**STATE SENATE**

- 48 Senatorial Districts, 4-year terms, 3 term max*

**SENATE LEADERSHIP**
- President of the Senate (Lt. Governor)
- President Pro Temp

**Senate Majority Caucus**
- Majority Floor Leader
- Assistant Majority Floor Leader (3); Majority Whips (4);
- Majority Caucus Chair & Vice Chair; Appropriations Committee Chair; Rural Caucus Chair

**Senate Democratic Caucus**
- Democratic Party Leader
- Democratic Party Leader Emeritus; Assistant Democratic Party Leader; Democratic Caucus Chair & Vice Chair; Democratic Party Whip

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

- 101 House Districts, 2-year terms, 6 term max*

**HOUSE LEADERSHIP**
- Speaker of the House
- Speaker of the House Pro Tempore

**House Majority Leadership:**
- Majority Floor Leader
- Majority Leader; Majority Whip; Assistant Majority Floor Leaders (4); Assistant Majority Whip (10);
- Majority Caucus Chair; Majority Caucus Vice Chair; Majority Caucus Secretary

**House Minority Leadership:**
- Minority Leader
- Minority Floor Leader; Minority Caucus Chair

*Combined congressional terms cannot exceed 12 years

**COMMITTEES**

**Structure:** Committee Chair, Vice Chair, and Members

Elected by constituents, appointed by peers.

- Standing Committees
- Joint Committees: members from both chambers; formed for a particular study or purpose (to study and develop legislation dealing with appropriations. *(JCAB - Joint Committee on Appropriations and Budget)*)
- Interim Committee
- Conference Committee

Committee members have/develop specialized knowledge of the matters under their jurisdiction. When proposed legislation is heard by a committee, they determine if the proposal should go forward in the legislature. If it votes to do so, the committee can suggest amendments to the bill, approve it for further action by the full Senate or House, or disapprove it.

**TERMS**

**Amendment:** A minor change or addition to a piece of legislation

**Ballot Initiative:** A means by which a petition signed by a certain minimum number of registered voters can bring about a public vote on a proposed statute or constitutional amendment

**Chamber of Origin:** The chamber in which the bill’s author resides, House or Senate

**Floor Action:** When a bill is taken to the full chamber (house or senate) for debate, to offer amendments, and for a final vote.

**Referendum:** A direct vote in which an entire electorate is invited to vote on a particular proposal