

## Race/Office Descriptions for US Congressional Districts

### Sample #1

The U.S. House of Representatives makes and passes federal laws. The House is one of Congress's two chambers (the other is the U.S. Senate), and part of the federal government's legislative branch. The number of voting representatives in the House is fixed by law at no more than 435, proportionally representing the population of the 50 states. Among other duties, representatives introduce bills and resolutions, offer amendments, and serve on committees. All appropriation and revenue bills must originate in the House. The House of Representatives has the sole Power of Impeachment.

### Sample #2

U.S. House of Representatives Qualifications: To be elected, a representative must be at least 25 years old, a United States citizen for at least seven years and an inhabitant of the state he or she represents. Each representative is elected to a two-year term serving the people of a specific congressional district. <https://www.house.gov/the-house-explained>

Duties: Among other duties, representatives introduce bills and resolutions, offer amendments, and serve on committees. The house has several powers assigned exclusively to it, including the power to initiate revenue bills, impeach federal officials and elect the President in the case of an electoral college tie. <https://www.house.gov/the-house-explained>

### Sample #3

The United States House of Representatives is comprised of 435 publicly elected officials responsible for making the laws that affect the lives of every citizen. Together with the United States Senate, representatives help decide many issues, including the federal tax rates, setting the minimum wage, and how to spend the government's money. A representative also has a duty to act as conciliator between the federal government and the district they represent.

To be a member of the House of Representatives, candidates must be at least 25 years old, a citizen of the United States for at least seven years and a resident of the state they represent. Indiana's population determines the number of congressional districts in the state, and each district is represented by one House member; however, House members are not required to live in the district they represent. Representatives serve two-year terms and are not subject to term limits.

Representatives can introduce bills of all kinds to enact into law; but all laws are required to be passed in both the House of Representatives and the Senate before becoming active. In many cases, laws are originated from one of the many committees on which House members serve.

These committees cross a range of responsibilities that include the budget, public safety, foreign relations, and the environment. The Constitution also grants the House several exclusive powers: the power to initiate revenue bills, to impeach officials, and to elect the President in case of an Electoral College deadlock.