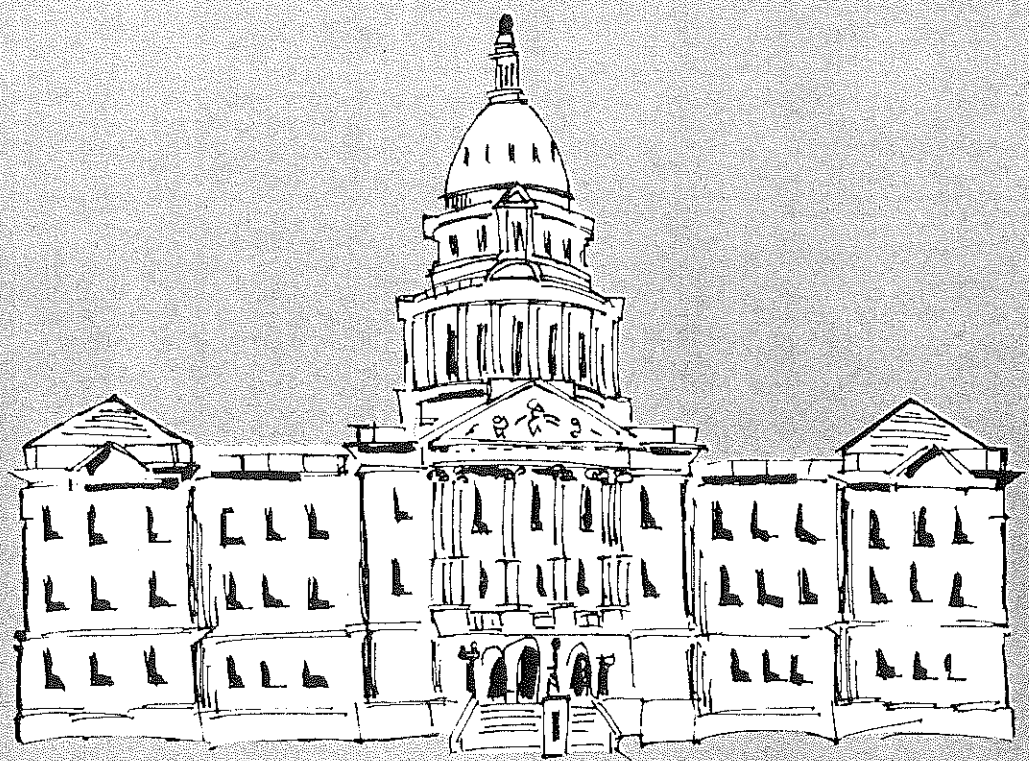


the
Colorado General Assembly
welcomes

name

school

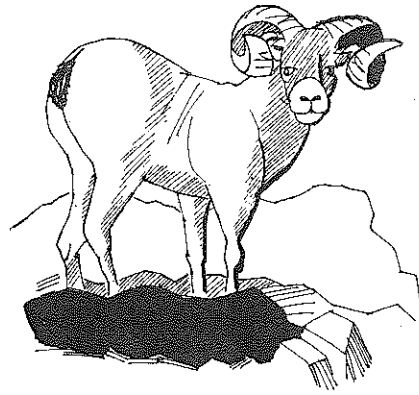
to the
Colorado State Capitol



Dedicated 1894

THE STATE ANIMAL

The Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep became the official State Animal on May 1, 1961. It is usually found above timberline in rocky crags and high valleys, and only in the Rocky Mountains. It shows much bravery and tremendous endurance. Its scientific name is *Ovis canadensis canadensis*.



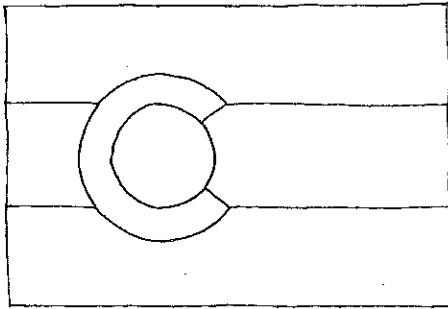
THE GREAT SEAL

Colorado's seal was adopted on November 6, 1861 by the Territorial Assembly. The figures 1876 were added when Colorado became a state in that year. The State Motto "Nil Sine Numine" is Latin for "Nothing Without Providence".



THE STATE TREE

The Colorado Blue Spruce was adopted as our State Tree in 1939. Its color ranges from green to blue to silver and it grows at elevations from 5,000 to 9,000 feet. Scientific name: *Picea pungens*



COLOR ME!

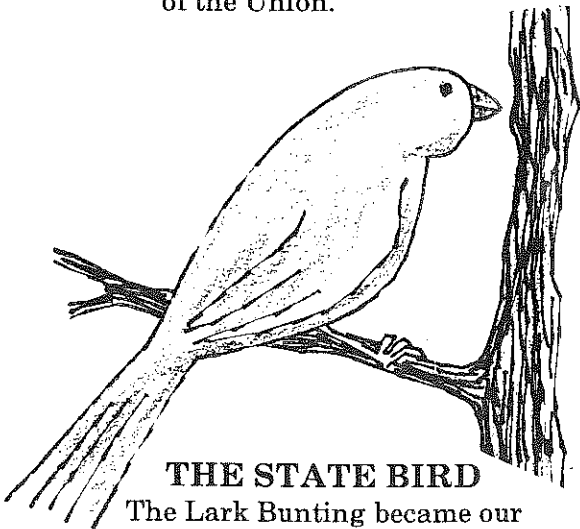
BLUE

RED "C" WITH YELLOW CIRCLE

BLUE

THE STATE FLAG

Our State Flag was adopted on June 5, 1911. The colors in it are the blue of the Colorado skies, the gold of her metal, the white of the mountain snows and the red of soil. The red, white and blue are also the colors of our national flag, showing that Colorado is part of the Union.

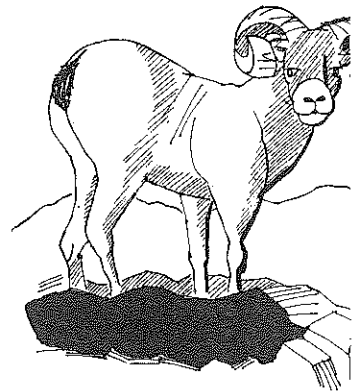


THE STATE BIRD

The Lark Bunting became our official state bird on April 29, 1931. When it is flying it sings beautiful songs. The Lark Bunting's scientific name is *Calamospiza melancorys Stejneger*.

THE STATE ANIMAL

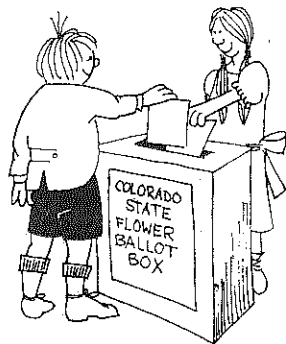
The Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep became the official State Animal on May 1, 1961. It is usually found above timberline in rocky crags and high valleys, and only in the Rocky Mountains. It shows much bravery and tremendous endurance. Its scientific name is *Ovis canadensis canadensis*.



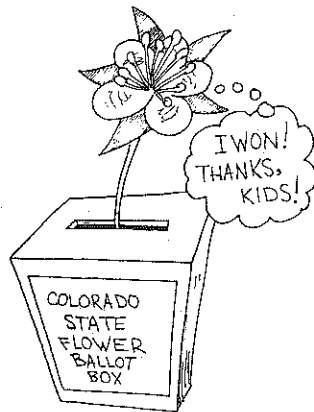
THE GREAT SEAL

Colorado's seal was adopted on November 6, 1861 by the Territorial Assembly. The figures 1876 were added when Colorado became a state in that year. The State Motto "Nil Sine Numine" is Latin for "Nothing Without Providence".

HOW LAWS ARE MADE



Many years ago, in the 1890's the school children of Colorado voted for the flower they wanted to be our official State Flower.



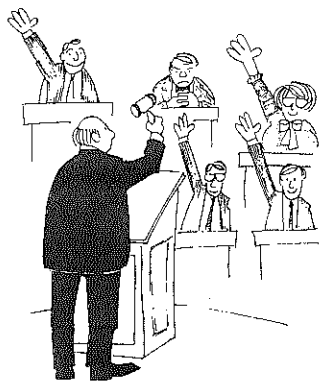
And the winner was the columbine!



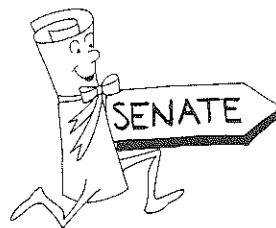
But before it could become our *official* state flower, a law had to be passed by the State Legislature. So the children went to a Representative and told him that they wanted the columbine to be our official State Flower.



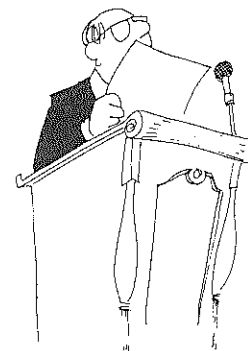
If the committee reports to the House that the bill is good enough to continue, it gets a second reading. At this time, all the Representatives can debate it. Now the Representatives may make amendments they



think will improve the bill. When all the debating is over, the bill is given a third reading and all the representatives vote on its final passage in the House.



If the bill passes, it goes on to the Senate where it has to go through the same procedure again.



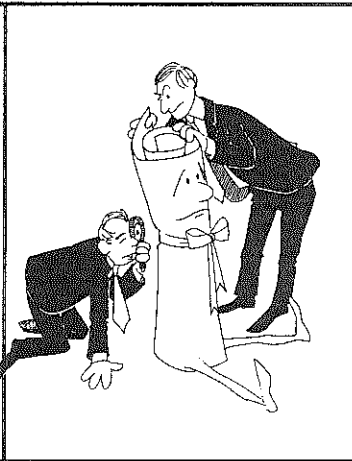
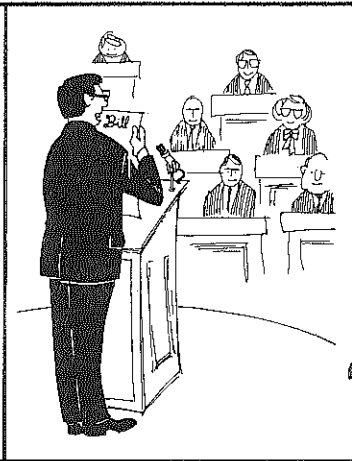
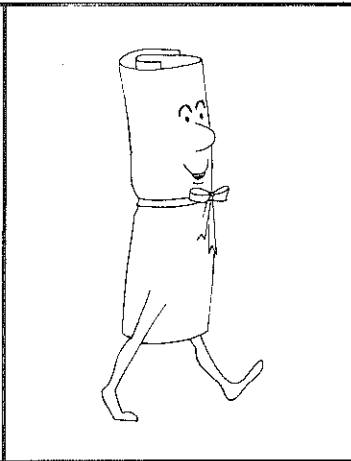
It is given a first reading to all of the Senators...

(AYE!)



(GOT TO GO)

HE'S CHANGED SINCE WE LAST SAW HIM. LOOKS PRETTY.

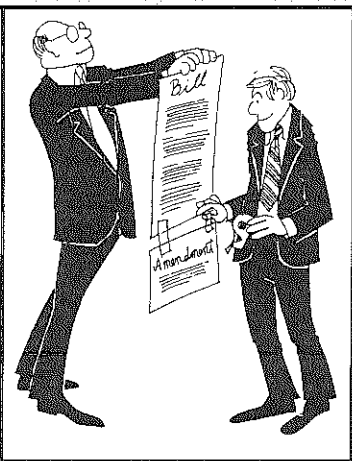
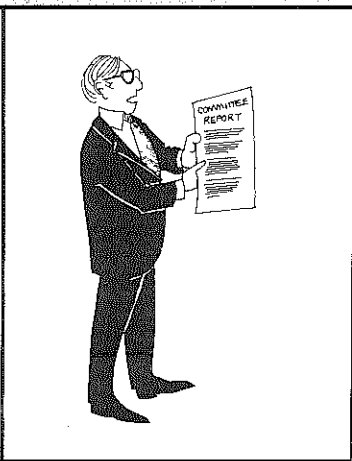
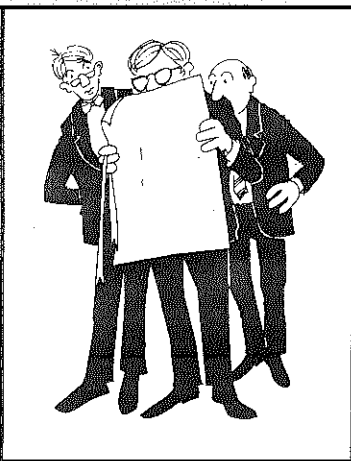


The Representative wrote a bill (which is what a law is called before it becomes a law).

A bill has a long journey on its way to becoming a law. It's quite an adventure. First, a House bill has to be introduced in the House of Representatives.

This is called the "first reading."

Then the bill is sent to a committee which studies it to make sure it would make a good law.

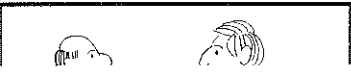
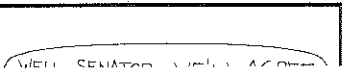


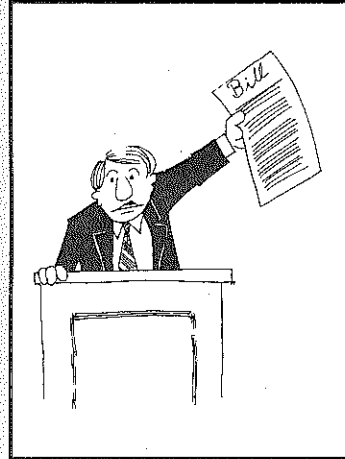
...and sent to a committee...

...where it is studied very carefully by some Senators...

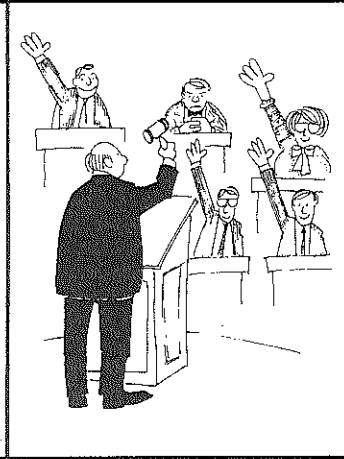
...who report to the rest of the Senators if they like the bill.

Then, at the second reading in the Senate, the Senators can debate the bill and make amendments.

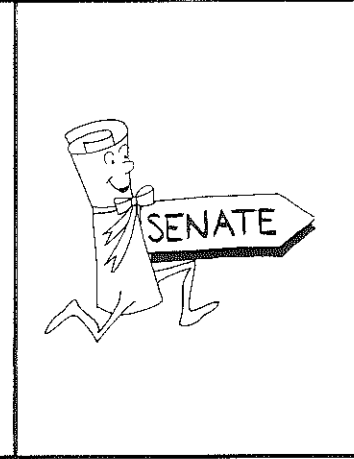




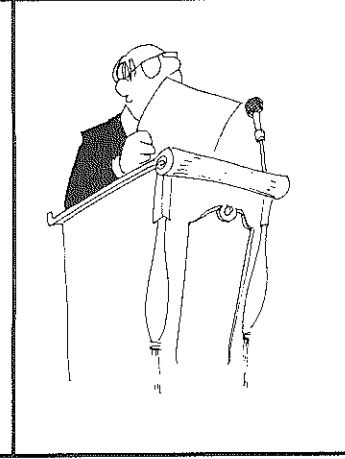
If the committee reports to the House that the bill is good enough to continue, it gets a second reading. At this time, all the Representatives can debate it. Now the Representatives may make amendments they



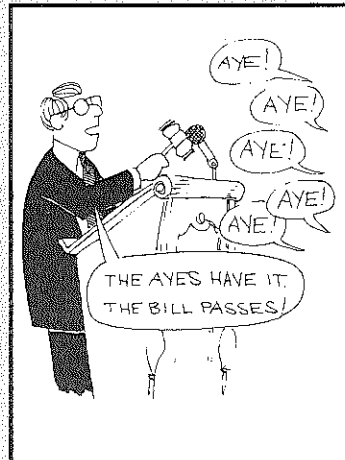
think will improve the bill. When all the debating is over, the bill is given a third reading and all the representatives vote on its final passage in the House.



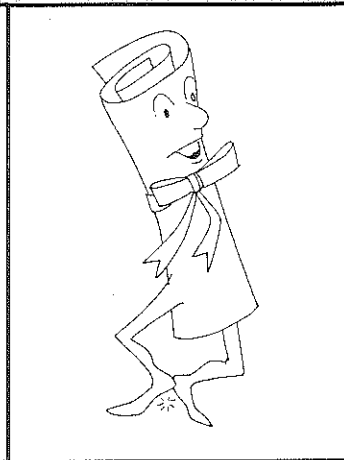
If the bill passes, it goes on to the Senate where it has to go through the same procedure again.



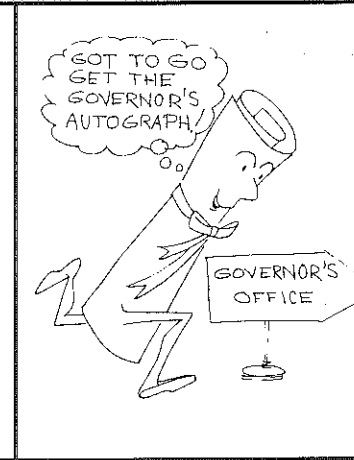
It is given a first reading to all of the Senators...



At last, the bill is given a third reading in the Senate and all the Senators vote on its final passage.



If the bill passes the final vote in the Senate, it goes back to the House of Representatives...

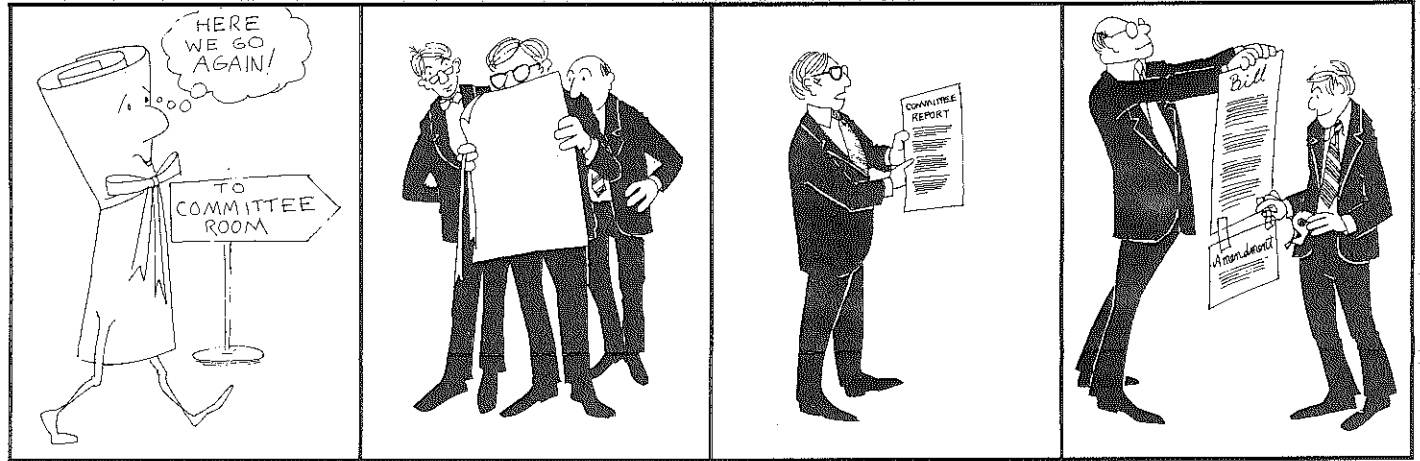


...and the Representatives are told what the Senate has done. If the Senate passed the bill without making any changes in it, it goes straight to the Governor.



If the Senate made any changes in the bill after the House passed it, the House has to decide whether to accept the changes. If the House accepts the Senate's changes, the bill goes on to the Governor.

House of Representatives.

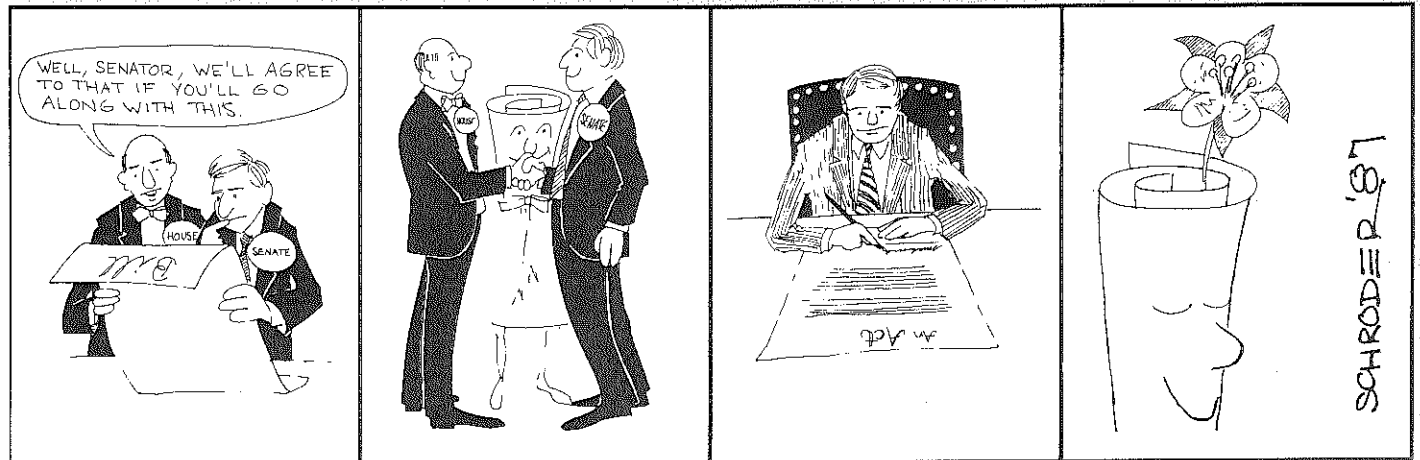


...and sent to a committee...

...where it is studied very carefully by some Senators...

...who report to the rest of the Senators if they like the bill.

Then, at the second reading in the Senate, the Senators can debate the bill and make amendments.

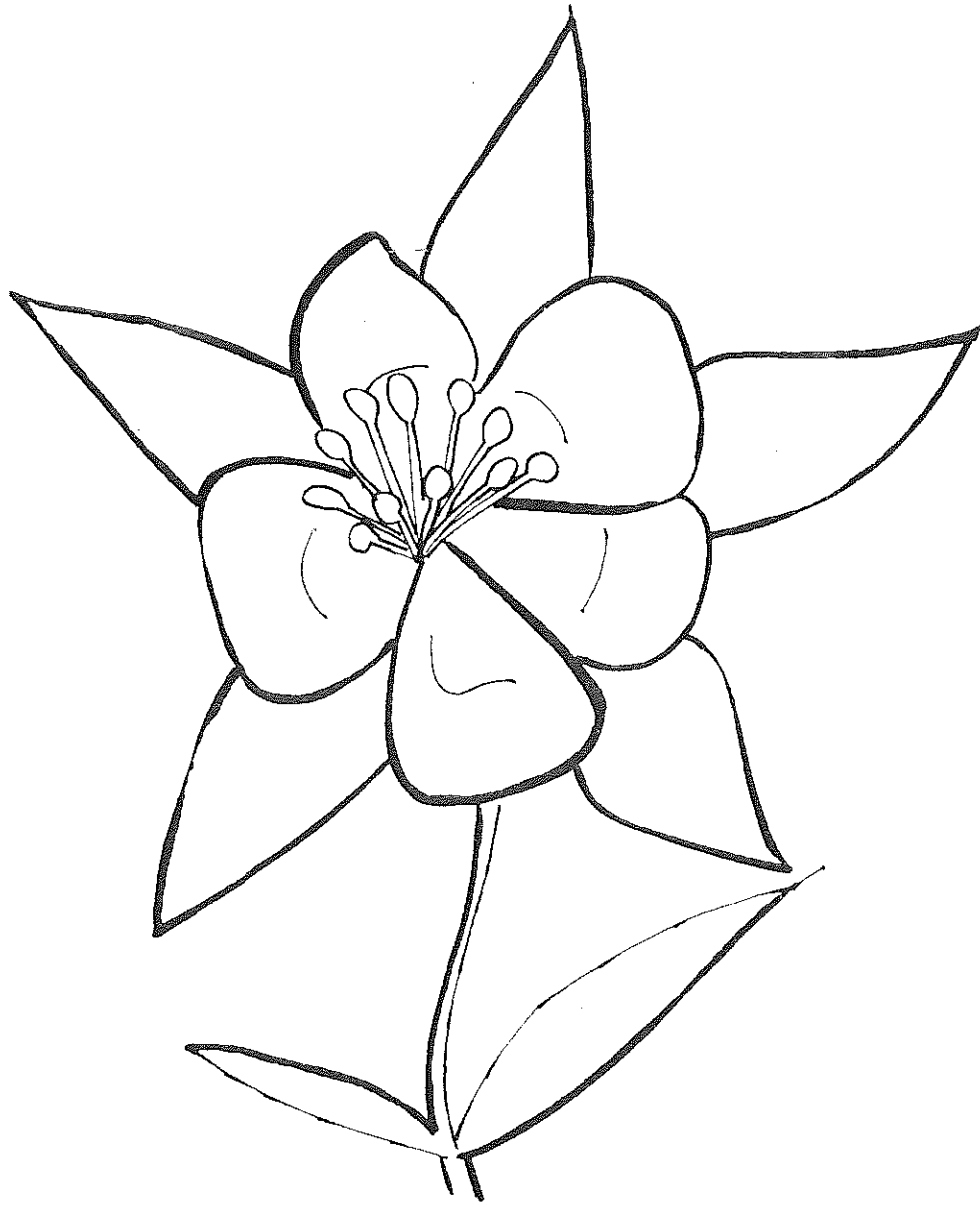


But if the House doesn't like the Senate's changes, the bill may go to a Conference Committee with both Senators and Representatives who try to agree on a compromise.

If the Conference Committee agrees on a compromise, it reports its agreement to both the House and the Senate. If they both accept the committee's compromise, the bill goes to the Governor.

The Governor may sign the bill and it becomes a law. If the Governor fails to take action within ten days, the bill automatically becomes a law without his signature.

If the Governor does not like the bill, he may veto it. When the Governor vetoes a bill, it still may become a law if both the House and the Senate vote by a two-thirds majority to override the Governor's veto.



THE STATE FLOWER

The white and lavender-blue Rocky Mountain Columbine was declared the official state flower on April 4, 1899. It was chosen because of blue for skies, white for snow and yellow for gold. The scientific name is *Aquilegia caerulea*.