all respects as bills, except that they shall not be limited as to the time of introduction, and they shall be entered in full on the Journal when a record vote thereon is taken. All other provisions of these Rules or the Joint Rules applying to bills, shall also apply to Concurrent Resolutions.

- c. All concurrent resolutions of either house shall be referred to the Judiciary Committee.
2. Senate Joint Resolutions, which shall pertain to:
 - a. The transaction of the business of both houses;
 - b. The establishment of investigating committees composed of members of both houses;
 - c. An expression of the will or sentiment of both houses on any matter.

Such resolutions shall be printed in the Journal at the time of introduction, and shall lay over one day before being acted upon, unless the Senate shall by majority vote of all members elected otherwise direct.

- c. All concurrent resolutions of either house shall be referred to the Judiciary Committee.
3. Senate Resolutions, which shall not require the concurrence of the House, and shall cover any purpose similar to a Joint Resolution, but relate solely to the Senate. Such resolutions shall be treated in all respects as Joint Resolutions.
4. Senate Joint Memorials or Senate Memorials, which shall pertain to resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States on any matter, or to an expression of sentiment on the death of any person or persons. Such memorials shall be treated in all respects as Joint Resolutions, except that Senate Memorials shall not require the concurrence of the House.

Rule XXX - Use of Senate Chamber and Privileges

1. No person not a member of the General Assembly or an officer or employee required to be on the floor of the Senate in the course of legislative business, other than the judges of the district and supreme courts, the Governor and state elected officers, members of the congressional delegation, ex-members of the Senate, duly accredited representatives of the state press, and such other persons as may be invited by the President or members of the Senate and families of members of the Senate, shall be admitted to the Senate Chamber and adjoining cloak rooms, and any such person shall only be entitled to the quiet and orderly occupancy of the seats provided for visitors or for representatives of the press, and in no event to the privileges of the floor. Persons invited by members of the Senate shall occupy the seats in the rear of the floor of the Senate and on the sides back of the first column, and any five Senators may demand that

the Senate floor be cleared of persons invited by members of the Senate. Other persons shall be admitted to the galleries of the Senate or behind the railing located at the main entrance of the Chamber. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce this rule.

The desks, materials, and papers of Senators are not to be touched by any person other than Senate employees under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms or the Secretary of the Senate. Lobbyists and other persons, except in official State capacity, visiting Senate Chambers are not permitted to place material upon the desks of Senators. Any material which any person desires to have distributed to the desks of one or more Senators, except through the mail, must be delivered to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Such material must bear the name of the organization or person who was responsible for its preparation and distribution. It should be constructively stated and courteously expressed. If facts or statistics from other sources are used, such sources should be identified. Lobbyists and the public are encouraged to communicate with their Senators and to furnish to them factual data concerning the merits of legislative proposals. If the Sergeant-at-Arms has any question as to the propriety of the material which he is asked to distribute to the members of the Senate, he shall consult the President of the Senate, or in his absence the President Pro Tempore, or in the absence of both, the majority and minority floor leaders.

- Guest cards heretofore and hereafter issued shall not permit lobbyists to the main room of the Senate Chambers but are designed to facilitate and encourage the admission of guests interested as observers in the Senate Chambers.
2. No committee of the Senate shall occupy the Senate Chamber for public hearings on any matter, without permission having been granted by the consent of a majority of the members elected.
 3. At no time, whether the Senate be in session or not, shall any employee of the Senate, or any person whatsoever other than the President or a Senator or a Representative be permitted to occupy the chair or use the desk of the President or that of any Senator.
 4. Any employee of the Senate or of its committees, soliciting or inviting any Senator to vote or use his influence for any bill or matter before the Senate shall be at once dismissed from service and employment; and any person entitled to the privileges of the floor of the Senate who shall while on the floor during the session of the Senate, solicit or invite any Senator to vote or use his influence for any bill or matter before the Senate, shall forfeit his privilege.
 5. Any person commonly known as a lobbyist desiring to appear before any committee of the Senate shall signify such intention by registering as a lobbyist with the Secretary of the Senate. Such person shall register in a book kept for

that purpose, entering his name, address, and the interest he represents, together with the matters upon which he desires to be heard. The Secretary shall issue a card to such person which will entitle said person to appear before the committee to which any bill or matter has been referred. This amendment to the rule shall supersede any Senate rule, regulation, or resolution to the contrary.

Rule XXXI - Presenting Petitions, Memorials, Etc.

1. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance, or other communication addressed to the Senate, the Senator, from his place, shall make a brief verbal statement of the general purport of it, and, if it be not insulting, profane, or obscene, it shall be received.
2. Every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee shall be endorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately thereunder the name of the Senator presenting the same shall be written.
3. Every petition, memorial and other paper shall be referred, as of course, without putting the question, unless the reference be objected to when presented.

Rule XXXII - Contested Elections

1. All contests of the election of a Senator, and all questions affecting or relating to the qualification or eligibility of a Senator, or the right of any Senator to a seat or membership in the Senate, shall be referred to the Committee on State Affairs, which shall proceed to hear and determine said matters, and each of them, in such manner, at such times, in such places and under such rules, as said committee may adopt, for the purpose of facilitating such hearing.

Rule XXXIII - Abrogation, Suspensions or Amendments of the Rules

1. To amend or abrogate or suspend a rule or rules shall require a majority vote of all members elected provided one day's notice thereof shall have been given. To amend or abrogate or suspend a rule or rules without such prior notice shall require a two-thirds vote of all members elected.

Rule XXXIV - Miscellaneous

1. When the reading of any paper is called for, and not as a part of the remarks of any Senator, and objection is made, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without a debate.
2. Questions of privilege, shall be first, those affecting the rights of the Senate, collectively, its safety, dignity, and integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation and conduct of members individually in their senatorial capacity only; and third, public affairs; and shall immediately have precedence of all other questions, except motions to fix the day to which the Senate shall adjourn,

to adjourn, and for a recess. Any Senator who speaks on privilege shall be the sole judge as to whether his remarks are privileged and shall be limited to ten minutes to present his remarks, except that they may be extended by consent of the Senate.

3. It shall be improper on roll call for any Senator to state or attempt to state the vote or sentiments of any absent Senator, or for the Clerks of the Senate to make any reference in the Journal to such attempt.

Rule XXXV - Parliamentary Authority

1. The latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the Senate in all cases in which it is applicable, and in which it is not inconsistent with these Rules and the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Rule 1. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

Rule 2. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one house shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same may have passed.

Rule 3. Message from one house to the other shall be communicated by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, unless the house transmitting the message shall specifically direct otherwise, provided, however, that after one House has passed a bill or a concurrent resolution, it shall be transmitted to the office of the Revisor of Statutes for suggestions or revisions before being sent to the other House; and such bill or concurrent resolution shall also be submitted to the office of the Revisor of Statutes if it is amended and passed in the Second House, before transmission back to the House of origin.

Rule 4. In any case of difference between the two houses upon any subject of legislation, either house may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such house and place as shall be appointed by the chairman of the committee on the part of the house requesting such conference. The conferees shall state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses, and confer fully thereon. The committee shall report in writing, and with the consent of a majority of members elected to each of the two houses, may consider and report on matters other than those which are at issue between the two houses; otherwise no committee shall consider and report on any matters except those directly at issue between the two houses. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the house assenting to such conference, and they present the report of the committee to their house. When such house shall have acted thereon, they shall transmit the same, and the papers relating thereto to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon. Every report of a committee of conference shall be read through in each house before a vote is taken on the same.

Rule 5. It shall be in order for either house to recede from any subject matter of difference existing between the two houses

at any time prior to the consideration of a conference committee report by either house, whether the papers on which such differences arose are before the house receding, formally or informally, and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon, and to assent to such a receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

Rule 6. If a conference committee report is rejected by one house, it shall be in order for either house to recede from its position on the bill which is the subject of the conference and pass the bill; provided, however, that such action to recede must be taken not later than the next legislative day after such conference committee report is rejected.

Rule 7. Every conference committee shall report during the last five days before the day fixed for final adjournment. After the expiration of one day of actual session after the day when a bill has been referred to a conference committee, it shall be in order for either house to demand, by a vote of a majority of all members elected, that a report be made by the conference committee not later than the second legislative day after such demand is made; provided, however, that in the last five days of the session, such report must be made before the close of the legislative day during which the demand is made. If any conference committee shall fail to make such report within the time specified, such committee shall be deemed to be automatically discharged and a new conference committee shall be appointed.

Rule 8. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost and shall not again be reviewed during the same session in either house.

Rule 9. All joint committees of the two houses, and all committees of conference, shall consist of two Senators and three Representatives, unless otherwise specially ordered by joint resolution.

Rule 10. There shall be printed three hundred copies of all bills ordered printed by standing committees of either house, unless any such standing committee shall otherwise order, in which event not less than two hundred nor more than six hundred copies shall be printed as ordered by the committee.

Rule 11. When the same document shall, by separate orders, be directed to be printed by both houses, it shall be regarded as but one order unless otherwise expressly directed by either house.

Rule 12. There shall be a joint bill room to be staffed by two employees of the Senate, and two employees of the House, and there shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House sufficient copies of each printed Senate and House bill and Journal and Calendar to supply each member with a copy and to supply all officers, clerks and other persons who will

require use of such printed matter within the chambers or by committees.

Rule 13. Whenever a motion to reconsider and a motion to request the other house to return the same has been adopted, the other house shall return said bill to the house making the request.

Rule 14. Communications of notice of recall of a bill by the other house shall preclude any subsequent valid action thereon except to return the bill in accordance with the notice of recall.

Rule 15. A joint interim standing committee is hereby established to be known as the Joint Interim Committee on State Institution Building and Construction. Said committee shall be composed of three members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker with the approval of the House, two of whom shall be members of the majority party and one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, and three members of the Senate to be elected by the Senate, two of whom shall be members of the majority party and one of whom shall be a member of the minority party. The committee shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from its membership. Meetings shall be held upon call of the chairman, given not sooner than seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

The duty of the committee shall be to study and review the need for construction of additional facilities at the various state institutions, and to approve plans for the construction of any such additional facilities. The committee shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each regular session of the general assembly, submit to both houses of the general assembly a report of its studies and reviews, and a list of projects approved.

Rule 16. Correction of typographical errors, etc., in bills, resolutions and memorials.

The chief enrolling clerk of the Senate and of the House, under the direction of the chairman of the Senate and House Services Committees, respectively, shall have authority to correct, before engrossment or enrollment, any typographical errors found in bills, any obvious errors in punctuation; provided, however, that before any corrections shall be so made, they shall be approved by the chairman of the Senate Services Committee in the case of Senate bills, and the chairman of the House Services Committee in the case of House bills, who in turn shall require the approval of the first introducer of any such bill being corrected if any doubt exists as to the advisability of making any such correction. All corrections made shall be listed by the enrollment clerks and printed in the journals of the respective houses at least once each week, in the form of reports of the Services Committees. Such reports shall be assumed to have been adopted by the respective houses as printed unless objection to all or any part of any such report is made.

Rule 17. Capitalization in Bills.

Generally, capitals should be used only for:

- (a) The first word of a sentence or following a colon;

- (b) The first word of each entry of an enumeration paragraphed after a colon;
- (c) The short title of a particular act;
- (d) Proper names, such as names of counties, river, Colorado Revised Statutes, etc.

Generally capitals should not be used for:

- (a) The titles of federal, state, county, municipal or other public officers, or substitutes for such titles, such as "the commissioner", "the director", etc.
- (b) The titles of federal, state, county, municipal or other public departments, agencies, institutions, boards or funds, or substitutes for such titles, such as "the department", the university", etc.
- (c) Laws on a particular subject, such as "insurance statutes"
- (d) The words "federal" and "state".
- (e) The words "article", "act", "chapter", "section", and "subsection".

Rule 18. Printed bill may be used as enrolled bill.

When any bill shall pass both houses, without amendment and the printed bill is in such form that it may be properly used as the enrolled bill, the clerk of the House or the secretary of the Senate may direct that the printed copy of said bills be used as the enrolled copy. The enrolling room shall prepare such printed bill in the form necessary for signature by the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and the Governor.

Rule 19. Engrossing bills.

When any bill shall pass on second reading and no amendment is made, it shall not be necessary to retype the original bill for engrossment, but the original bill itself shall be accepted as the engrossed bill by simply stamping on the outside cover of the bill the words "Original Bill - Not Amended. Accepted as Engrossed Bill".

Further, when any bill shall pass on second reading and simple amendments are made, it shall not be necessary to retype the original bill with amendments added for engrossment, but the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate may direct that such amendments be indicated in red on the printed bill and the bill in this form be accepted as the engrossed bill.

Rule 20. Copy of enrolled bill to be furnished sponsor.

After a bill has passed both houses and prior to the time the final enrolled bill is presented to the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, as the case may be, for signature, a copy of the final enrolled bill shall be delivered to the original sponsor.

Rule 21. Bills which change existing law.

(1) Bills which would amend existing law shall show the specific changes to be made to existing law in the following manner:

(a) All new material shall be capitalized, except that where a new article, section, or subsection is added to existing law, such new material need not be capitalized if the addition of said new article, section, or subsection is specifically stated in the text of the act to be new material.

(b) All material which is to be omitted from existing law shall be shown in its proper place in cancelled letter type; such material, however, shall not be deemed a part of the bill.

(c) The bill as printed shall show the following explanation at the bottom of the first page:

"Capital letters indicate new material to be added to existing statute.

"Dashes through words indicate deletions from existing statute."

The foregoing shall not apply to those bills or sections of bills which repeal and re-enact existing law with amendments, or where compliance is not feasible in the discretion of the Legislative Reference Office.

(2) All bills before being introduced shall be submitted to the Legislative Reference Office for approval as to form pursuant to the provisions of this Rule.

(3) If through error or omission any change in existing law is not shown in compliance with this rule, such error or omission shall not affect the validity of any bill enacted into law.

(4) Bills approved by both houses of the General Assembly shall be enrolled in final form by the respective houses in accordance with House Bill No. 13, enacted by the Forty-third General Assembly, at its First Regular Session, and approved by the Governor March 6, 1961.

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LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The Legislative Council

The Colorado Legislative Council is the fact-finding and information collecting agency of the General Assembly which was created by law during the 1953 legislative session. Eleven appointed legislators--five senators and six representatives--along with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House who serve ex-officio, comprise the membership.

The council concept in Colorado grew out of a need for a continuing and permanent research staff to work directly for the legislature; a need for a "leg man" to get facts for individual legislators and standing committees during the session and to coordinate the work of specific study committees between sessions.

The Council appoints a Director of Research who, with the approval of the Council, may appoint such additional professional, technical, clerical, and other employees necessary to perform the functions assigned. The Council also appoints committees which concentrate on specific legislative study assignments with the assistance of the professional members of the staff. The staff member, in addition to doing the research, also serves as committee coordinator, initiates necessary correspondence, arranges meetings, compiles minutes, and prepares reports on findings. Progress on these committee projects is effected through a series of periodic meetings and/or hearings and culminates in published reports and memoranda which give pertinent data in the form of facts, figures, arguments, and alternatives, without making definite recommendations for action.

The offices of the Legislative Council are located in Rooms 337-343 on the third floor in the southwest corner of the State Capitol. In addition to research and fact-finding services, the Council fulfills others needs and demands which, with passage of but a few years, have become numerous and varied:

Individual Legislative Requests: Individual legislators who are interested in obtaining specific facts or in developing certain information may request council staff assistance, either in person or through correspondence. These requests are assigned to the professional staff, who, through the director, furnish the legislator with the desired information or material. All individual research requests, made between sessions, (other than those of a minor nature), must be submitted to the Policy Committee of the council for approval.

Library Service: The Council maintains a sizeable reference library of documents relating to governmental functions which is at the disposal of interested legislators. The Council librarian, at the request of an individual legislator, will assemble and/or order reference material suitable to his needs. This material may be checked out for a reasonable length of time. Other state

agencies and departments often utilize the Council library material and are encouraged to do so.

Information Service: When information is received which the Director feels will be of value or interest to members of the General Assembly, it is reproduced and distributed to them. In addition, representatives of many clubs, organizations, and student groups, as well as interested citizens, visit the Council offices in search of information and material which they can utilize in pursuit of study projects concerning governmental affairs. Many telephone requests covering a multitude of legislative topics are handled from a wide range of sources.

Public Appearances: Members of the staff make themselves available upon request for public appearance before various civic and professional groups in order to discuss the legislative aspects of state governmental topics which have been assigned to the Council for study and which are pertinent to the interest of the requesting group.

Correspondence: The Legislative Council, as a member of The Council of State Governments, is called upon to furnish information for compilation of material on matters of immediate interest to other governmental jurisdictions. Also, the Council, on a reciprocal basis, conducts an interchange of information and reports and completion of forms, schedules, and questionnaires circulated by similar agencies in other states. Other correspondence processed by the Council includes requests from business and industrial firms relative to legislative provisions which affect individual situations, etc.

Legislative History: During the General Assembly session, the Legislative Council maintains an up-to-date card file of legislative action on all bills introduced into either house. Information recorded is available for inspection by government officials as well as the general public.

Reports: Each legislator receives a copy of every report published by the Council. A limited number of reports is distributed upon request, if available, to interested state officials, civic and professional organizations, and study groups. The Council has also arranged for exchange of reports with research agencies of other states, tax associations, etc.

Analysis of Ballot Proposals: In conformance with provisions of Chapter 63-5-3, CRS, 1953, the Legislative Council, among other duties, examines "the effects of constitutional provisions..." The Council, prior to the 1954, 1956 and 1958 general elections, distributed hundreds of pamphlets which contained the provisions, comments, arguments for, and arguments against each of the ballot proposals appearing on the ballot for those general elections.

Joint Budget Committee

The Joint Budget Committee is the continuing fiscal and budget review agency of the General Assembly. Membership includes three members of the House and three from the Senate, two each from the majority party and one each from the minority party. House members are appointed by the Speaker and Senate members

by the Lt. Governor. The committee offices are located in Room 224 of the State Capitol.

The Joint Budget Committee was established originally to provide a single legislative review of the executive budget requests and, prior to 1956, functioned only during and immediately preceding legislative sessions. As the state government grew in complexity, and the size of the budgets increased, it was felt that closer legislative control of expenditures required full-time operation of the committee, with a permanent professional staff to gather basic information on the operation of state government. Based on recommendations of both the committee chairman and the Governor, the General Assembly, in 1956, passed legislation which enabled the Joint Budget Committee to function the year-around and to employ a technical staff.

Functions and activities performed by the Joint Budget Committee are:

Budget Hearings: During and prior to each legislative session, the committee conducts extensive hearings on the requests of various executive agencies for appropriations. Committee recommendations are included in the General Appropriations Act ("Long Bill") which finances most state agencies and departments.

Review of Fiscal and Management Reports: In the interim between sessions, the committee meets monthly to review staff reports on fiscal and management problems of state government.

State Buildings and Construction: The committee also functions as the interim committee on state buildings and constructions and must pass on all building projects financed with building mill levy funds.

Wage Surveys: Legislation passed at the 1957 session of the General Assembly requires the committee to make annual studies of prevailing wages and of the state civil service classification program. These annual studies are intended to keep the state pay and classification program in line with prevailing practices in this area.

Major Projects Undertaken: Among the major projects undertaken by the committee since passage of the 1956 law was an extensive review of all state institutions, which was conducted by the staff during 1956. As a result, there has been substantial revision of the programs at most of these institutions. During the 1957 interim, the committee made a detailed analysis of the operating costs of the state-supported institutions of higher education and reviewed the state civil service job classification program.

Reports: The published reports of the committee are available to all persons on request, and the unpublished material in the files is available to all members of the General Assembly for their use.

Library: The committee maintains a specialized library on budget and fiscal matters only, but it does not duplicate literature in the Legislative Council Library.

The Legislative Reference Office

The Legislative Reference Office is a component of the department of law, under the direction of the Attorney General, even though its work is connected directly with the legislative branch of the state government--the General Assembly.

The Office was established in 1927 and began functioning in 1930. It has three primary functions: (1) bill drafting for members of the General Assembly and the Governor; (2) maintenance of legislative records; and (3) legislative reference service. The Legislative Reference Office is located in Room 251, on the second floor in the northwest corner of the State Capitol.

During sessions of the General Assembly, the office is under the supervision of an attorney, as required by law, who is appointed by the Attorney General with the approval of the Governor, to serve as Director of the Legislative Reference Office. A second attorney is appointed by the Attorney General to assist with bill drafting during the "long" odd-year sessions. Also, while the General Assembly is in session, a staff of from two to five temporary stenographers and typists is employed under civil service. The Secretary of the Office, a civil service employee, is the one permanent member of the staff.

Bill Drafting: The Office does approximately 60 to 70 percent of the drafting of bills, resolutions, and memorials introduced and considered by the General Assembly. Under the law establishing the Office, no bill drafting can be done without the written request of a member of the Assembly or the Governor. In this service, the Office has relieved the Attorney General's office proper of a considerable amount of work. Prior to 1930, the Attorney General's office did much of the bill drafting for the General Assembly,

Legislative Records: The Office maintains complete legislative records on bills, resolutions, and memorials considered and enacted by the General Assembly, and on other legislative actions, such as appointment of interim committees, rule change, reports submitted, etc. During a session of the General Assembly, a comprehensive subject index is maintained of all bills and resolutions introduced, and a progress report is kept daily following the consideration and passage of a bill through the Assembly. Copies of all bills drafted by the Office and copies of all bills printed by the Assembly are kept on file for reference purposes. These are available back to 1931. Immediately upon adjournment, enrolled copies of all bills enacted by the Assembly and approved by the Governor are made available for reference purposes until copies are duplicated for general use and distribution or the session laws are printed.

Legislative Reference Services: The Office maintains a legislative informational service for members of the General Assembly. The purpose of this service is to make available studies and information on legislative subjects and laws of other states. A small but selective legislative library is maintained. The office

works closely with the office of the Legislative Council and the Supreme Court Library so as to eliminate duplication of legislative or law library facilities.

Interim Committees: In addition to the above three services, the Legislative Reference Office assists, in any manner possible, interim legislative committees not working directly under the Legislative Council. Spot research reports are prepared not only for these interim committees but also for individual members of the General Assembly. The Office also works closely with the Revisor of Statutes in checking enacted bills before insertion in the Supplement and the Session Laws.

The Committee on Statute Revision

The Committee on Statute Revision, established under the judicial division of the state, consists of the Chief Justice, or a justice of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice, who serves as chairman; the Attorney General; two members of the Senate, one from each party, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; and two members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House.

This committee, immediately upon organization, appoints a revisor of statutes and such associates, assistants, and clerical workers as are necessary, and sets the salaries for these individuals. The revisor and his assistants, who must be attorneys at law and working as such, serve at the pleasure of the committee. Functions of the Committee on Statute Revision are:

Revising of Statutes: Immediately upon appointment under the 1951 law, the revisor, under the direction of the committee, compiled, edited, arranged, and prepared for publication all the laws of the State of Colorado, including the laws passed by the 1953 first regular session. The laws, complete with index, were published in seven volumes.

Editing of Statutes: The revisor is required to adopt a uniform system of punctuation, capitalization, and wording; to eliminate duplication of laws repealed directly or by implication; correct faulty section structure of existing statutes; and clarify existing laws as the committee deems proper.

Preparing Cumulative Supplements: All laws passed during two succeeding years, beginning with an even-numbered year (1954-55, and 1956-57), are accumulated, revised, collated and put into a volume which is submitted to the next General Assembly for re-enactment. After this second passage, the cumulative supplement is sent to the printer for publication and distributed to authorized recipients.

Drafting of Bills: The revisor of statutes also aids the Legislative Reference Office or other agencies of the General Assembly with bill drafting services and with enrolling and engrossing of bills. He assists with such other services as the legislature requires. The office of the revisor of statutes is located in Room 32, State Capitol.

The Supreme Court Library

The Supreme Court Library, located on the second floor of the State Capitol, between the elevators, contains more than 50,000 volumes of law reports, text books, court reports, statutes of the forty-eight states, and other legal publications. The library is under the supervision of the Supreme Court, through a librarian appointed by the Court. The librarian and his assistants are paid from the general fund of the state but are not subject to civil service regulations. All fees collected by the clerk of the Supreme Court, including fees for the admission to the Bar, are deposited to the "Supreme Court Library Fund;" to be used for the purchase of books, binding of documents, and purchase and maintenance of equipment and fixtures. While the Supreme Court Library does not furnish any reference service, the facilities are available to members of the General Assembly. Books may be removed from the library only with the approval of the Chief Justice.

COLORADO REVISED STATUTES - 1953

CHAPTER 63

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ARTICLE 1

Membership

- | | |
|--|---|
| 63-1-1. Members of general assembly. | 63-1-6. Members of house of representatives. |
| 63-1-2. Ratios fixed and established. | 63-1-7. Representatives keep office - biennial elections. |
| 63-1-3. Senatorial districts. | 63-1-8. New counties. |
| 63-1-4. Election of senators. | |
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63-1-1. Members of general assembly.

The senate of the general assembly of the state of Colorado shall consist of thirty-five members, and the house of representatives thereof shall consist of sixty-five members. No senatorial or representative district shall embrace the same territory within any other senatorial or representative district, respectively.

Source: L. 53, p. 120, § 1.

General:

Legislative reapportionment act, appearing as chapter 156, session laws 1933, which attempted to give some senatorial districts a representation that was greater, and others that was less than they

were entitled to under the constitution, declared void as in violation of article V, section 45, of the constitution. *Armstrong v. Mitten* (1934) 95 C. 425, 37 P. 2d 757.

63-1-2. Ratios fixed and established.

The following ratios are hereby fixed and established for the apportionment of senators and representatives of the general assembly.

1. The ratio for the apportionment of senators shall be:
 - a. One senator for each senatorial district for the first nineteen thousand of population therein;
 - b. One additional senator for each senatorial district for each additional fifty thousand of population therein or fraction over forty-eight thousand.
2. The ratio for the apportionment of representatives shall be:
 - a. One representative for each representative district for the first eight thousand of population therein;

- b. One additional representative for each additional twenty-five thousand five hundred of population therein, or fraction over twenty-two thousand four hundred.

Source: L. 53, p. 120, § 2.

Cited:

Armstrong v. Mitten (1934) 95 C. 425, 37 P.2d 757 (annot. sec. 1).

63-1-3. Senatorial districts.

The state of Colorado shall be divided into twenty-five senatorial districts, numbered and entitled to the number of senators, as follows:

The city and county of Denver shall constitute the first senatorial district and be entitled to eight senators.

The county of Pueblo shall constitute the second senatorial district and be entitled to two senators.

The county of El Paso shall constitute the third senatorial district and be entitled to two senators.

The county of Las Animas shall constitute the fourth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Boulder shall constitute the fifth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Chaffee, Park, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Douglas and Teller shall constitute the sixth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Weld shall constitute the seventh senatorial district and be entitled to two senators.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the eighth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Fremont and Custer shall constitute the ninth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Larimer shall constitute the tenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Delta, Gunnison and Hinsdale shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson and Grand shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Huerfano, Costilla and Alamosa shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande and Conejos shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Mesa shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel and Dolores shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln and Kiowa shall

constitute the eighteenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata and Archuleta shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Yuma, Washington, and Morgan shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake and Pitkin shall constitute the twenty-first senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Arapahoe and Elbert shall constitute the twenty-second senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Otero and Crowley shall constitute the twenty-third senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Adams shall constitute the twenty-fourth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Bent, Prowers and Baca shall constitute the twenty-fifth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

Source: L. 53, p. 121, § 3.

Cited:

Armstrong v. Mitten (1934)
95 C. 425, 37 P.2d 757 (annot.
sec. 1).

63-1-4. Election of senators.

Four senators shall be elected from the first senatorial district and one each from the second, third, sixth, seventh, tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth and twenty-fifth districts at the general election held in November, 1954, and every four years thereafter.

Four senators shall be elected from the first senatorial district and one each from the second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth districts at the general election held in November, 1956, and every four years thereafter.

Source: L. 53, p. 122, § 5.

Cited:

Armstrong v. Mitten (1934)
95 C. 425, 37 P.2d 757 (annot.
sec. 1).

63-1-5. Senators keep office - vacancies.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to cause the removal of any senator from his office for the term for which he has been elected, but all such senators shall serve the term for which they were elected; provided, that in case of a vacancy caused by the death, resignation or otherwise of any such senator or senators, the vacancy shall be filled as provided by law from the new district as provided for in this article.

Source: L. 53, p. 122, § 5.

Cited:

Armstrong v. Mitten (1934)

95 C. 425, 37 P.2d 757 (annot.
sec. 1).

63-1-6. Members of house of representatives.

The members of the house of representatives shall be divided among the several counties of the state as follows:

The city and county of Denver shall have seventeen.

The county of Pueblo shall have four.

The county of Weld shall have three.

The county of El Paso shall have three.

The county of Las Animas shall have one.

The county of Boulder shall have two.

The county of Larimer shall have two.

The county of Arapahoe shall have two.

The counties of Crowley and Otero shall have two.

The county of Mesa shall have two.

The county of Delta shall have one.

The county of Huerfano shall have one.

The county of Jefferson shall have two.

The county of Logan shall have one.

The county of Morgan shall have one.

The county of Adams shall have two.

The county of Yuma shall have one.

The counties of Washington and Kit Carson shall have one.

The counties of Prowers and Baca shall have one.

The counties of Routt, Moffat, Grand and Jackson shall have one.

The counties of Montrose and Ouray shall have one.

The counties of San Miguel, Dolores and Montezuma shall have one.

The counties of La Plata and San Juan shall have one.

The counties of Hinsdale, Gunnison and Saguache shall have one.

The counties of Rio Grande and Mineral shall have one.

The counties of Conejos and Archuleta shall have one.

The counties of Alamosa and Costilla shall have one.

The counties of Fremont and Custer shall have one.

The counties of Park, Teller, Douglas and Elbert shall have one.

The counties of Lake and Chaffee shall have one.

The counties of Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek and Gilpin shall have one.

The counties of Rio Blanco and Garfield shall have one.

The counties of Sedgwick and Phillips shall have one.

The counties of Cheyenne and Lincoln shall have one.

The counties of Kiowa and Bent shall have one.

Source: L. 53, p. 123, § 6.

Cited:

Armstrong v. Mitten (1934)

95 C. 425, 37 P.2d 757 (annot.
sec. 1).

63-1-7. Representatives keep office - biennial elections.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to cause the removal of any representative from his present term of office, and

representatives shall be elected under the provisions of this article beginning with the general election held in November, 1954, and every two years thereafter.

Source: L. 53, p. 124, § 7.

Cited:

Armstrong v. Mitten (1934)

95 C. 425, 37 P.2d 757 (annot. sec. 1).

63-1-8. New counties.

In the event that any new county is created at any time after the passage of this article, and the legislature has not provided for the attaching of said new county to a specifically mentioned district, then such new county shall be deemed to be in the senatorial or representative district that said territory was in prior to its creation.

Source: L. 53, p. 124, § 8.

ARTICLE 2

Organization - Operation

- | | |
|--|--|
| 63-2-1. Call of houses to order. | 63-2-9. Method of payment. |
| 63-2-2. Clerks to file certificates - roll - officers. | 63-2-10. Members' certificates warrants. |
| 63-2-3. Committee on credentials permanent organization. | 63-2-11. Senate and house journals published. |
| 63-2-4. Members not to be questioned. | 63-2-12. Disposition of journals. |
| 63-2-5. Legislative employees compensation. | 63-2-13. Cost of publication. |
| 63-2-6. Appointment - qualifications - duties. | 63-2-14. Witnesses - attendance before assembly. |
| 63-2-7. Compensation of members. | 63-2-15. Violation - penalty. |
| 63-2-8. Pay ceases, when - exceptions. | 63-2-16. Member may administer oath. |

63-2-1. Call of houses to order.

At the time fixed by the constitution for the meeting of the first regular session of the general assembly next after the general election, the holdover senators and senators elect shall meet in the hall of the senate, and the members elect of the house of representatives shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives. The lieutenant governor, or in case of his absence the president pro tem of the next preceding session of the senate, or in case of his absence the holdover senator or one of them having served the longest continuous time in the senate, shall call the senate to order. The speaker of the next preceding session of the house of representatives, or in his absence the person or one of them holding a certificate issued by the secretary of state under the authority of the state canvassing board as a member and having served the longest continuous time in the house of representatives, shall call the house of repre-

sentatives to order and the persons present holding certificates issued by the secretary of state as members thereof and whose names are on the list or roll furnished as provided by law, by the secretary of state, shall elect a clerk for the time being.

Source: G. L. § 1290; L. 83, p.201, § 1; G.L. § 1575; L. 93, p. 282, § 1; R. S. 08, § 2895; C. L. § 2; CSA, C. 74, § 2; L. 51, p. 438, § 2.

63-2-2. Clerks to file certificates - roll - officers.

The clerks of each house shall file the certificates presented by the members, each for his own house, and make a roll of the members who thus appear to be elected, and the persons appearing to be elected members shall proceed to elect such other officers as may be required for the time being.

Source: G. L. § 1291; G. S. § 1576; R. S. 08, § 2896; C. L. § 3; CSA, C. 74, § 3.

63-2-3. Committee on credentials - permanent organization.

When the houses are temporarily organized, they shall elect a committee of three, on the part of each house, by ballot, which committee shall report upon the credentials of those claiming to be elected members of their respective houses. When such report is made, those reported as elected shall proceed to the permanent organization of their respective houses. Each house shall be the sole judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Source: G. L. § 1292; G. S. § 1577; R. S. 08, § 2897; C. L. § 4; CSA, C. 74, § 4.

63-2-4. Members not to be questioned.

No members of the legislative assembly shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or word spoken in debate in either house.

Source: G. L. § 1293; G. S. § 1578; R. S. 08, § 2898; C. L. § 5; CSA, C. 74, § 5.

63-2-5. Legislative employees - compensation.

Until otherwise provided for, the officers and employees of each house of the general assembly of the state of Colorado and their compensation shall be as determined by joint resolution of both houses, and such officers and employees shall be appointed irrespective of and without regard to the classified service of the civil service of the state.

Source: L. 15, p. 254, § 1; C. L. § 6; CSA, C. 74, § 6; L. 51, p. 439, § 1.

63-2-6. Appointment - qualifications - duties.

All such officers and employees, except as otherwise provided in this article, shall be selected by the house employing them, and they shall perform the duties usually performed by like officers and employees, and such other duties as may be required of them by the house employing them. All clerks herein provided for shall be assignable and all printing clerks shall be skilled and

competent proofreaders.

Source: L. 15, p. 256, § 2; C. L. § 7; CSA, C. 74, § 7.

63-2-7. Compensation of members.

1. Superseded by L. 58. (see subsection (4).)
2. The state controller, upon taking official notice of the existing membership of the general assembly, shall issue vouchers and draw warrants for the monthly and per diem compensation and for reimbursement of traveling expenses due each member as provided by law. (L. 53, p. 293, section 3 (b).)
3. Superseded by L. 58. (see subsection (5).)
4. Each member of the general assembly shall receive as compensation for his services: (S.L. 58, p. 237)
 - a. The sum of one hundred dollars per month for each month of the term to which he shall have been elected;
 - b. The further sum of two thousand four hundred dollars for each legislative biennial period payable at the rate of twenty dollars per day during both regular and special sessions, the remainder, if any, payable on the first day of the last month of such biennial period: and
 - c. The further sum of twenty dollars per day, not to exceed six hundred dollars in any calendar year, for necessary attendance while the general assembly is not in session, at meetings of the legislative council, the subcommittee on appropriations, interim committees authorized by joint resolution of the two houses or committees established by the legislative council; together with all actual and necessary traveling expenses to be paid after the same have been incurred and audited. Mileage rates and per diem allowances shall not exceed those authorized for the executive departments, unless special circumstances are shown to the satisfaction of the state controller. The general assembly may provide by joint resolution for suspension of its compensation or any portion thereof during a period of adjournment to a day certain.
5. The salaries provided by subsection (4) of this section shall be payable to those members elected to the general assembly in the calendar year 1958 and thereafter, and to those members appointed to fill vacancies arising through death, resignation or otherwise, appointed on or after December 1, 1958. (S.L. 58, p. 238)

63-2-8. Officers and employees-pay ceases, when - exceptions.

1. The compensation of officers and employees of each house of the general assembly shall cease upon final adjournment of each session, but prior to final adjournment of a session, each house may by resolution designate such officers and employees as shall be deemed necessary to complete the clerical work and records of the proceedings of such session

and fix their terms of service; also, prior to adjournment of a session to a day certain, the general assembly may by joint resolution terminate the compensation of its officers and employees during such period of adjournment, but each house may by resolution designate such officers and employees as shall be deemed necessary to complete to the extent possible during such period of adjournment the clerical work and records of the proceedings of such session and fix their terms of service.

2. The presiding officer of either house is hereby authorized to recall such officers or employees of his house as may be required to render clerical or other services to committees of his house, or joint committees of both houses, meeting between sessions of the general assembly.

Source: L. 15, p. 257, § 4; C. L. § 9; CSA, C. 74, § 9; L. 53, p. 332, § 1; L. 55, p. 423, § 2.

63-2-9. Method of payment.

The presiding officer of each house semi-monthly during each session and at such times as may be necessary thereafter, shall certify the number of days of service rendered by each officer and employee of his respective house and the amount payable for such service, and the state controller, upon receipt of such certification, shall issue vouchers and draw warrants for the compensation due each officer and employee, without certification from the civil service commission, and the state treasurer shall pay the same out of the moneys appropriated for the purpose.

Source: L. 15, p. 257, § 5; C. L. § 10; CSA, C. 74, § 10; L. 53, p. 332, § 2.

Cited:

Lowell v. Bonney (1900) 14 C. 11).

A. 230, 60 P. 830 (annot. sec.

11).

63-2-10. Members' certificates - warrants.

The presiding officer of each house shall semi-monthly during each session certify the number of days for which each member of his respective house shall be compensated, and the amount due each such member, and the state controller, upon receipt of such certification, shall issue vouchers and warrants for the compensation due each member, as provided by law.

Source: G. S. § 1583; G. L. § 1300; R. S. 08, § 2905; C. L. § 13; CSA, C. 74, § 13; L. 53, p. 333, § 4.

63-2-11. Senate and house journals published.

The secretary of state shall cause five hundred copies of each of the journals of the house of representatives and the senate to be published as soon as practicable after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly. The journals covering regular session held in even-numbered years, and of special sessions, may be combined in a single volume for this purpose. The chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate shall as soon as possible after the adjournment of any

session of the general assembly deliver to the secretary of state the original journals of their respective houses, together with a complete copy of the same, indexed and ready for printing, and also a brief index of all bills, resolutions and memorials introduced in each of their respective houses during the session. The secretary of state shall carefully compare the originals of said journals with the copies thereof, making any corrections required, and shall have the corrected copies of the journals printed. When published, the secretary of state shall certify to the correctness of the copies of said journals, which certificate shall be included in and made a part of such publications. Said journals, when printed and certified as aforesaid, together with all former printed volumes of house and senate journals of preceding sessions of general assemblies of the state of Colorado published by authority of the state of Colorado, shall be taken and held as prima facie evidence of the originals thereof,

Source: L. 99, p. 240, § 1; R. S. 08, § 2907; C. L. § 14; CSA, C. 74, § 14; L. 53, p. 333, § 5.
General:

Upon appeal, failure of the district attorney to include, in his bill of exceptions, copies of legislative journals used in the lower court as evidence in determining the unconstitutionality of a statute was grounds for the dismissal of the writ of error; such legislative journals must be pleaded and proved as the supreme court will not take judicial knowledge of such journals. *People v. Bristol* (1933) 92 C. 325, 20 P.2d 309.
People v. Ramer (1916) 61 C.422, 158 P. 146
Rio Grande Sampling Co. v. Catlin (1907) 50 C. 450, 94 P. 323.
Anderson v. Grand Valley Irrigation Dist. (1906) 35 C. 525, 85 P. 313.
Peckham v. People (1904) 32 C. 140, 75 P. 422.
Marean v. Stanley (1895) 21 C. 43, 39 P. 1086.

Where the defendant alleged the unconstitutionality of a statute and introduced in evidence certified copies of the senate journal showing that the vote of the members was not recorded, such prima facie evidence cannot be overcome by parol evidence of memoranda of

various clerks showing the contrary. *People v. Leddy* (1912) 53 C. 109, 123 P. 824.

Where the proper enactment of a statute is challenged, the records of the legislative journals are not conclusive; parol evidence may be introduced to show that the page containing the vote of the members had been removed after the legislature had adjourned and that such page had been found and properly identified. *Portland Gold Mining Co. v. Duke* (1911) 191 F. 692. (Compare: *Portland Gold Mining Co. v. Duke* (1908) 164 F. 180).

Where the pleadings did not contain any evidence to show that the vote of the members in the enactment of a statute was not recorded in the legislative journals, the constitutionality of such statute being in issue, the federal court will take judicial notice of the contents of such journals. *Portland Gold Mining Co. v. Duke* (1908) 164 F. 180. (Compare: *Portland Gold Mining Co. v. Duke* (1911) 191 F. 692.)

A challenge to the unconstitutionality of a statute up-

on the grounds of noncompliance with the constitutional requirements in its passage, as evidenced by legislative journals, will not be reviewed by the supreme court where the contents of such journals are merely alleged or stipulated by counsel; such journals must be introduced

in evidence. *Anderson v. Grand Valley Irrigation Dist.* (1906) 35 C. 525, 85 P. 313.
Peckham v. People (1904) 32 C. 140, 75 P. 422.
Marean v. Stanley (1895) 21 C. 43, 39 P. 1086.

63-2-12. Disposition of journals.

The secretary of state shall deliver one copy of each of the said journals to the county clerks of the several counties of the state who shall keep them on file for public inspection, and one copy each to the members of the general assembly, and one copy to each of the elective state officers, and one copy to each district and county judge in the state.

Source: L. 99, p. 242, § 2; R. S. 08, § 2908; C. L. § 15; CSA. C. 74, § 15.

63-2-13. Cost of publication.

The services required to be performed by the secretary of state shall be done and performed by him as one of the duties of his office and without any extra fee, charge or compensation whatsoever. The cost of the publication of said journals shall be paid out of any money available and appropriated for the payment of the incidental and contingent expenses of the general assembly.

Source: L. 99, p. 242, § 3; R. S. 08, § 2909; C. L. § 16; CSA, C. 74, §§16.

63-2-14. Witnesses - attendance before assembly.

The general assembly, or either house thereof, by resolution or otherwise, as it deems best, may prescribe the conditions under which and the manner in which a witness may be summoned to attend, with or without documents in his possession or under his control, before any committee of said general assembly or of either house thereof.

Source: L. 13, p. 637, § 1; C. L. § 17; CSA, C. 74, § 17.

63-2-15. Violation - penalty.

Any person failing or refusing to obey any such summons so issued shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Source: L. 13, p. 637, § 2; C. L. § 18; CSA, C. 74, § 18.

63-2-16. Member may administer oath.

The chairman or any member of any committee, appointed by either branch of the legislative assembly of this state, or any member of any joint committee, appointed by the two houses of the legislative assembly, shall be authorized to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses, touching any matter or thing which

may be under the consideration or investigation of the committee.

Source: G. S. § 2474; G. L. § 1928; R. S. 08, § 4672; C. L. § 19; CSA, C. 74, § 19.

63-2-17. Legislative committees - employees.

The general assembly shall provide for the employment of a permanent staff of employees, the number to be determined from time to time and as necessity requires, to serve any joint appropriations or finance committees, or sub-committees thereof, of the two houses. Members of such staff shall be appointed, irrespective of and without regard to the classified civil service of the state, by the presiding officers of the two houses, acting jointly, and compensation of the members of such staff shall be determined by joint resolution of both houses.

Source: L. 56, p. 149, § 1.

ARTICLE 3

Legislative Reference Office

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| 63-3-2. Director - secretary. | 63-3-8. All records accessible to legislature. |
| 63-3-3. Appropriation. | 63-3-9. Requests for drafting bills in writing. |
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| 63-3-6. Supreme court librarian to assist. | |

63-3-1. Duty of agency.

In order to provide an agency which will reduce the present number of laws by recommending repeals in suitable cases, which will reduce the bulk of the remaining statutes by recommending condensations and codifications, which will improve the statement of laws by assisting in the skillful drafting of laws, which will bring about the more scientific preparation of laws by rendering the best technical advice and information more readily available to legislators and others, which will reduce the number of unwise laws by collecting information concerning the experience of other states, which will reduce the number of laws which are now required in order to amend and perfect existing statutes by promoting the more careful consideration of bills before their original presentation to the legislature, which will relieve the attorney general's staff as it is now constituted, from the undue interference with its regular functions which arise during each session of the legislature, which will place the work of the legislative branch of the government of Colorado upon a higher and more business-like plane, a legislative reference office is hereby established as a part of the attorney general's department.

Source: L. 27, p. 470, § 1; CSA, C. 74, § 20.

63-3-2. Director - secretary.

During sessions of the general assembly the legislative reference office shall be in charge of a director who shall be appointed by the attorney general, by and with the approval of the governor, and who shall be an attorney at law serving as such. He shall be paid at the rate of three hundred dollars per month. He shall be employed and devote his entire time to the duties of the office from sixty days prior to the convening of the regular session of the general assembly, until such time as the general assembly may adjourn, and thirty days thereafter, and in the case of special sessions, from the date of the notice of call by the governor until fifteen days after adjournment. No person shall be so appointed unless he shall have graduated from a law school and be admitted to the bar of Colorado. At the time of regular sessions, the attorney general may also employ such stenographers, not exceeding five, as may be required to perform the necessary work, but such stenographic employment shall in no event be for a greater length of time than that of the director. In addition, the attorney general shall employ, subject to the provisions of the constitution, one secretary. The secretary shall be employed on a continuous and permanent basis, shall perform the duties required by this article, and shall have general supervisory powers over the operation of the office between sessions of the general assembly. In addition such secretary shall perform such secretarial and other duties as may be required by an interim committee of the general assembly.

Source: L. 27, p. 471, § 2; CSA, C. 74, § 21; L. 37, p. 804, § 1; L. 43, p. 273, § 1; L. 45, p. 453, § 1.

63-3-3. Appropriation.

Adequate appropriations shall be made to carry out the purposes of this article. In the absence of such appropriation, the director and secretary of the office shall be paid their salaries and their necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duty as the executive officers of the state government are paid. The state controller is authorized and directed to draw warrants monthly in payment of the lawful salaries and expenditures of the office on vouchers signed by the director and approved by the attorney general.

Source: L. 27, p. 471, § 3; CSA, C. 74, § 22.

63-3-4. Use of supreme court employees.

The librarian of the supreme court library may assign any employee or employees of the supreme court library for work in the legislative reference office during any session of the general assembly.

Source: L. 27, p. 472, § 4; CSA, C. 74, § 23.

63-3-5. Rooms in capitol - office hours.

The superintendent of public buildings shall provide the legislative reference office with a suitable room in the main building of the state capitol, so situated as to be convenient for the members of the general assembly. Throughout the year,

the office shall be kept open during the hours prevailing in other offices in the state capitol.

Source: L. 27, p. 472, § 5; CSA, C. 74, § 24.

63-3-6. Supreme court librarian to assist.

The librarian of the supreme court library shall facilitate the work of the office by permitting the director of the office to withdraw data therefrom liberally, subject to such rules as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the supreme court library.

Source: L. 27, p. 472, § 6; CSA, C. 74, § 25.

63-3-7. Duties.

The office shall:

1. Collect and classify books, pamphlets, periodicals, documents and other literature relating to prospective or pending legislation, acting in co-operation with the librarian of the supreme court library, and without undue duplication of material contained in the supreme court library;
2. Prepare for publication or for office reference, indexes, and other compilations indicating material which relates to subjects of legislation and which is available in that office or elsewhere;
3. Keep on file useful records concerning the proceedings of the general assembly;
4. Accumulate data and statistics regarding the practical operation of statutes of this and other states;
5. Conduct a systematic study of the statutes in effect in Colorado, in order to determine feasible ways for reducing the number and bulk of such statutes, and for rendering them more consistent, compact and intelligible. In connection with this study, the office shall prepare for the consideration of the members of the general assembly, proposals for laws to repeal existing statutes, and to harmonize, codify, condense, and otherwise improve the remaining statutes;
6. Co-operate with legislative reference bureaus and corresponding departments of other states, and with other agencies engaged in kindred work;
7. Upon the request of the governor or of any member of the general assembly;
 - a. Draft or aid in drafting legislative bills and resolutions and amendments thereto;
 - b. Advise as to constitutionality or probable affect of proposed legislation;
 - c. Prepare summaries of existing laws affected by proposed legislation, compilations of laws in other states or countries relating to the subject matter of such legislation, and statements of the operation and effect of such laws;
 - d. Make researches and examinations concerning the subject of any proposed legislation;

e. Advise the governor, if he so requests, in respect to any bill which is before him for signature after the adjournment of the general assembly;

8. Perform such other duties as may be required by the legislature.

Source: L. 27, p. 472, § 7; CSA, C. 74 § 26.

63-3-8. All records accessible to legislature.

All of the office's books, documents and other materials, including its guides to information and advice elsewhere available, shall be accessible at all times to all senators and representatives and to all other state and municipal officers, including members of governmental boards and commissions, and to the public for reference purposes.

Source: L. 27, p. 474, § 8; CSA, C. 74, § 27.

63-3-9. Requests for drafting bills in writing.

All requests for the drafting of bills or resolutions by the office shall be submitted in writing, and shall contain a general statement respecting the policies and purposes which the governor or legislator making the request desires the bill to establish and the purposes which the bill is designed to accomplish. Each request and statement shall be signed by the person who submits it. Neither the director nor any employee of the office shall reveal to any person outside of the office the contents or nature of any such request or statement except with the consent of the person by whom it is signed. The office shall draft each requested bill to conform to the request, or the supplementary written instructions of the signer of the original request. Neither the director nor any employee of the office shall lobby, personally or by letter, for or against any pending legislation.

Source: L. 27, p. 474, § 9; CSA, C. 74, § 28.

63-3-10. State purchasing agent printing supervisor.

The printing and binding necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the office, or the proper preservation of the materials collected therein, shall be done under the supervision of the state purchasing agent, who shall also, upon the requisition of the director, furnish the office with stationery. The printing, binding, and stationery authorized by this section shall be paid for out of the appropriations made for the office.

Source: L. 27 p. 475, § 10; CSA, C. 74, § 29.

ARTICLE 4

Congressional Apportionment

63-4-1. Congressional districts.

63-4-1. Congressional districts.

For the election of representatives to congress, the state of Colorado is hereby divided into four congressional districts as follows:

The city and county of Denver shall constitute the first district.

The counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, Jefferson, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma shall constitute the second congressional district.

The counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Kiowa, Las Animas, Mineral, Otero, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller shall constitute the third congressional district.

The counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit shall constitute the fourth congressional district.

Source: L. 91, p. 89, § 1; R. S. 08, § 125; L. 13, p. 517, § 1; L. 21, p. 170, § 1; C. L. § 43; CSA, C. 8, § 9.

ARTICLE 5

Legislative Council

- | | |
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| 63-5-1. Legislative council created. | 63-5-6. Authority to subpoena witnesses. |
| 63-5-2. Organization - meetings. | 63-5-7. Minutes of council. |
| 63-5-3. Functions. | 63-5-8. Recommendations and findings. |
| 63-5-4. Director of research - assistants. | 63-5-9. Reimbursement of members for expenses. |
| 63-5-5. Requests of the governor. | |

63-5-1. Legislative council created.

1. There is hereby created a legislative council, hereinafter referred to as "council," which council shall consist of five senators to be appointed by the president of the senate with the approval of a majority vote of the members elected to the senate and six representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives with the approval of a majority vote of the members elected to the house of representatives. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house shall be ex officio members with all the powers, privileges and duties of other members.
2. Appointments are to be made to the council not less than twenty days prior to the close of the regular session of the general assembly held in 1953. Thereafter appointments or re-appointments of all members of the council shall be made not less than twenty days prior to the close of the regular session of the general assembly held in odd numbered years. Membership on the council shall terminate with the appointment of a member's successor or upon the termination of a member's term of office in the general assembly, whichever shall first occur. A member may be appointed to succeed himself.

3. The party representation of the council shall be in proportion generally to the relative number of members of the two major political parties in each house of the general assembly, but in no event shall a minority party be represented by less than one council member from the senate and two council members from the house of representatives.
 4. Vacancies in the membership of the council shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments are made.
- Source: L. 53, p. 335, § 1.

63-5-2. Organization - meetings.

1. The council shall select its chairman and vice-chairman from among its membership; and it shall prescribe its own rules of procedure, and may appoint subcommittees from the membership of the general assembly and other persons to assist the council in carrying out its functions.
 2. The council shall meet as often as may be necessary to perform its functions, but it shall not meet less frequently than once in each quarter of the calendar year.
 3. Seven members shall constitute a quorum, and a majority thereof, or of the number of members present if more than a quorum, shall have authority to act on any matter within the jurisdiction of the council.
- Source: L. 53, p. 336, § 2.

63-5-3. Functions.

It shall be the function of the council to collect information concerning the government and general welfare of the state, to examine the effects of constitutional provisions and statutes and recommend desirable alterations, to consider important issues of public policy and questions of statewide interest, and to prepare for presentation to the members and various sessions of the general assembly such reports, bills, or otherwise, as the welfare of the state may require, and to extend moneys or authorize the expenditure of moneys to accomplish the functions contained in this section out of moneys appropriated to the council by the general assembly.

Source: L. 53, p. 336, § 3.

63-5-4. Director of research - assistants.

The council shall appoint a director of research who shall be responsible to the council for the collection and assembling of all data, and for the preparation of reports, recommendations, and bills. He shall, subject to the general policies of the council, have administrative direction over the activities of the council. He shall be paid a salary to be determined by the council. He shall be an employee of the general assembly and shall not be subject to the civil service provisions of the state of Colorado. He shall be appointed without reference to party affiliation and solely on the basis of his ability to perform the duties of the position. The director of research, with approval of the council, may appoint such additional professional, technical, clerical, or other employees necessary to perform the functions

assigned to the director of research by the council.

Source: L. 53, p. 336, § 4.

63-5-5. Requests of the governor.

The governor may present, at any meeting of the council, in person or in writing, requests, recommendations, reports, and explanations of the policies of the administration, or any other matters pertaining to the government of the state or its policies.

Source: L. 53, p. 337, § 5.

63-5-6. Authority to subpoena witnesses.

The council shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, take testimony under oath, and to assemble records and documents, by subpoena duces tecum or otherwise, with the same power and authority as courts of record, and may apply to courts of record for the enforcement of these powers. The sheriff of any county shall serve any subpoena on written order of the council in the same manner as process is served in civil actions. Witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the council shall receive the same fees and expenses as witnesses in civil cases.

Source: L. 53, p. 337, § 6.

63-5-7. Minutes of council.

The council shall keep minutes of its meetings which shall be available to all members of the general assembly upon request. Any member of the general assembly shall have the right to attend any of the meetings of the council and may present his views on any subject which the council may be considering.

Source: L. 53, p. 337, § 7.

63-5-8. Recommendations and findings.

The recommendations and findings of the council shall be sent to each member of the general assembly, to the governor, and to the state library at least thirty days prior to any regular session of the general assembly, or at such other times as the council deems necessary or as requested by the general assembly.

Source: L. 53, p. 337, § 8.

63-5-9. Reimbursement of members for expenses.

Members of the council shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses in connection with the performance of their duties.

Source: L. 53, p. 338, § 9.

DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

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STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

<u>Department or Agency</u>	<u>Department Head</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Agriculture	Paul W. Swisher	406 S.S.	AC 2-3561 or 2613
Appropriations	John Quigley	224 S.C.	2061
Archives	Mrs. D. Renze	332 S.S.	2055
Attorney General	Duke W. Dunbar	104 S.C.	2542
Auditor	Homer E. Bedford	120 S.C.	2051
Banking Dept.	Frank E. Goldy	325 O.B.	2121
Budget Director	Con Shea	144 S.C.	2446
Buildings	Thomas C. Nichols	716 S.S.	2163
Civil Service	Wm. R. Welsh, Jr.	705 S.S.	2321
Colo.Gen.Hosp.	Dr. R. J. Glaser	4200 E. 9th Ave.	DU 8-4511
Compensation Insurance	Herbert Wortman	648 C.A.	AC 2-5924 or 2231
Controller	E. G. Spurlin	146 S.C.	2444
Education	Byron W. Hansford	530 O.B.	MA 3-3263 or 2581
Employment	Bernard E. Teets	1210 Sherman	AC 2-1551 or 83-0
Engineer	J. E. Whitten	232 S.S.	2081
Game & Fish	Harry R. Woodward	1530 Sherman	AL 5-3644 or 2436
Governor	Steve McNichols	138 S.C.	2471
Lt. Governor	Robert L. Knous	238 S.C.	2027
Gov. Adm. Off.	L. Donald Daily	132 S.C.	2471
Health	Dr. Roy L. Cleere	4210 E. 11th Ave.	DU 8-5801 or 2345

<u>Department or Agency</u>	<u>Department Head</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Highways	Mark U. Watrous	4201 E. Ark. Ave.	SK 6-1531 or 84-0
Highway Safety	Murphy Evans	14 M.B.	2077
Historical Soc.	Maurice Frink	318 M.B.	2136
Indus. Comm.	Truman C. Hall	772 C.A.	2101
Inheritance Tax	Neil Tasher	318 O.B.	2382
Institutions	Dr. James Gavin	727 S.S.	2596
Ins. Comm.	Sam Beery	100 O.B.	2181
Land Comm.	A.M. Ramsey, Pres.	207 S.S.	2326
Leg. Council	Lyle C. Kyle	341 S.C.	2285
Leg. Reference	Clair Sippel	323 S.C.	2047
Mental Health	Dr. L. Hoppie	4210 E. 11th Ave.	DU 8-5801
Mines Bureau	G. A. Franz, Jr.	318 S.S.	2314
Motor Veh. Div.	Wm. Cassell	140 W. 6th Ave.	TA 5-0141 82-0
Natural Resources	Dr. Edward L. Clark	326 S.S.	2165
Oil & Gas Conserv.	A. J. Jersin	312 S.S.	2356
Parks & Rec.	Harold W. Lathrop	221 S.S.	2455
Parole Dept. Juv. Div.	Edward W. Grout Anthony Bradasich	12 S.S. 724 S.S.	2411 2185
Patrol, Highway	Gilbert Carrel	4201 E. Ark. Ave.	SK 6-1501 85-0
Planning Div.	W. M. Williams	712 S.S.	2237
Press Room		327 S.C.	2278
Publicity	Lewis Cobb	40 S.C.	2341
Pub. Util. Comm.	Joseph Nigro	506 S.S.	TA 5-8235 or 2084
Purchasing	Lacy L. Wilkinson	21 S.C.	2014

<u>Department or Agency</u>	<u>Department Head</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Rehabilitation	Warren Thompson	414 O.B.	2255
Retirement Assoc.	Raymond Heath	1210 Sherman	KE 4-1204 or 2601
Revenue Dept.	Robert Theobald	486 C.A.	TA 5-0141 or 82-0
Savings & Loan	Guy L. Reed	406 O.B.	2385
Sec. of State	George Baker	127 S.C.	2363
Securities Comm.	Duncan J. Cameron	125 O.B.	2607
Speaker - House (Chief Clerk)	Albert J. Tomsic Gene Manzanares	247 S.C. 244 S.C.	2028 2029
Statute Revision	Charles Rose	32 S.C.	2044
Supreme Court	Frank H. Hall (Chief Justice)	253 S.C.	2419
	Edward C. Day	303 S.C.	2414
	Wm. E. Doyle	308 S.C.	2025
	Albert T. Frantz	350 S.C.	2024
	Robt.H.McWilliams	250 S.C.	2026
	O. Otto Moore	203 S.C.	2023
	Leonard v.B.Sutton	355 S.C.	2417
	George A. Trout (Clerk)	210 S.C.	2066
	James Carrigan (Judicial Adm.)	312 S.C.	2584
Tax Commission	John R. Seaman	230 O.B.	2371
Treas. of State	Tim Armstrong	140 S.C.	2441
Unemploy. Comp.	C. E. Russell	1210 Sherman	AC 2-1551 or 83-0
Vets. Affairs	Wm. N. Rice	218 O.B.	2491
Vocational Educ.	A. R. Bungler	510 O.B.	2631
Water Conserv.	Felix Sparks	215 S.S.	2333
Welfare Dept.	Guy Justis	606 S.S.	2511

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DIRECTORY

S.C. - State Capitol
C.A. - Capitol Annex
M.B. - Museum Building
O.B. - Office Building
S.S. - State Services

NOTE: Extension numbers refer to extensions of AC 2-9911.

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U. S. GOVT. & LOCAL GOVT. AGENCIES

U. S. Government - New Custom House KE 4-4151
- Federal Center BE 3-3611

City & County of Denver Dial "5"
MA 3-2121

STATE-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

<u>College</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
University of Colorado	Quigg Newton	Boulder	HI 3-2211
School of Mines	John Vanderwilt	Golden	CR 9-3381
Colorado State College	William R. Ross	Greeley	EL 2-7070
Colorado State University	William E. Morgan	Fort Collins	HU 2-3300
Adams St. College	Fred J. Plachy	Alamosa	609
Ft. Lewis A&M Col.	Charles Dale Rea	Durango	CH 7-3390
Western St. Col.	Dr. Grant Venn	Gunnison	760

PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES

<u>College</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Lamar J. C.	Homer Kelley	Lamar	484
Mesa College	Horace Wubben	Gr.Jctn.	CH 3-2323
Northeastern J.C.	Ervin S. French	Sterling	LA 2-1945
Otero J. C.	W. L. McDivvitt	La Junta	1040
Pueblo College	Marvin C. Knudson	Pueblo	LI 3-4094
Trinidad St. J.C.	Guy C. Davis	Trinidad	VI 6-6670
* * * * *			
School for Deaf & Blind	R. M. Stelle	Colorado Springs	ME 3-3843

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Industrial School for Boys	G. F. Soelberg	Golden	CR 9-3359
Training School for Girls	Betty Portner	Morrison	WA 2-1181
Monte Vista	John Daly	Homelake	5
St. Children's Home	Kenneth Joos	2305 So. Washington Denver	SH 4-3395
State Home & Training Schl.	James E. Hinds Francis Meyer	Gr.Jctn.	CH 3-1051
St. Penitentiary	Wayne S. Patterson	Canon City	44
St. Reformatory	James S. Thomas	BuenaVista	EX 5-2418
State Hospital	F. H. Zimmerman	Pueblo	LI 3-1170

SENATE

<u>Senators</u>	<u>Home Address</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Pol.</u>	<u>Counties</u>
Knous, Robert L. (Lt. Governor, President of Senate)	Denver	1	D	Denver
Allen, Robert E.	Denver	1	D	Denver
Bennett, Charles E.	Denver	1	D	Denver
Bishop, Neal D.	Denver	1	D	Denver
Blackwell, Lee R.	Canon City	9	R	Custer, Fremont
Bledsoe, William E.	Hugo	18	R	Cheyenne, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lincoln
Braiden, Raymond W.	La Jara	15	R	Conejos, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache
Brown, George L.	Denver	1	D	Denver
Byrne, Edward J.	Denver	1	D	Denver
Cheever, Vernon A.	Colo. Spgs.	3	R	El Paso
Chenoweth, William	Denver	1	R	Denver
Cleary, John J.	Denver	1	D	Denver
De Berard, Fay	Kremmling	13	R	Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco Routt
Donnelly, James E.	Trinidad	4	D	Las Animas
Fulghum, Carl W.	Glenwood Springs	21	R	Eagle, Lake, Pitkin Summit, Garfield
Gill, Frank L.	Ft. Morgan	20	R	Morgan, Yuma, Washington
Ham, Wilkie	Lamar	25	D	Bent, Baca, Prowers
Hewett, A. Woody	Boulder	5	R	Boulder

<u>Senators</u>	<u>Home Address</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Pol.</u>	<u>Counties</u>
Hobbs, Richard F.	Pueblo	2	D	Pueblo
Locke, Harry M.	Hartsel	6	R	Chaffee, Clear Creek, Douglas, Gilpin, Park, Teller
McVicker, Roy H.	Wheatridge	8	D	Jefferson
Miller, Ed. C.	Johnstown	7	D	Weld
Mowbray, James W.	Delta	11	D	Delta, Gunnison Hinsdale
Oliver, Floyd	Greeley	7	D	Weld
Porter, Charles T.	Lewis	19	D	Archuleta, La Plata, Montezuma, San Juan
Rogers, Ranger	Littleton	22	R	Arapahoe, Elbert
Saunders, Allegra	Denver	1	D	Denver
Skiffington, L. T.	Manitou Springs	3	R	El Paso
Strain, L. P.	La Junta	23	R	Crowley, Otero
Taylor, Rena Mary	Palisade	16	R	Mesa
Taylor, Sam T.	Walsenburg	14	D	Alamosa, Costilla Huerfano
Tursi, Dale P.	Pueblo	2	D	Pueblo
Wells, J. William	Brighton	24	D	Adams
Wenke, Paul E.	Ft. Collins	10	R	Larimer
Wilson, Hestia	Nucla	17	D	Dolores, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel
Wolvington, Earl A.	Sterling	12	R	Logan, Phillips, Sedgwick

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Representatives</u>	<u>Home Address</u>	<u>Pol.</u>	<u>Counties</u>
Anderson, T. W.	Englewood	R	Arapahoe
Bain, Jean K.	Denver	R	Denver
Black, Ray H.	Loveland	R	Larimer
Boydén, Samuel	Delta	R	Delta
Braden, James A.	Colo. Spgs.	R	El Paso
Burch, Palmer L.	Denver	R	Denver
Burk, Frank J.	Denver	D	Denver
Burns, Forrest	Lamar	D	Baca, Prowers
Byrne, Charles D.	Denver	R	Denver
Calabrese, Joseph	Denver	D	Denver
Clark, Ruth B.	Ft. Collins	R	Larimer
Compton, Lowell B.	La Junta	D	Crowley, Otero
Dameron, T. H.	Pueblo	D	Pueblo
Dines, Allen	Denver	D	Denver
Douglass, Mike	Grand Jct.	R	Mesa
Eberhardt, Robert	Denver	D	Denver
Evans, Frank E.	Pueblo	D	Pueblo
Farr, Ray	Sugar City	D	Crowley, Otero
Fenwick, Kenneth	Wheatridge	D	Jefferson

<u>Representatives</u>	<u>Home Address</u>	<u>Pol.</u>	<u>Counties</u>
French, J. M.	Del Norte	D	Mineral, Rio Grande
Gallegos, Bert A.	Denver	D	Denver
Gilbert, Lela S.	Denver	D	Denver
Gossard, Bill	Meeker	R	Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Routt
Johns, Harry C.	Hygiene	R	Boulder
Johnson, Elmer A.	Denver	D	Denver
Kane, John L.	Thornton	D	Adams
Kelley, Andrew D.	Denver	D	Denver
Klein, Ben	Denver	D	Denver
Knox, Wayne N.	Denver	D	Denver
Lamb, C. P.	Brush	R	Morgan
Lamm, Edwin S.	Grand Jct.	R	Mesa
Lennox, William O.	Colo. Spgs.	R	El Paso
Littler, Kathleen P.	Greeley	R	Weld
Lorton, George	Alamosa	D	Alamosa, Costilla
Love, Noble	La Salle	D	Weld
Lucas, Andres D.	Westminster	D	Adams
Mackie, John G.	Longmont	R	Boulder
Magnuson, Carl J.	Eaton	R	Weld
Massari, Philip	Trinidad	D	Las Animas
Massari, Vincent	Pueblo	D	Pueblo

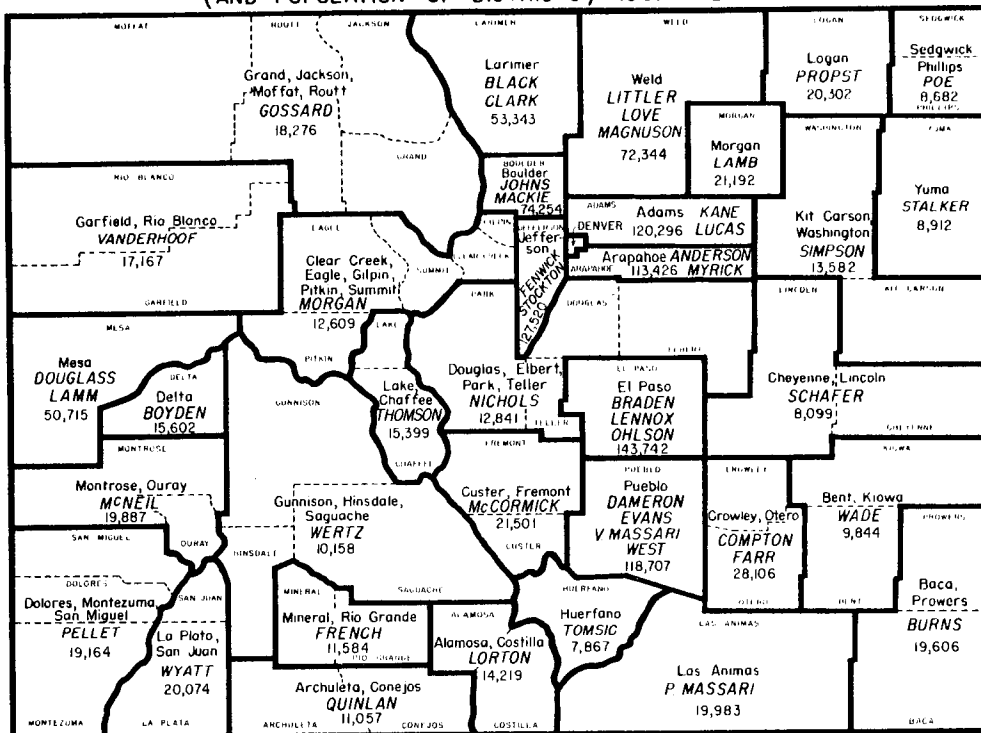
<u>Representatives</u>	<u>Home Address</u>	<u>Pol.</u>	<u>Counties</u>
McCormick, Harold	Canon City	R	Custer, Fremont
McNeil, Hiram A.	Montrose	D	Montrose, Ouray
Morgan, M. H.	Eagle	D	Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Pitkin, Summit
Myrick, William E.	Englewood	R	Arapahoe
Nichols, John W.	Simla	R	Douglas, Elbert, Park, Teller
O'Donnell, James T.	Denver	D	Denver
Ohlson, Norman W.	Colo. Spgs.	R	El Paso
Pellet, Elizabeth	Rico	D	Dolores, Montezuma, San Miguel
Poe, Guy	Holyoke	D	Phillips, Sedgwick
Propst, Howard B.	Merino	R	Logan
Quinlan, C. H.	Antonito	R	Archuleta, Conejos
Romer, Roy R.	Denver	D	Denver
Rubin, Ted	Denver	D	Denver
Schafer, John R.	Bovero	R	Cheyenne, Lincoln
Simpson, Raymond H.	Otis	R	Kit Carson, Washington
Stalker, Walter J.	Joes	R	Yuma
Stockton, Ruth S.	Denver	R	Jefferson
Streltzer, John E.	Denver	D	Denver

<u>Representatives</u>	<u>Home Address</u>	<u>Pol.</u>	<u>Counties</u>
Thomson, Laurence W.	Leadville	R	Chaffee, Lake
Tomsic, Albert J.	Walsenburg	D	Huerfano
Vanderhoof, John D.	Glenwood Springs	R	Garfield, Rio Blanco
Wade, Oakley	Las Animas	R	Bent, Kiowa
Wertz, Louis C.	Center	R	Gunnison, Hinsdale Saguache
West, Betty Kirk	Pueblo	D	Pueblo
Wyatt, Arthur M.	Durango	R	La Plata, San Juan

MAPS, CHARTS AND PLATS

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STATE OF COLORADO
REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS — 43RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 (AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS) 1961 AND 1962



- Denver :
- BAIN
 - BURCH
 - BURK
 - BYRNE
 - CALABRESE
 - DINES
 - EBERHARDT
 - GALLEGOS
 - GILBERT
 - JOHNSON
 - KELLEY
 - KLEIN
 - KNOX
 - O'DONNELL
 - ROMER
 - RUBIN
 - STRETZER

493,887
 (Average - 29,052)

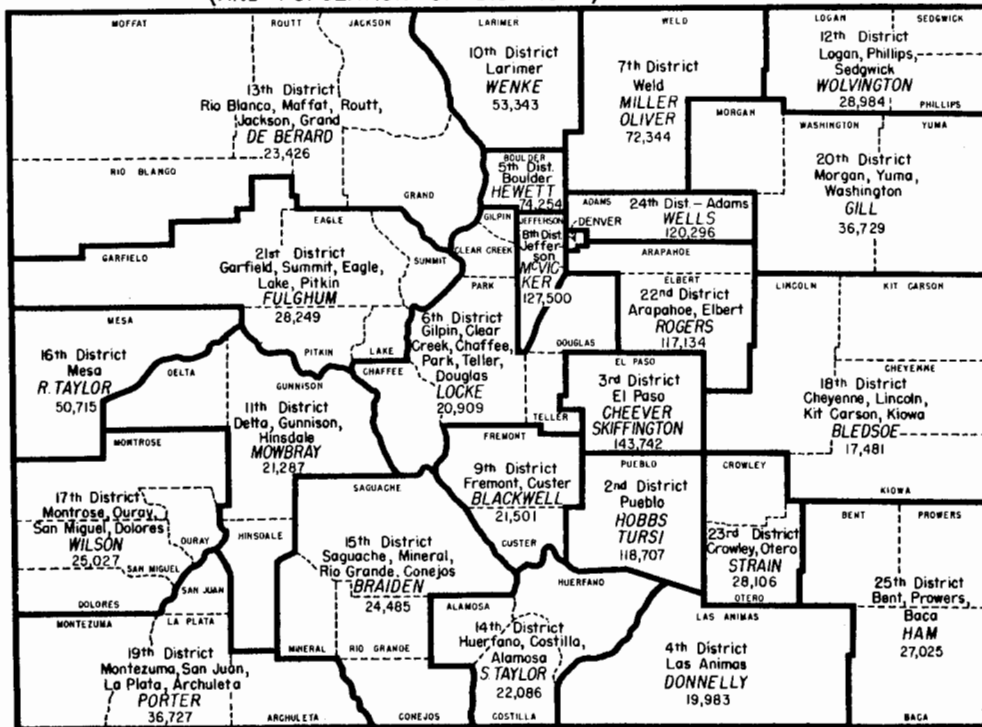
2 h

Total State Population, 1960 U.S. Census - 1,753,947

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING DIVISION

STATE OF COLORADO
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS — 43RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
 (AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS) 1961 AND 1962

U.T



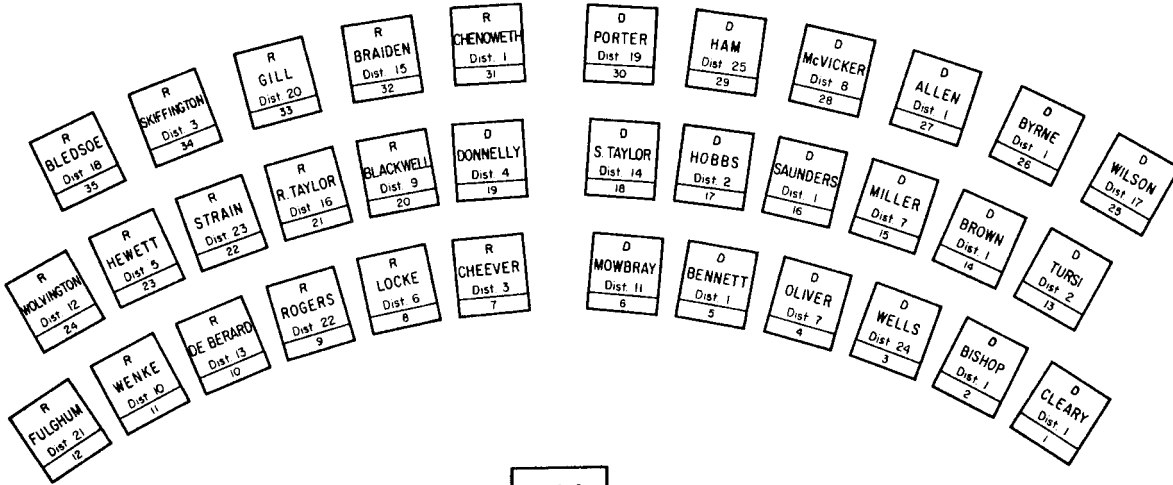
1st District
 Denver :
ALLEN BENNETT
BISHOP
BROWN
BYRNE
CHENOWETH
CLEARY
SAUNDERS
 493,887
 (Average - 61,736)

Total State Population, 1960 U S Census - 1,753,947

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING DIVISION

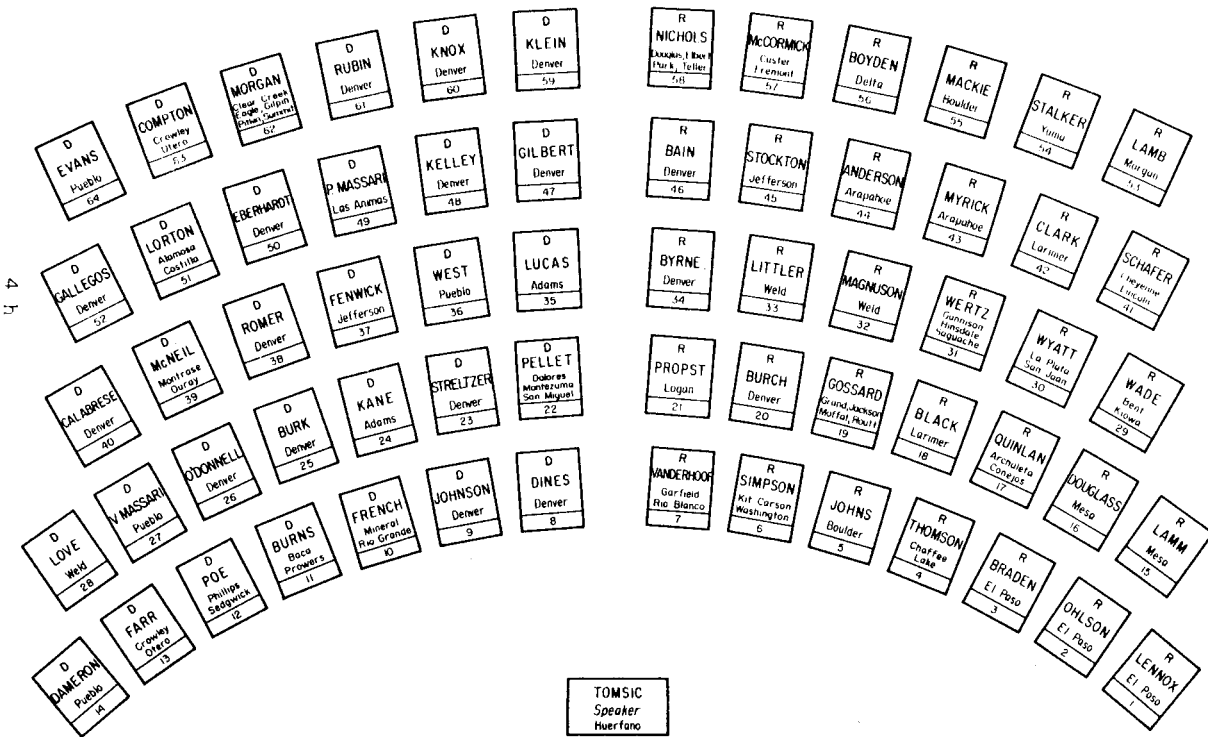
FLOOR PLAT
SENATE
43rd COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
1961 AND 1962

43



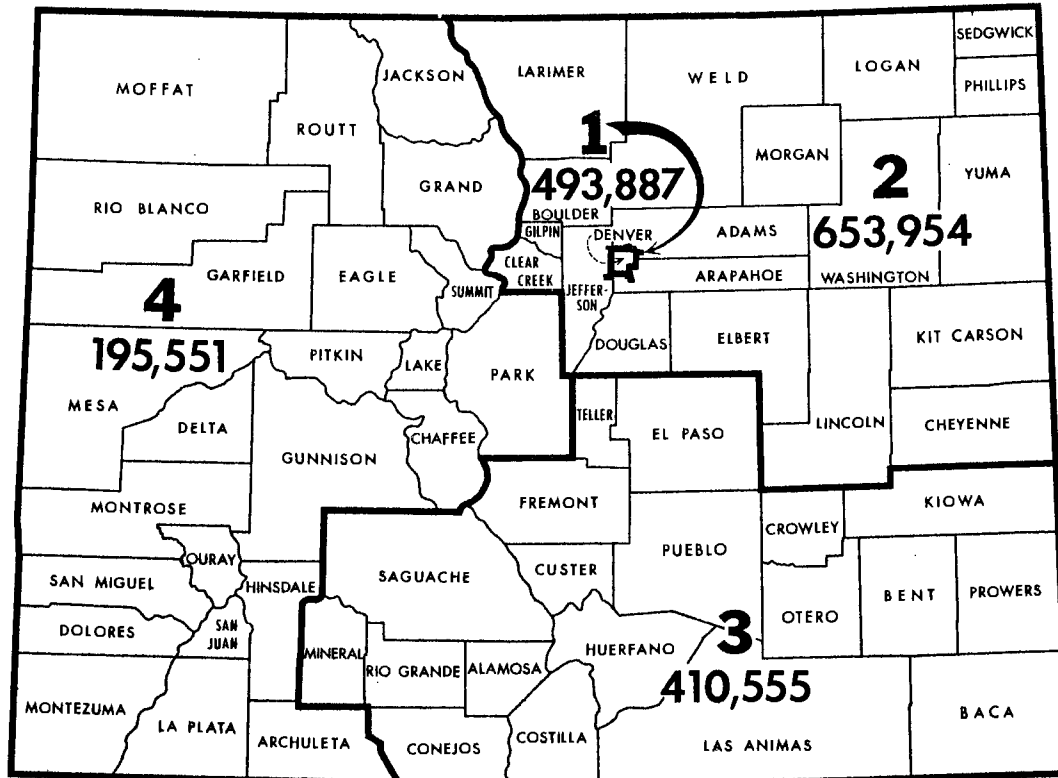
KNOUS
Lt. Governor

FLOOR PLAT
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
43rd COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
1961 AND 1962



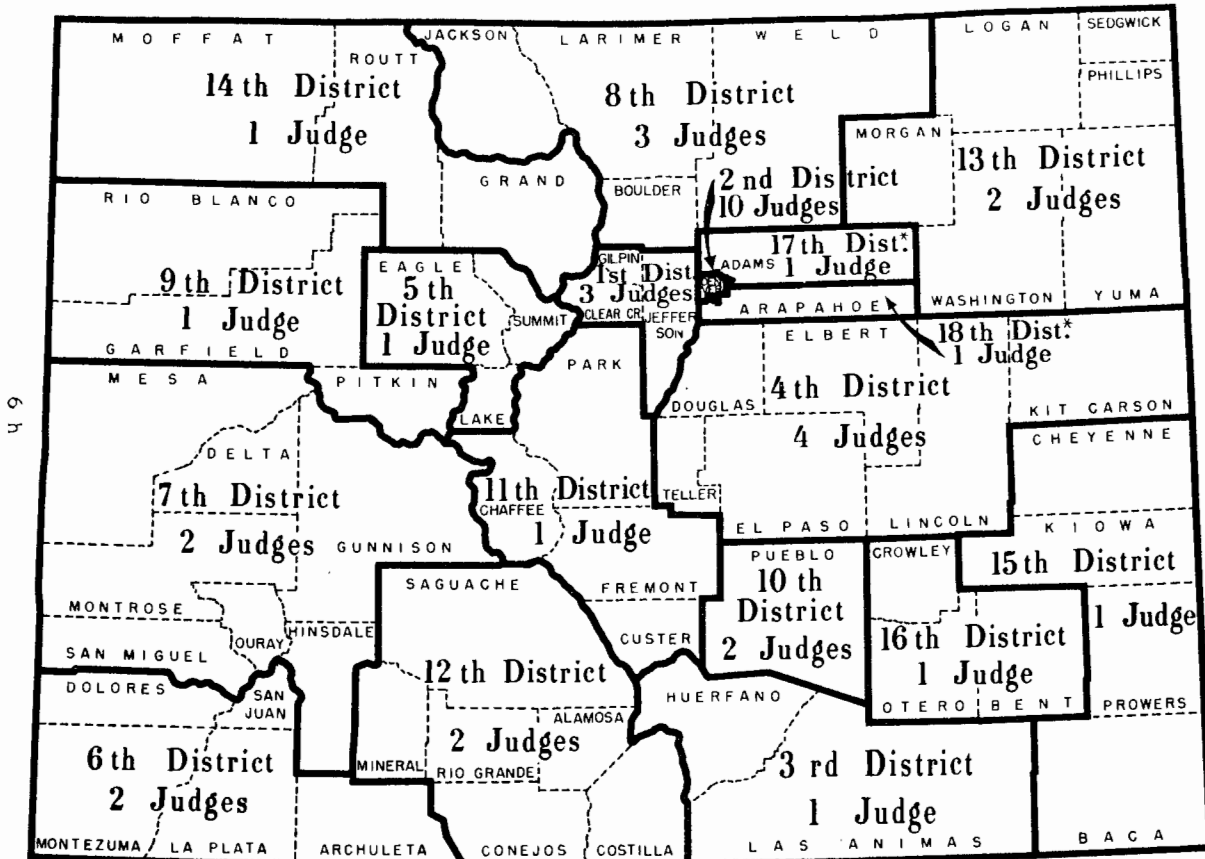
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN COLORADO

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, 1960 CENSUS



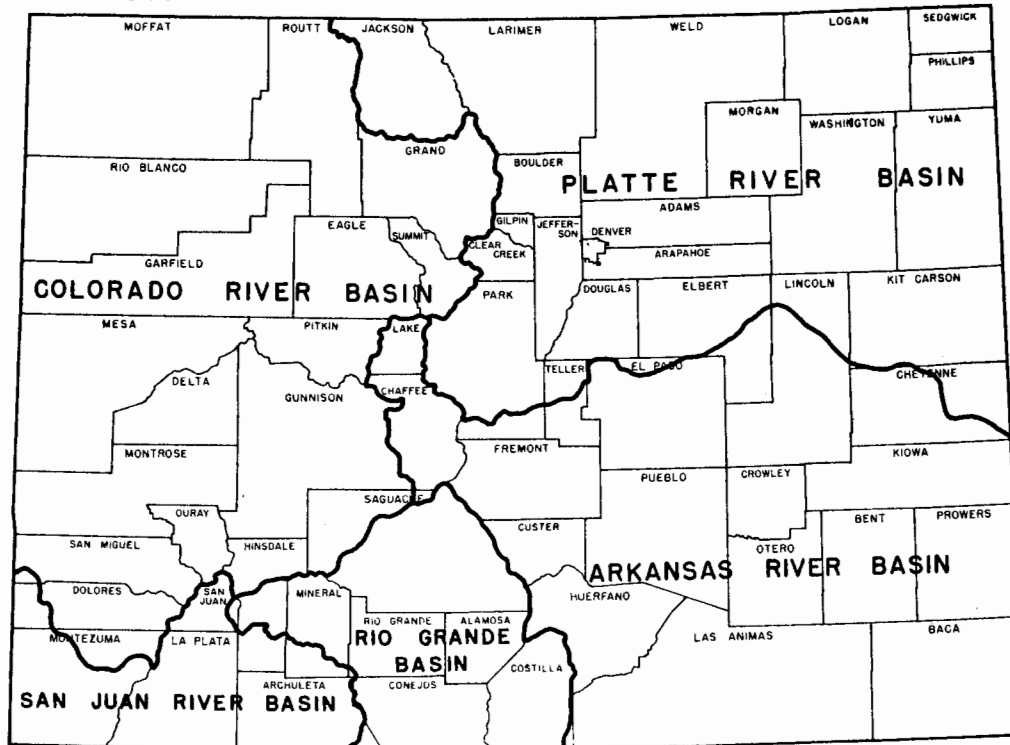
S. h.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF COLORADO



* In 1960 elections, second judges will be elected for Districts 17 and 18, to take their offices in 1961.

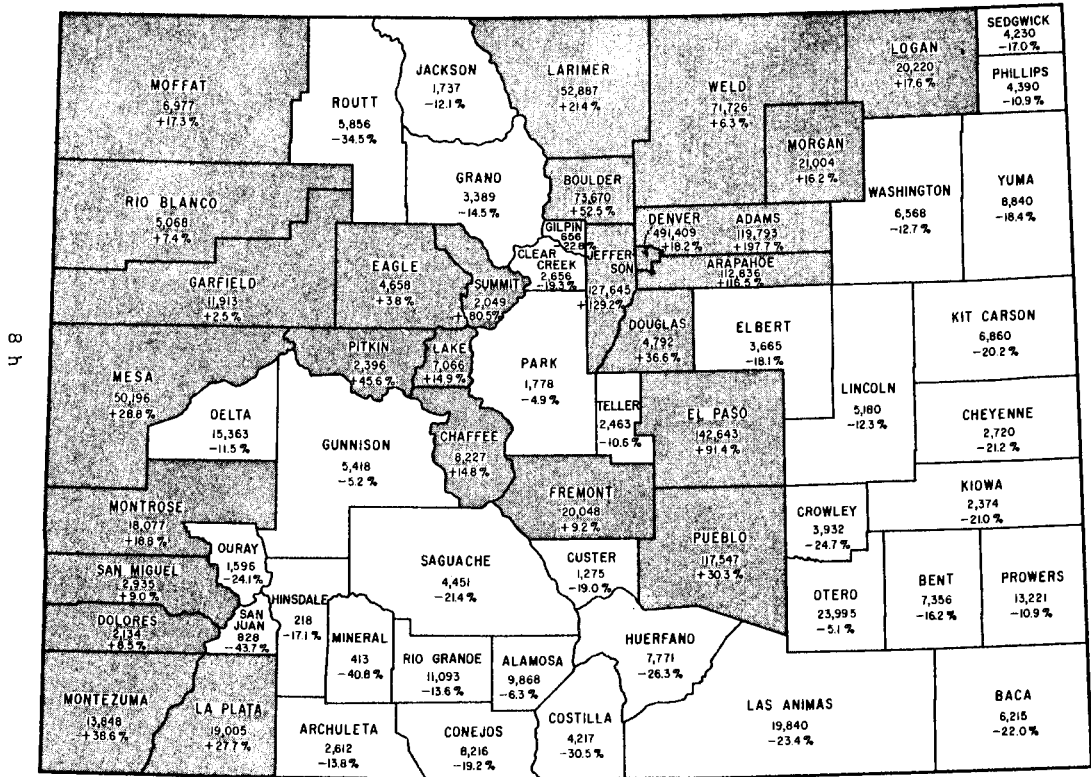
SOIL CONSERVATION WATERSHED AREAS



7 h

COLORADO POPULATION BY COUNTY 1960 TOTAL AND 1950-1960 PERCENTAGE CHANGE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS PRELIMINARY FIGURES

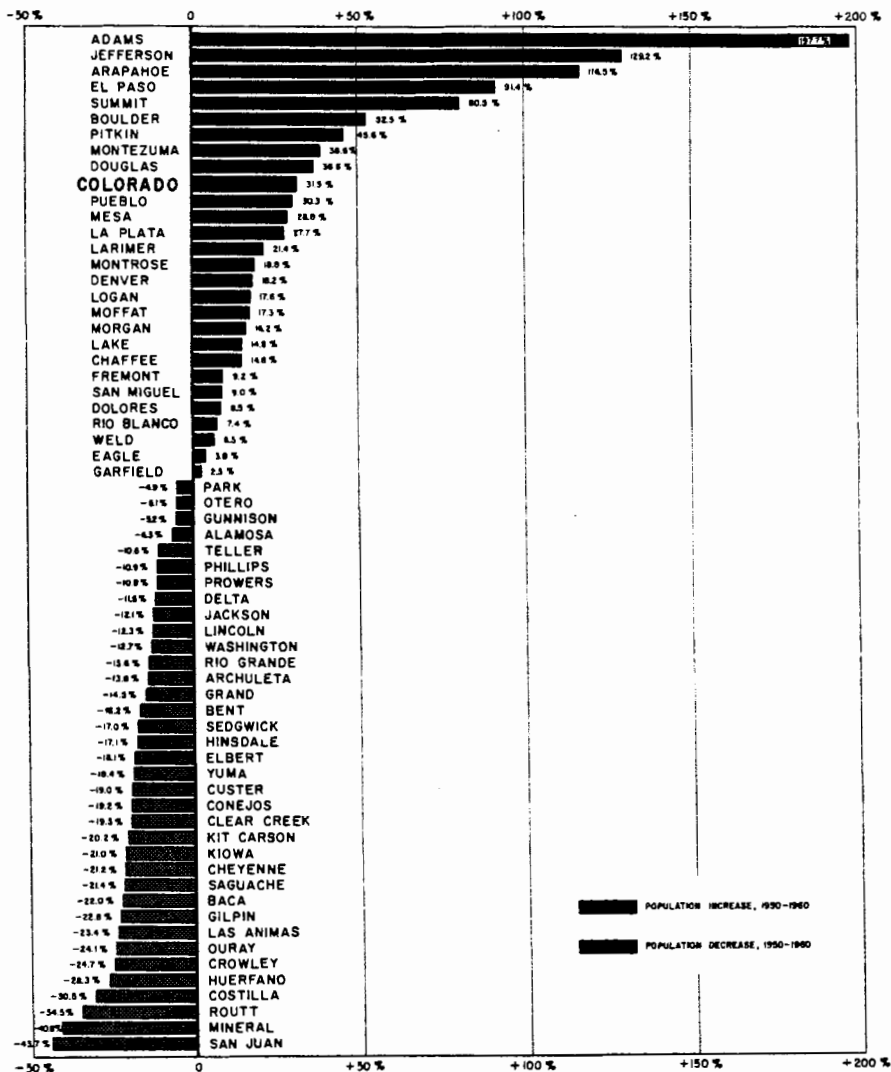


POPULATION INCREASE, 1950-1960 POPULATION DECREASE, 1950-1960

POPULATION
ENTIRE STATE
1,742,029
+31.5%

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING DIVISION

COLORADO POPULATION
RANK OF COUNTY BY PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1950-1960
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS PRELIMINARY FIGURES



GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

- Name Origin:** The name Colorado is a Spanish word meaning red or ruddy; it was first given to the river and later to the state.
- Location:** Colorado is located near the center of the western half of the United States in what is sometimes called "The Rocky Mountain Empire". Colorado is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Kansas and Nebraska, on the south by New Mexico and Oklahoma, and on the west by Utah.
- Area, Shape and Size:** Rectangular in shape, Colorado is seventh in size among the states. Extreme length from east to west is 387 miles - width is 276 miles. Area covers 104,247 square miles and 66,718,080 acres.
- Topography, Altitude:** The eastern part of Colorado consists of rolling plains and farm lands. The western half is mountainous, interspersed with valleys, canyons, plateaus and basins. The Continental Divide in the central part running north-south, boasts the highest ranges of the Rocky Mountains. A total of 51 peaks rise more than 14,000 feet above sea-level. One-thousand or more reach elevations of 10,000 feet. Lowest elevation is in the southeast; 3,400 feet.
- Climate:** Colorado is a semi-arid state. Precipitation (water from rain and snow), averages about 16 inches per year. However, it ranges from six to 27 inches in different altitudes and locations. Growing seasons range from 164 and 174 days in Denver and Pueblo respectively, to 180 days in Palisade and 191 days in Grand Junction, both on the Western Slope. The dry air of Colorado reduces the severity of both excessively high or low temperatures. Highest temperature ever recorded was 118 degrees at Bennett in Adams County, on July 11, 1888; lowest temperature was established at Taylor Park Dam, Gunnison County - 60 degrees below zero. The high percentage of clear, sunshiny days for which Colorado is known has earned her the reputation of "climate capital of the world".

Population: In 1861, when Colorado Territory was established, the population was 25,371; United States Census figures beginning with 1900 are:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	Amt. of Increase Over Previous Census	Pct. of Increase Over Previous Census
1900	539,700	126,451	30.0
1910	799,024	259,324	48.0
1920	939,629	140,605	17.6
1930	1,035,791	96,162	10.2
1940	1,123,296	87,505	8.4
1950	1,325,089	201,793	18.0
1957	1,679,675*	487,175	36.8

Rivers: Eastern Slope: North Platte, South Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande. Western Slope: Green with Yampa and White branches; Colorado with the Gunnison, Dolores and San Juan.

Classification of Land: As of July 1, 1954, the percentage classifications of land in Colorado were as follows:

(1)	Owned by the Federal Government	36.0%
(2)	Owned by the State	4.8
(3)	Owned by counties and Municipalities	.4
(4)	Privately owned	58.8

* Colorado Planning Division: Colorado Year Book 1958

HISTORICAL FACTS

Early History and Exploration and Settlement:

- 1682: Explorer La Salle claims for France all of Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains.
- 1803: Louisiana Purchase under administration of Thomas Jefferson brings most of what is now eastern Colorado under United States government.
- 1834: Bent's Fort, one of the most important trading posts of the early West, is built by the Bents and St. Vrain near present site of La Junta.
- 1836: Texas becomes independent republic and claims narrow strip of mountain territory extending northward through Colorado to the 42nd parallel.
- 1848: Mexico cedes to the United States most of that part of Colorado not acquired by the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1850: Federal Government purchases Texas' claims in Colorado, and the present boundaries of Colorado are established.
- 1852: First permanent white settlement is established at Conejos in San Luis Valley; irrigation is begun; Fort Massachusetts is built in San Luis Valley to protect settlers from the Indians.

Territorial and State Government:

- 1861: Colorado Territory is established with boundaries of present state and a population of 25, 371. President Lincoln appoints William Gilpin first territorial governor. Supreme Court is organized and congressional delegates are chosen. First Assembly meets in September, creates 17 counties, authorizes a university and selects Colorado City as the territorial capital.
- 1862: Golden is selected as a new capital.
- 1867: Denver is established as permanent seat of government by the territorial legislature meeting in Golden.

Territorial and State Government; cont.:

- 1875: Constitutional Convention of 38 members holds its first meeting.
- 1876: Colorado is admitted to the Union as the 38th state; John Routt is elected first governor. Colorado is called the "Centennial State" in honor of the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.
- 1890: Cornerstone is laid for State Capitol in Denver.
- 1894: State Capitol is completed at cost of \$2,500,000. Colorado is second state to grant suffrage to women, following precedent set by Wyoming.
- 1908: Dome of State Capitol is plated with gold leaf at a cost of \$14,680.
- 1913: State Tax Commission is created by General Assembly.
- 1915: State Industrial Commission is created.
- 1918: Constitutional amendment provides Civil Service for state employees.
- 1921: General Assembly creates State Highway Department.
- 1935: State Planning Commission created by General Assembly.
- 1936: State Public Welfare Department established. Monthly old-age pensions of \$45 are authorized by voters in constitutional amendment.
- 1947: Office of the State Controller is established.
- 1948: Voters approve constitutional amendment to reorganize State Department of Education, including appointment of a non-political Commissioner of Education.
- 1950: Colorado voters approve constitutional amendment providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly.
- 1951: State agencies created by the General Assembly include the State Department of Parole, Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and the Weather Control Commission.

Territorial and State Government cont.:

- 1953: General Assembly creates the State Legislative Council.
- 1957: General Assembly creates the Department of Natural Resources within the Executive Branch, consolidating 15 state agencies within the department.

History of Mineral and Oil Industry:

- 1858: Gold is discovered near the junction of the South Platte and Cherry Creek, and the gold rush from the East begins.
- 1859: Gold is discovered in the Idaho Springs and Central City areas, stimulating a rush of prospectors.
- 1860: Rich placer discoveries are made on present site of Leadville.
- 1862: First oil well is drilled near Florence.
- 1868: First smelter is erected at Blackhawk, inaugurating era of hard-rock mining.
- 1875: Lead carbonate ores, rich in silver are found near present site of Leadville.
- 1882: Steel is milled in Pueblo from Colorado ores.
- 1880: Passage of Sherman Silver Purchase Act raises price of silver to more than \$1.00 an ounce. New rich silver strikes are made along the Rio Grande, and Greede is founded.
- 1891: The great gold field at Cripple Creek opens.
- 1893: Repeal of Sherman Act strikes silver mining a paralyzing blow.
- 1900: Gold production reaches peak of more than \$20,000,000 annually at Cripple Creek, second richest gold camp in the world.
- 1918: Impetus of war stirs development of mining of molybdenum at Climax near Leadville. Coal production of state reaches new high of 12,500,000 tons.

History of Mineral and Oil Industry cont.:

- 1929: Pipeline is laid from Texas Panhandle to Denver to furnish natural gas to many cities.
- 1943: National need for increased oil production stimulates drilling for oil in the long-dormant Rangely area in northwestern Colorado. Each well drilled is a producer.
- 1946: Northwestern Colorado experiences a great boom as numerous oil wells are brought in as good producers in the Rangely Field and elsewhere in that region.
- 1947: U.S. Bureau of Mines experimental plan for extracting oil from oil-shale begins operation near Rifle. Estimate of Colorado's huge oil-shale reserves is set at 270 billion barrels.
- 1949: Drilling of oil wells in the Rangely field of northwestern Colorado completed. Field settles down to steady production from 531 pumping wells. Oil production in the state reaches a new peak of $23\frac{1}{2}$ million barrels valued at \$60 million.
- 1950: Oil is discovered west of Fort Morgan and oil activity in northeastern Colorado takes on new stimulus. Construction begins on pipeline to convey natural gas from San Juan Basin of southwestern Colorado to Arizona and the Pacific Coast.
- 1951: New Golden Cycle mills begins operations at Cripple Creek, making gold bars from gold extracted nearby for storage at Fort Knox, Kentucky.
- 1952: Wildcat test in Logan County appears as important new oil discovery for the Denver-Julesburg Basin. Many new wildcat tests started.
- 1953: Climax Molybdenum Company near Leadville spends more than \$30 million in expansion program in past three years and is mining more than 65 percent of the world's production of this metal. Metals and mineral production set a new high at an estimated \$268,000,000 for the year.
- 1954: Uranium exploration reaches feverish pitch in western Colorado with scores of new companies organized and millions of shares of stock offered to the public. Millions of dollars change hands in purchasing of mining

History of Mineral and Oil Industry, cont.:

properties by capitalists from all over the nation. Oil and Gas Conservation Commission reports discovery of 30 new oil fields and 5 new gas fields in first eight months of year. Oil production in Colorado now exceeds 130,000 barrels daily, putting the state in ninth place among the 25 oil-producing states.

- 1955: Colorado mineral production reaches all-time high of \$382 million with uranium most important.
- 1956: A \$50 million, 1,485 mile natural gas pipeline is completed from the San Juan Basin in southwestern Colorado to distant parts in the Northwest.
- 1957: Colorado can process 30 percent of the nation's uranium; four new mills are scheduled for completion in 1958. Coal output increased slightly from 3.5 million tons to 3.6 million tons with 123 mines operating in 16 counties.

Transportation and Communications:

- 1859: In March the first stagecoach with mail for Cherry Creek settlements leaves Leavenworth, Kansas. In April, the first newspaper, The Rocky Mountain News, is published by Wm. N. Byers.
- 1863: Telegraph line links Denver with the East; ten words to New York cost \$9.10.
- 1870: Denver & Pacific Railroad is constructed to connect Denver with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Kansas Pacific enters Colorado from the Missouri River. The Greeley Tribune is established.
- 1871: The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is built southward from Denver.
- 1872: Blackhawk and Central City are connected with Denver by railroad. The Denver and Rio Grande reached Pueblo. Out West, later Colorado Springs Gazette is established.
- 1873: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad reaches Southeast Colorado.

Transportation and Communications cont.:

- 1878: First telephones are installed in Denver.
- 1880: Denver and Rio Grande lays tracks through the Royal Gorge and on to Leadville.
- 1881: Colorado and Southern Railroad reaches Colorado.
- 1882: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy arrived.
- 1883: Narrow-gauge line of the Denver and Rio Grande is completed from Gunnison to Grand Junction. First electric lights are installed in Denver.
- 1886: The Steamboat Pilot is established at Steamboat Springs, and The Missouri Pacific Railroad comes to Colorado.
- 1888: Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad reaches Colorado.
- 1890: Boulder Daily Camera is established.
- 1892: The Denver Post is established, purchased by Frederick G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen in 1895, at which time first edition is published.
- 1893: Grand Junction Sentinel is established.
- 1902: David H. Moffat and associates begin construction of Moffat railroad over the Continental Divide.
- 1910: First long-distance telephone call make from Denver to New York City. First airplane flight in Denver.
- 1913: State begins licensing automobiles for the first time.
- 1921: Colorado begins building concrete highways on main-traveled routes.
- 1922: Moffat Tunnel Improvement District is created by General Assembly for construction of 6.4 mile bore under the Continental Divide. First commercial radio license is issued to Station KLZ.
- 1924: Radio Station KOA is built by General Electric Company. Concrete pavement is completed between Denver and Greeley, first two major cities to be connected by paved highways in the state.

Transportation and Communications cont.:

- 1926: Denver is established as air-mail post office on United Air Lines route between Pueblo and Cheyenne.
- 1928: Opening of Moffat Tunnel shortens railroad distance between Denver and the Pacific Coast by 176 miles.
- 1931: Charles Vail, new highway Engineer, initiates policy of oil-surfacing highways.
- 1932: Trail Ridge Road completed across Continental Divide through Rocky Mountain National Park.
- 1934: The Zephyr, the Burlington Railroad's first streamlined train drawn by a diesel engine, makes a trail run from Chicago to Denver; regular operations begin in May, 1936, initiating a new era in rail transportation.
- 1936: General Assembly in special session authorizes issuance of \$25 million in highway anticipation warrants.
- 1940: State Highway Department has completed more than 4,00 miles of oiled and paved highways, linking practically all principal cities of the state with a network of hard-surfaced roads. New mountain pass routes completed include Loveland, Monarch, Vail, and Wolf Creek Passes.
- 1941: Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company constructs first underground cable extending from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Denver.
- 1948: State Highway Department begins construction of the Valley Highway, four-lane artery through central Denver.
- 1949: Denver and Rio Grand Western Railroad, jointly with Burlington Railroad, begins operation of "vista dome" passenger trains through the Colorado Rockies.
- 1950: Denver Tramway Company completes conversion program from trolley cars to electric and diesel powered busses. Newly-oiled Wolf Creek Pass road is dedicated as first all-weather highway connecting San Juan Basin with the eastern slope.

Transportation and Communications, cont.:

- 1952: New \$6,300,00 Denver-Boulder Turnpike of 17.3 miles is opened. First television station, KFEL, opens in Denver.
- 1953: Record number of motor vehicles is registered during the year--476,137 automobiles and 133,350 motor trucks. The total, 609,487 is 76 percent higher than the 346,453 vehicles on the highways at the end of W.W. II.
- 1954: General Assembly refers to voters a proposal to issue \$35 million in highway anticipation warrants.
- 1956: Colorado has 14 railroads, including seven major interstate lines, with 3,848 miles of main track lines. The seven scheduled airlines which serve the state boarded and deplaned a total of 1,416,092 passengers at Colorado points between July 1, 1956, and June 30, 1957. Motor vehicle registration totals approximately 820,000.

Agriculture and Livestock:

- 1852: Irrigation is begun in the San Luis Valley.
- 1870: Union Colony is established at Greeley, and the first irrigation canal is surveyed there.
- 1872: Agricultural settlements are established throughout the South Platte Valley.
- 1880: Dry-Land farming is undertaken extensively in eastern Colorado.
- 1886: Denver Union Stockyards are established.
- 1888: Union Colony at Greeley completes 900,000-acre irrigation project.
- 1899: First beet sugar refinery is built at Grand Junction.
- 1902: Beet sugar refinery is built at Fort Collins.
- 1903: Uncompahgre irrigation project, first of federal government reclamation projects in Colorado, is authorized.
- 1906: National Western Stock Show is born in tent at stockyards.

Agriculture and Livestock, cont.:

- 1909: Colorado attains first rank among states in irrigation area with 2,790,000 acres under irrigation.
- 1910: Number of farms is 46,170.
- 1918: Agricultural production is increased greatly to aid war needs. This results the following year in higher prices to farmers and increased prices for farm land.
- 1921: Agricultural prices decline sharply due to post-war deflation.
- 1930: Census shows Colorado has a population of 1,035,781, of whom 282,827 or 27.3 percent, live on farms.
- 1932: Farm prices drop to depression levels of \$3.00 per cwt. for hogs; 10¢ per dozen for eggs; and 50¢ per bushel for wheat.
- 1932: Drought and winds cause soil erosion in eastern and southeastern Colorado.
- 1937: Many families move from dust-bowl area. Federal Government initiates soil conservation program.
- 1934: Seven and one-half million acres of federally-owned grazing lands in western Colorado are placed under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act to improve grazing resources of the public domain.
- 1938: Taylor Park Reservoir near Gunnison completed to furnish additional water for irrigation in the Montrose-Delta area of the Uncompahgre Valley.
- 1941: Pine River Dam, northeast of Durango, is completed by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to provide irrigation water for farms in that area.

Educational History:

- 1859: In October, O. J. Goldrick opens the first school at Auraria.
- 1860: First schoolhouse is built at Boulder.
- 1862: First tax-supported schools are established.

Educational History, cont.:

- 1864: Colorado Seminary (now University of Denver) is chartered; Sisters of Loretto open academy.
- 1871: Colorado School of Mines is established at Golden.
- 1874: Colorado College is founded at Colorado Springs: Territorial Legislature appropriates \$15,000 for University of Colorado at Boulder, on condition that an equal sum is raised by that city.
- 1877: University of Colorado opens classes at Boulder, with two teachers and 44 students. State Board of Agriculture is created to develop agricultural College at Fort Collins.
- 1879: Colorado College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts offers instruction at Fort Collins.
- 1899: The General Assembly creates the State Normal School at Greeley (now Colorado State College).
- 1909: First appropriation is made by General Assembly for Western State Teachers College (now Western State College). The college was established originally in 1901; it opened in 1911.
- 1911: Fort Lewis School was established as an agricultural and vocational high school upon termination of the Indian School at this site.
- 1916: Emily Griffith Opportunity School is opened in Denver.
- 1925: Adams State Teachers College (now Adams State College) at Alamosa, and junior colleges at Grand Junction and Trinidad are opened. Adams State College was established in 1921 and the first appropriation made in 1923.
- 1933: Fort Lewis School becomes a college-level institution.
- 1937: Ten-year building program for Colorado's state institutions of higher learning, is developed by State Planning Commission.
- 1945: Increased enrollment at Colorado's educational institutions develops critical housing problems. Federal Government closes down numerous war installations and the State's colleges are given buildings for temporary housing and classrooms.

Educational History, cont.:

- 1947: Fall enrollment at the state's colleges reaches a figure double the pre-war enrollment. Dr. Wm. R. Ross succeeds Dr. George W. Frazier as president of Colorado State College at Greeley.
- 1948: In May Denver voters approve bond issue of \$21,000,000 to finance construction of needed school buildings.
- 1949: Dr. Wm. E. Morgan becomes president of Colorado A & M College (now Colorado State University) upon retirement of Dr. I. E. Newson. General Assembly passes School District Reorganization Act.
- 1951: School District Reorganization Act is repealed.
- 1951: Veterans enrolled in Colorado's colleges under the G.I. Bill number 9,470.
- 1952: Public School Finance Act is passed which provides formula for state aid to public schools. Amount appropriated for this purpose is \$12,500,000; Denver votes \$30 million and Jefferson County approves \$10 million in school bonds.
- 1953: Dr. Robert Stearns leaves the presidency of the University of Colorado to head the Boettcher Foundation in Denver, and is succeeded by Dr. Ward Darley. Dr. Chester M. Alter is named Chancellor of the University of Denver.
- 1954: General Assembly appropriates at March special session \$1,000,000 to purchase site for the U. S. Air Academy. Lowry Air Force Base is named as temporary headquarters for the Academy. More than 17,000 students are enrolled in the state's seven state-supported colleges.
- 1955: State begins second 10-year \$40 million building program at state-supported institutions of higher learning.
- 1957: General Assembly passed the Public School Foundation Act and the School District Reorganization Act.

REGULAR AND EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS OF
THE COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HELD SINCE THE YEAR 1876

<u>Year</u>	<u>Session No.</u>	<u>Convened</u>	<u>Adjourned</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
1876	1st	Nov. 1		
1879	2nd	Jan. 1	Feb. 8	39
1881	3rd	Jan. 5	Feb. 13	40
1883	4th	Jan. 3	Feb. 11	40
1885	5th	Jan. 7	Apr. 6	90
1887	6th	Jan. 5	Apr. 4	90
1889	7th	Jan. 2	Apr. 1	90
1891	8th	Jan. 7	Apr. 6	90
1893	9th	Jan. 3	Apr. 3	91
1894	9th - Extra.	Jan. 10	Mar. 2	52
1895	10th	Jan. 2	Apr. 1	90
1897	11th	Jan. 6	Apr. 5	90
1897	11th - Extra.	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	3
1899	12th	Jan. 4	Apr. 3	90
1901	13th	Jan. 2	Apr. 1	90
1902	13th - Extra.	Jan. 27	Mar. 21	54
1903	14th	Jan. 7	Apr. 6	90
1903	14th - Extra.	July 20	July 26	7
1905	15th	Jan. 4	Apr. 3	90
1907	16th	Jan. 2	Apr. 1	90
1909	17th	Jan. 6	Apr. 5	90
1910	17th - Extra.	Aug. 9	Oct. 18	71
1911	18th	Jan. 4	May 6	123
1913	19th	Jan. 1	Apr. 15	105
1914	19th - Extra.	May 4	May 16	13
1915	20th	Jan. 6	Apr. 10	95
1917	21st	Jan. 3	Mar. 24	71
1917	21st - Extra.	July 18	Aug. 4	18
1919	22nd	Jan. 1	Apr. 7	96
1919	22nd - Extra.	Dec. 8	Dec. 19	12
1921	23rd	Jan. 5	Apr. 5	91
1922	23rd - Extra.	Apr. 18	Apr. 29	12
1923	24th	Jan. 3	Apr. 19	107
1925	25th	Jan. 7	Apr. 16	100
1927	26th	Jan. 5	Apr. 13	99
1929	27th	Jan. 2	Apr. 21	110
1931	28th	Jan. 7	Apr. 24	108
1933	29th	Jan. 4	May 9	126
1933	29th - 1st Extra.	Aug. 2	Aug. 18	17

Regular and Extraordinary Sessions of the
Colorado General Assembly cont.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Session No.</u>	<u>Convened</u>	<u>Adjourned</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
1933-34	29th - 2nd Extra.	Dec. 4	Jan. 22	50
1935	30th	Jan. 2	Apr. 6	95
1935	30th - 1st Extra.	Oct. 30	Nov. 13	15
1936	30th - 2nd Extra.	Mar. 23	Apr. 1	10
1936	30th - 3rd Extra.	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	4
1937	31st	Jan. 6	May 14	129
1939	32nd	Jan. 4	Apr. 24	111
1939	32nd - Extra.	Apr. 28	May 12	15
1941	33rd	Jan. 4	Apr. 9	96
1943	34th	Jan. 6	Mar. 30	84
1944	34th - 1st Extra.	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	8
1944	34th - 2nd Extra.	Feb. 4	Feb. 9	6
1945	35th	Jan. 3	Apr. 6	94
1945	35th - Extra.	Nov. 19	Dec. 4	16
1947	36th	Jan. 1	Apr. 18	108
1948	36th - Extra.	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	4
1949	37th	Jan. 5	Apr. 20	106
1950	37th - Extra.	Aug. 21	Aug. 26	6
1951	38th - 1st Reg.	Jan. 3	Mar. 21	78
1951	38th - Extra.	May 17	May 21	5
1952	38th - 2nd Reg.	Jan. 2	Feb. 9	39
1953	39th - 1st Reg.	Jan. 7	Mar. 28	81
1953	39th - Extra.	June 22	June 24	3
1954	39th - 2nd Reg.	Jan. 6	Feb. 13	39
1954	39th - Extra.	Mar. 17	Mar. 23	7
1955	40th - 1st Reg.	Jan. 5	Apr. 6	92
1956	40th - 2nd Reg.	Jan. 4	Feb. 10	38
1956	40th - Extra.	May 7	May 13	7
1957	41st - 1st Reg.	Jan. 2	Apr. 1	90
1958	41st - 2nd Reg.	Jan. 8	Feb. 16	40
1958	41st - Extra.	June 16	June 22	7

POLITICAL CONTROL OF COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
1919 TO 1957 INCLUSIVE

Year	Governor		Senate		House		G. Assembly	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
1919	X		14	<u>21</u>	<u>41</u>	24	<u>55</u>	35
1921	X		<u>24</u>	11	<u>58</u>	7	<u>82</u>	18
1923		X	<u>23</u>	12	<u>33</u>	32	<u>56</u>	44
1925	X		<u>21</u>	14	<u>52</u>	13	<u>73</u>	27
1927		X	<u>19</u>	16	<u>43</u>	22	<u>62</u>	38
1929		X	<u>23</u>	12	<u>47</u>	18	<u>70</u>	30
1931		X	<u>22</u>	13	<u>31</u>	34	<u>53</u>	47
1933		X	9	<u>26</u>	11	<u>54</u>	20	<u>80</u>
1935		X	6	<u>29</u>	15	<u>50</u>	21	<u>79</u>
1937		X	6	<u>29</u>	15	<u>50</u>	21	<u>79</u>
1939	X		12	<u>23</u>	<u>37</u>	28	49	<u>51</u>
1941	X		17	<u>18</u>	<u>37</u>	28	<u>54</u>	46
1943	X		<u>24</u>	11	<u>55</u>	10	<u>79</u>	21
1945	X		<u>27</u>	8	<u>46</u>	19	<u>73</u>	27
1947		X	<u>27</u>	8	<u>46</u>	19	<u>73</u>	27
1949		X	<u>21</u>	14	<u>24</u>	41	45	<u>55</u>
1951	X		<u>20</u>	15	<u>47</u>	18	<u>67</u>	33
1953	X		<u>23</u>	12	<u>45</u>	20	<u>68</u>	32
1955		X	<u>20</u>	15	<u>36</u>	29	<u>56</u>	44
1957		X	14	<u>21</u>	27	<u>38</u>	41	<u>59</u>
1959		X	13	<u>22</u>	21	<u>44</u>	34	<u>66</u>

NOTE: Underlined figures denote majority party.