

Race/Office Description for State Representatives and State Senators

Indiana State Representative

Sample #1

According to the Indiana state constitution, the General Assembly is the legislative authority of the state, comprised of a House of Representatives and a Senate. One hundred state representatives serve in the General Assembly and are chosen by the electors of the respective districts into which Indiana is divided. Each district must be evenly plotted based on state population and is subject to change after each federal census.

State representatives must be at least 21 years old and have been a citizen of the United States for two years prior to candidacy. Additionally, a candidate must have lived within his or her district for at least one year and be a registered voter in the district he or she will serve. Representatives are elected to serve a two-year term and are not limited to the number of terms they serve.

The House of Representatives selects several officers to manage the proceedings. A Speaker of the House serves as the highest official and is customarily from the majority party. Both the majority and minority party have individual floor leaders, whips, and caucus chairmen to handle proceedings and ensure representatives are present to vote.

The General Assembly has the power to enact all types of laws not specifically prohibited to it by the state constitution and not in conflict with federal laws and powers (those delegated to the federal government by the United States Constitution). In exercising its powers, the General Assembly has delegated certain legislative powers – those related to the management of local affairs and the levying of local taxes – to county councils, township boards, city common councils and town councils.

Sample #2

The Indiana House of Representatives has broad powers to pass laws that affect the daily lives of Indiana citizens. It decides the type of taxes and rates that will be levied on citizens and businesses for State purposes. It can create and abolish agencies of state government. It determines how much will be spent for each of the many government services. It sets the rules for operation of Indiana's local governments. It determines the amount of state collected tax funds to be distributed to the units of local government for schools, highways and other purposes and designates the basis on which these funds are to be distributed. All 100 members of the house of representatives are elected every two years to two-year terms. It dictates the procedures for the election of state and local government officials including drawing the voting districts.

Sample #3

The Indiana Senate and the Indiana House of Representatives form the legislative branch of the Indiana state government and works alongside the governor of Indiana to create laws and establish a state budget.

Qualifications: To be eligible to run for state, legislative or local office, a person must be registered to vote in the election district the person seeks to represent. A candidate for the office of representative in the general assembly must be a United States citizen at the time of election; have resided in the state for at least two years and in the house district for at least one year before the election; and be at least 21 years old upon taking office.

<http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/003/#3-8-1-14>

Duties: Legislative authority and responsibilities of the Indiana House of Representatives include passing bills on public policy matters, setting levels for state spending, raising and lowering taxes, and voting to uphold or override gubernatorial vetoes.

https://ballotpedia.org/Indiana_House_of_Representatives

Indiana State Senator

Sample #1

According to the Indiana state constitution, the General Assembly is the legislative authority of the state, comprised of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Fifty state senators serve in the General Assembly and are chosen by the electors of the respective districts into which Indiana is divided. Each district must be evenly plotted based on state population and is subject to change after each federal census.

State senators must be at least 25 years old and have been a citizen of the United States for two years prior to candidacy. Additionally, a candidate must have lived within his or her district for at least one year and be a registered voter in the district he or she will serve. Senators are elected to serve a four-year term and are not limited to the number of terms they serve.

Senators select several officers to manage the proceedings. The Lieutenant Governor serves as President of the Senate during each legislative session. Both the majority and minority party have individual floor leaders, whips, and caucus chairmen to handle proceedings and ensure senators are present to vote.

The General Assembly has the power to enact all types of laws not specifically prohibited to it by the state constitution and not in conflict with federal laws and powers (those delegated to the federal government by the United States Constitution). In exercising its powers, the General Assembly has delegated certain legislative powers – those related to the management of local affairs and the levying of local taxes – to county councils, township boards, city common councils and town councils.

Sample #2

The Indiana Senate has broad powers to pass laws that affect the daily lives of Indiana citizens. It decides the type of taxes and rates that will be levied on citizens and businesses for State purposes. It can create and abolish agencies of state government. It determines how much will be spent for each of the many government services. It sets the rules for operation of Indiana's local governments. It determines the amount of state collected tax funds to be distributed to the units of local government for schools, highways and other purposes and designates the basis on which these funds are to be distributed. The 50 Senators are elected to four-year terms but only half are elected every two years. It dictates the procedures for the election of state and local government officials including drawing the voting districts.

Sample #3

The Indiana Senate and the Indiana House of Representatives form the legislative branch of the Indiana state government and works alongside the governor of Indiana to create laws and establish a state budget.

Indiana Senate Qualifications: To be eligible to run for state, legislative or local office, a person must be registered to vote in the election district the person seeks to represent. A candidate for the office of senator in the general assembly must be a United States citizen at the time of election; have resided in the state for at least two years and in the senate district for at least one year before the election; and be at least 25 years old upon taking office.

<http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/003/#3-8-1-13>

Duties: Legislative authority and responsibilities of the Indiana State Senate include passing bills on public policy matters, setting levels for state spending, raising, and lowering taxes, and voting to uphold or override gubernatorial vetoes. https://ballotpedia.org/Indiana_State_Senate