

UTAH STATE CAPITOL FACTS AND FIGURES

One of the most beautiful State Capitols in the Nation stands on a hill overlooking the city of Salt Lake. As you look southward, you are looking down State Street, termed the longest street in the world!

The architect for our capitol was Richard K. A. Kletting, who also designed many other beautiful buildings in Salt Lake City. The Capitol is patterned after the beautiful buildings of the ancient Greeks in a style known as Corinthian. It is made mainly of Utah granite and marble. Georgia marble is used on the main floor with Utah marble used in the legislative chambers and in the Supreme Court, as well as the State Reception Room known as the Gold Room. This birds-eye marble comes from Utah County.

Part of the Senate Chamber and the front vestibule is of Utah onyx. Sanpete oolite, or white sandstone, is used for the walls of the ground floor. The monolith columns are 25 feet high and each weighs 25,000 pounds. The stairs and the railings are of Georgia marble, as are the graceful Greek columns. Fifty-two sectional, unpolished, granite columns can be seen on the exterior of the front and sides. The inspirational dome is covered with Utah copper. The building is very large compared with other State Capitols. It is 404 feet long, 240 feet wide, and 283 feet high, with four floors plus a basement. It has over 200 rooms, six of them being large assembly halls.

Construction for the Utah State Capitol began on April 18, 1913 and was completed on July 3, 1915, at a total cost of \$2,739,528. Today it would cost at least \$6,000,000 to build.

On the ground floor, at the East end, you will find an unusual exhibit of Utah products and colored views of many of Utah's scenic wonders from 29 counties. On the same floor is the famed "Mormon Meteor", the racing car of the late Ab Jenkins, former mayor of Salt Lake City.

The second floor has the rotunda, the large round opening that extends upwards of 165 feet to the dome, where you see a mural with seagulls whose wings measure six feet from tip to tip. At the base of the dome you see four murals depicting scenes from Utah history. They were designed by Lee Greene Richards and painted by local artists. The huge brass chandelier hanging from the ceiling weighs three tons. The chain which fastens it is 95 feet long and weighs 7,000 pounds.

One of the most beautiful rooms is the Gold Room, where you will find the gold and silver in the chandeliers reflected in the mirrors, which also have a golden hue because they are plated with gold rather than silver. The gold-brown marble on the walls contains 14 colors which are repeated in the beautiful rug on the floor. The hand-woven rug is 22 feet by 42 feet and was made in Glasgow, Scotland. All of the metal work in the room is of Utah silver plated with gold. The furniture is made of walnut imported from Siberia and the upholstery was purchased in France.

Also on this floor is the Governor's office, as well as offices of other officials. The third floor has the beautiful Senate and Supreme Courts, the House of Representatives, and meetings rooms. The fourth floor houses more legislative rooms and a gallery for the House and Senate. Many fine paintings and scenes are scattered throughout our State Capitol building.

HOW A BILL



BECOMES A LAW

In Utah

THE FOLLOWING STEPS DIRECT THE NORMAL PROCEDURE WHEREBY A BILL BECOMES A LAW.

BILLS MAY ORIGINATE IN EITHER THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OR THE SENATE.

BY CUSTOM, THE GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL IS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

1. Representative Accomack Lee, as requested by constituents, prepares to introduce legislation permitting the governing bodies of localities to prohibit the sale and use of certain fireworks.

2. Representative Lee then explains exactly the proposal he has in mind to a staff attorney in Legislative General Counsel. The staff attorney checks existing law and the constitutionality of the proposed legislation.

3. A bill is then drafted by the Legislative General Counsel.

4. Copies of the bill are made and delivered to Representative Lee.

5. Representative Lee signs his name on the approval sheet and returns it to Legislative General Counsel.

6. Copies of the bill are delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and a number is given to the bill.

7. The bill is introduced by title the first time and referred to the Committee on Rules.

8. The Committee on Rules orders the bill printed, and refers it to the appropriate Standing Committee.



9. The Standing Committee—in public session—holds a hearing to familiarize themselves with the bill, and decide to approve it without amendments.

10. The Standing Committee then reports the bill favorably to the House.

11. The committee report is read by the Clerk, which is considered the second reading, and adopted by the House. The bill is placed on the calendar for a third reading.

12. The bill is read by title a third time by the Clerk and then explained by its patron (Representative Lee) who answers any questions that may be asked.

13. Question is called, and by a recorded roll call vote, the bill is passed by the House of Representatives.

14. When passed, the bill is sent to the Senate by a communication informing the Senate that the bill has passed the House and request further action of the Senate.

15. In the Senate the bill goes through substantially the same procedure as it did in the House. The bill is read by title a first time, referred to Rules Committee and a Standing Committee assignment given. The bill is reported favorably by the committee, read a second time and debated. (The bill is voted upon on second reading in the Senate, and must pass in order to advance to a third reading.) The bill is then read a third time and debated before passage by a constitutional majority.

16. After the bill has been passed by both Houses, it is examined by Legislative General Counsel and it is signed by both presiding officers and referred for engrossing.

17. Legislative General Council examines the bill and prepares it in final form, with all amendments included therein. This process is known as engrossing.

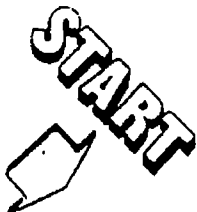




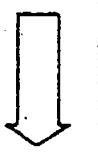
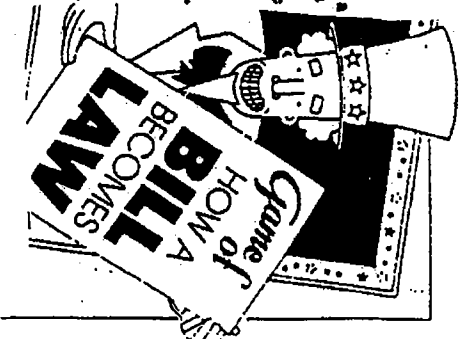



18. It is printed and then sent to the Governor for his approval.

19. Bills enacted at a regular, budget or special session are effective 60 days following adjournment, unless another date is specified.



Utah

Sunday, January 8, 1985

	<p>Bill is prepared (Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel)</p>	 <p>Introduced In House (First reading)</p>	 <p>Rules Committee review</p>	 <p>Bill receives a fiscal note</p>	 <p>Bill sent for printing</p>	 <p>House Standing Committee review and recommendation</p>	<p>COLLECT \$65.00 A DAY IN PAY</p>
<p>THE BILL BECOMES A LAW ON ITS EFFECTIVE DATE</p>	<p>While real life lawmakers may not resort to magnifying glasses to review bills or dramatic gestures and signs to make their feelings known, they will follow the same legislative process as their comic counterpart.</p> <p>But tactics often come into play during the legislative process that sometimes turn the seemingly simple 20 step procedure outlined on the information sheet into an intricate series of maneuvering.</p> <p>For anyone interested in following a particular issue through the legislature, knowledge of the basic process is essential. The fun and out of politics, however, are much more difficult to track.</p> <p>Officially, bills are drafted by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel at the request of a legislator. The idea may be his or her or may have come from a constituent. Lobbyists have plenty of places for legislators. They are paid to represent the interests of their clients and often suggest new laws, changes in existing laws or scrapping proposed legislation.</p> <p>Sometimes the constituents or lobbyists actually write a bill just the way they want it and although it may be reviewed by the legislative office, no changes are made.</p>	<p>Bills can be introduced in either the House or the Senate. Both sides of the legislature refer new bills to their respective rules committees. The committees are supposed to decide where to refer the bill.</p> <p>Sometimes, though, members of the rules committee decide in their closed door session not to send a bill anywhere. Forcing a bill out of the rules committee is considered next to impossible.</p> <p>While all legislative committees are stacked in favor of the majority party, Republicans outnumber Democrats on the rules committees by a ratio of about 2 to 1.</p> <p>That don't enables the GOP leadership to keep any bill they consider too beneficial to the Democrats from being debated in public, preventing the minority party from potential political gains.</p> <p>Beyond partisan politics, the rules committees also serve another useful political purpose because unlike the rest of the legislative committees, their proceedings are secret.</p> <p>Because of that secrecy, lawmakers can safely propose legislation they don't expect to support just to please their constituents. All they have to do is make sure their bills are stalled in the rules committee.</p> <p>They may even publicly complain that their bills never got a fair hearing privately thanking their colleagues for getting them out of what could have been a sticky situation.</p> <p>The recommendations that come from standing committees are sent to the floor of the house where the bill originated and was heard. There are a total of three votes or "readings" of a bill in each house.</p> <p>In the House of Representatives the first reading comes when a bill is introduced, the second when lawmakers are asked to approve a committee recommendation on a bill, and the third when they are asked to approve the bill.</p> <p>In the Senate, the difference is that the vote on the standing committee report is not considered a reading. It is followed by a second and third reading or vote on the bill itself.</p> <p>Bills must be approved by both houses of the legislature before they are sent to the governor for his signature. If there is any difference in the bills passed by the two sides there must be a reconciliation effort.</p> <p>That effort takes place in a conference committee composed of three House members and three Senate members.</p>	<p>House vote on adopting House Standing Committee report (Second reading)</p>	 <p>Game of How a Bill Becomes Law</p>	<p>House vote on adopting House Standing Committee report (Second reading)</p>	<p>House vote on adopting House Standing Committee report (Second reading)</p>	<p>House vote on adopting House Standing Committee report (Second reading)</p>
<p>Sent to governor for signature</p>		<p>Returned to House for final printing</p>	<p>Debated in House: final vote (Third reading)</p>	<p>Senate vote on adopting Senate Standing Committee report</p>	<p>Senate vote on adopting Senate Standing Committee report</p>	<p>Senate Standing Committee review and recommendation</p>	<p>Debated in House: final vote (Third reading)</p>
 <p>Enrolled</p>	<p>Returned to House for final printing</p>	<p>Signed by president; returned to House</p>	<p>Debated in Senate: final vote (Third reading)</p>	<p>Senate vote on adopting Senate Standing Committee report</p>	<p>Senate vote on adopting Senate Standing Committee report</p>	<p>Senate Standing Committee review and recommendation</p>	<p>Rules Committee review</p>
	<p>Returned to House for final printing</p>	<p>Signed by president; returned to House</p>	<p>Debated in Senate: final vote (Third reading)</p>	<p>Senate vote on adopting Senate Standing Committee report</p>	<p>Senate vote on adopting Senate Standing Committee report</p>	<p>Senate Standing Committee review and recommendation</p>	<p>Rules Committee review</p>
<p>EAT ANOTHER FREE LUNCH PAID BY LOBBY</p>	<p>Returned to House for final printing</p>	<p>Signed by president; returned to House</p>	<p>Debated in Senate: final vote (Third reading)</p>	<p>Senate vote on adopting Senate Standing Committee report</p>	<p>Senate vote on adopting Senate Standing Committee report</p>	<p>Senate Standing Committee review and recommendation</p>	<p>DISCOVER YOUR BILL IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL Go Back 3 Steps</p>

By Lisa Riley Roache
Deseret News legislative writer

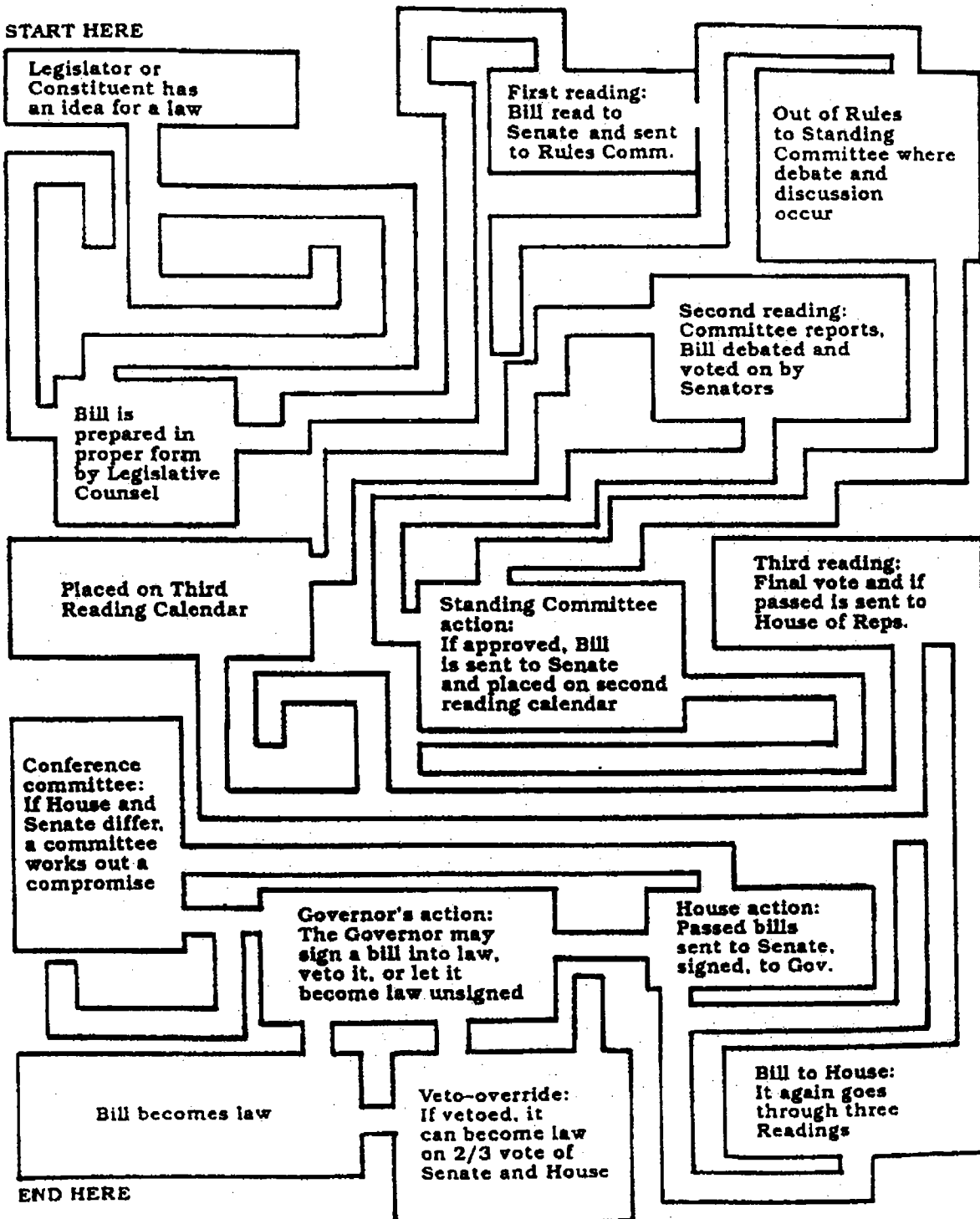
On an information sheet distributed on Capitol Hill titled, "How a bill becomes a Law," cartoonish characters use oversize magnifying glasses to scrutinize legislation.

They butt heads, clench their fists, point their fingers, give the thumbs up or thumbs down sign and wave signs reading, "Nix," "Nay," "Yes," or "OK" to vote.

HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

Find Your Way Through The Course

START HERE



END HERE

