

Chairs Josephs and Baker and members of the House State Government Committee I thank you for the opportunity to speak on HB55. I am State Representative Mark Mustio from the 44th Legislative District in Allegheny County. I will be making my testimony on the legislation and also speaking briefly on the attachments to my written comments that I have provided. My legislation will reduce the size of the Pennsylvania House and Senate by 20%. Taking the House from 203 members to 161 members and taking the Senate to 40 members from 50 members. These numbers are a change from the legislation from last session that Senator Pippy and I sponsored in our respective chambers that would have reduced the each chamber's size by 40%. The reason we backed off from the 40% was because of the testimony heard at the hearings the Senate conducted on that previous legislation. The other difference in HB 55 is that there is a requirement that the budget that to run the legislature is also cut 20%. This will prevent the hiring of additional staff to replace the reduction in elected Senators and State Representatives a common argument quoted as a reason not to enact reduction legislation.

I testified in front of the Speaker's Reform Commission on this issue and specific legislation. I have been interested in the downsizing of our legislature since approximately 1974. My State Representative at that time came to Moon Area High School to speak to our government class. The day before he came to our class our teacher said we needed to have a question for him. I asked my father what I should ask and he said, "Ask him why we have more State Senators and State Representatives compared to California". I asked the question and the response I received was Pennsylvania Residents receive better service.

The reasons I feel this legislation is so important are as follows:

1. Accountability
2. Leadership and credibility to reduce not only the size of the rest of government but also to make other substantive changes to our operations here
3. Tax Savings

Accountability is important to me and will become a factor in our government when the Constitution is changed to reduce our size. Each vote will mean so much more. No longer will a member's vote be lost in the tally. Constituents will see more easily that each vote matters.

Leadership and credibility to reduce the size of the rest of our state government and to make substantive changes to our operations will be much easier to accomplish. Those tough decisions will be much easier to make when we can say "hey look what we had enough courage to do to our own body in the interest of our taxpayers" the let them eat cake attitude that sometimes avails itself here in Harrisburg will be on its way out.

The tax savings that will be realized from the reduction alone will be in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000. However, the real savings and opportunity for reduction in state taxes, i.e.: leaving more money in the hands of our citizens will be accomplished when we streamline and reduce the rest of our state government. To be honest, under this administration, the last time I checked he has done a good job in reducing the total number of employees on the payroll but more can be done.

Detractors, opponents of downsizing list several arguments. Some of which were identified by Brenda Erickson. Please note that I did not know for certain what she would say today but as you will see from the attachments when I speak to those in a few minutes, she has spoken on this issue to not only the Speaker's Reform Commission last year but also to the Senate Policy Committee on August 1, 2006.

1. I am sure we will hear from Joel Rotz from the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau that rural districts will have less representation on their issues or that the geographic size of a rural district will increase. First let me speak to the first issue. As Senator Pippy stated at the 2006 Senate Policy Committee hearing the fact is that by having a fewer number of Senators and State Representatives will enable more not less members to be exposed to rural issues. More not less members will have a % of their districts include farms for example. The current geographic layout of my legislative district would create a significant opportunity have more exposure to rural issues in a reduced legislature. That argument is not a factual one. It gives cover for the rural legislator to vote no on this bill but it is not a truth. A second argument is that the geographic size of all districts will increase. This is also not correct. I spent a great deal of time speaking with a member of the reapportionment staff on this issue. Let's look at the extremes as an example. The largest legislative district in terms of geographic size is Rep. Causer's at approximately 2,100 square miles. The smallest is coincidentally, Chair Josephs', at 2.8 square miles. This legislation does not deal with drawing lines or anything of that nature so it is important for us to keep that issue separate. The point I am making here on the geographic size is that it is not necessarily the case that a districts geographic size will

increase. The reason for that is district elimination will free up population and that population availability may actually reduce the geographic size of many districts. I encourage those that try to make the argument to their constituents not to do that because it is not 100% true or based on fact. In Rep. Josephs' case if she does not have any open space to trade off for gaining more population to represent under a smaller legislature then logically it would make sense that her district's geographic size will increase. My sense though in Philadelphia you would not have to go far to gain the added 12,000 constituents. Anyway, I digressed on the issue of actually drawing the district lines, which this legislation does not address.

2. Service will deteriorate is another common argument and as I stated my State Representative in 1974 was the reason why we need so many more to represent us in Pennsylvania than California does. Certainly we all know the advancements in technology just over the past 3 years let alone the last 34 since I was in high school. Look today alone this meeting is being taped to be broadcast so Pennsylvania residents can be informed. I sent some of you an email while Brenda Erickson was testifying. Most if not all of you have cell phones, the ability to access the internet and emails while you are sitting here listening to testimony. Most of us have an ability to multitask because of this technology. Those of us with gray hair remember the days of going back to the office, after being out at a meeting, to a stack of pink telephone messages. Then the process of landline phone tag would take place. No longer. You can get calls on the road, calls while on your way to visit a constituent in their home or on your way back from a meeting. You get emails that you respond to while sitting here. Documents are faxed or sent as attachments to emails. For those of us that drive three to five hours one way to get here for this hearing or for session can pull over and read documents and respond to emails. The ability to provide this service is not just because of technology but because we have trained and quality staff. Training that we continue to improve upon. This evening I will have my second telephone town hall meeting. Technology permits us to call every listed residential phone number in my legislative district and speak to constituents on issues but more importantly to have them ask questions and give feedback. They do not have to use gas to drive to a meeting hall in the district. They can hang up during the call if they have another commitment or are not interested. Think about how this technology helps all of us but particularly those in rural areas. My final comments on service are these. This legislation should not be enacted in a vacuum. This needs to be part of legislative and bureaucratic reform. Should our offices really be processing paperwork for handicap placards? Why does it take 1.5 years for a

constituent to get their unclaimed property back from the Treasury if the constituent works directly with the Treasury but only 6 weeks if they go through our office? Think about all the paperwork we process in our offices because some agencies drop the ball or are not able to offer online access to our residents for their services. At the beginning of this term I cut my staff by 20% as a test case to see if my office could maintain or even improve the service we provide. The 20% number is the same as in HB55. Since we did not reduce the size of the legislature yet I thought this would be a great way to measure if we could keep up. Not only did we keep up but we have improved. We streamlined procedures; we continue to see technology improvements. I invite you to look at the thank you notes on our walls from those that we have helped. To me that is written validation that we can do more with less. If the Attorney General's recent statements are true and there were hundreds of state employees working on campaigns while on government time instead of doing work for the taxpayers, then that also validates my point that we just don't need as many people around here. In the testimony after mine I am sure we will hear comments about the need for other reforms instead of or in conjunction with this legislation. I suspect Mr. Kauffman from Common Cause will make similar comments that he made in January 2006 to this State Government Committee. To paraphrase those comments that perhaps other reforms were more critical and that downsizing legislation could be part of a broader strategy to affect reform but that it could not fix real or perceived problems on its own. I also believe he questioned at that time what problem downsizing advocates are attempting to solve. Matt Brouillette from the Commonwealth Foundation will list the savings and other reforms that are needed. Fortunately we can work on more than one reform at a time and we have the time to phase in these other reforms because it did take 4 years to implement the downsizing since we need the House and Senate to vote yes in two consecutive sessions on this legislation and then take it to the voters in referendum. I will talk about this more when we look at the attachments.

At this time I would like to walk the committee through the attachments that I have provided with my testimony.

1. House Journal from October 17, 2007 floor debate on Discharge Resolution 1 for HB 55
2. Today's Agenda with list of testifiers
3. List of testifiers for the August 1, 2006 Senate Policy Committee Hearing
4. Roll Call Vote on Discharge Resolution
5. History of HB55, HB644 and HB1567
6. Population by legislative district from 1980, 1990 and 2000 census
7. NCSL material provided to Senate on 8/1/2006 and to Speaker's Reform Commission
8. 50 state comparison
9. USA Today Article
10. Roster of House State Government Committee members and their district
11. Other interesting facts and a history of how our legislature got to its current size.
12. Recommendations for Legislative Budget Reductions from the Speaker's Reform Commission

Belt 699

10/15/07

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny County, Representative Mustio, who calls up Discharge Resolution No. 1, which the clerk will read.

SHORT TITLE

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The SPEAKER. For the information of the members, Representative Mustio has called up Discharge Resolution No. 1. The question before the House is whether the State Government should be discharged from consideration of HB 55, PN 80?

House rule 53 requires that 102 members, the majority of those members elected to the House, must agree to the resolution to discharge the State Government Committee. House rule 53 also provides that if 102 members do not agree, the resolution is defeated, and it will not be in order for the House to consider any other resolution seeking to discharge any bill or resolution relating to or dealing with the same subject matter from the State Government Committee or any other committee of this House.

Before we proceed to debate on Discharge Resolution 1, the Chair reminds members that debate on the motion to discharge HB 55, PN 80, from the State Government Committee is limited solely to the reasons for or against discharging the bill from committee. Debate on the substance of the bill or on the issue of reducing the size of the General Assembly is not permitted. Therefore, because the debate is very narrow in scope, we will be monitoring the remarks of the members very carefully to ensure that they stay within these parameters.

The Chair recognizes Representative Mustio on the resolution.

Mr. MUSTIO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and it is certainly out of respect for the rules, and I appreciate you monitoring my

comments, and I also want to thank the Speaker's Office for their cooperation, and particularly the Parliamentarian for the number of inquiries that I had as far as how this procedure will work.

When I was first elected in 2003, there were a couple of bills that were proposed to reduce the size of the legislature, and again the following term there were a couple of bills introduced to reduce the size of the legislature. Last term I cosponsored a piece of legislation to do that, and there were hearings held in the Senate on a similar bill, the same language, and subsequently, the legislation that I drafted this term was modified to reflect the information from those hearings. Over the course of those couple of years, there have been various bills introduced to modify the size of the legislature, including a resolution, including a resolution that was introduced to reduce the size as well as far as discussing it. The total number of people that signed on in various capacities, a total of 96, but again, the bills were never moved out of committees since I have been here. So I have proffered up the discharge resolution to discharge the bill from the committee. A vote in the affirmative today, in my understanding, Mr. Speaker, does not pass the legislation; it does not say you that you are for reducing the size, but what it does say is we are willing to debate that issue at some point, hopefully on the floor. My understanding is that a discharge resolution will discharge the bill from committee and then it will follow into the normal process, and I would like to encourage members to vote in favor of the discharge resolution to open this hall up for debate on the issue.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the majority leader, Representative DeWeese.

Mr. DeWEESE. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

On the discharge resolution, I would like to have the Chair's acquiescence to interrogate the gentelady from Philadelphia, Representative Babette Josephs, the committee chair of the State Government Committee, the committee that would normally have jurisdiction over this debate, the debate on the reduction of the size of the legislature. If I could debate or interrogate the gentelady.

The SPEAKER. The lady indicates she will stand for interrogation. The gentleman is in order and may preside.

Mr. DeWEESE. Mr. Speaker, and I do not know the answer to this question; I am going to speculate, but has the honorable gentleman from Allegheny, my worthy colleague, the prime motivator of this effort, corresponded with you or your staff relative to having a committee hearing on a reduction in the size of the legislature?

Ms. JOSEPHS. No, he has not.

Mr. DeWEESE. Have you had any formal or informal chats with our good friend from Allegheny County, our honorable

colleague from Allegheny County, the nice guy that is generating this debate?

Ms. JOSEPHS. I have had no formal chats, and I do not remember any informal chats to the best of my memory. I have not discussed this with the gentleman at all.

Mr. DeWEESE. Would the gentelady, would the gentelady take that State Government Committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, and move around the State in all four corners and have public hearings, and then after the conclusion of those hearings have a formal vote in the committee of State Government on this issue?

Ms. JOSEPHS. Yes, I would.

Mr. DeWEESE. No further questions to the gentelady, Mr. Speaker, but just a couple more words on the discharge resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and may proceed.

Mr. DeWEESE. Thanks to Mr. Steil, Mr. Shapiro, and their colleagues, the men and women in the Reform Commission, we have made significant alterations in the status quo. The way we do business in this House is not the way we did business in the last session or in the many previous sessions when I have served. One of the areas of focus during the last 10 months has been to reinvigorate the committee system. The gentelady from Philadelphia is the chair of the State Government Committee. Legislation dealing with the reduction in the size of the legislature naturally flows to that committee, and then with a favorable vote it would come to the floor. If it had an unfavorable vote, it would not come to the floor. But for my young colleagues on both sides of the aisle, if this were the 22d or 23d month of a 24-month session, then a discharge resolution might ring more clearly relative to our parliamentary process. If we are going to respect this institution and this chamber, if we are going to respect Republican and Democratic leaders and Republican and Democratic committee chairpersons, we should at least allow for this very, very dynamic and complex issue, because it is not as simple as it may seem at first blush, to have four committee hearings, then a committee hearing, and then a vote.

so with these commitments, I would respectfully ask the membership to deny a discharge resolution at this juncture, and if for some reason we needed it in the 22d or 23d or 24th month of a General Assembly session, that kind of debate would be altogether different. So, Mr. Speaker, with all due respect I would ask that this effort be negated. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the minority leader, Representative Smith.

Mr. S. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise to oppose the discharge resolution. Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that I would never support a discharge resolution, but I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I would do it under an extreme circumstance, and I suppose each member of this body is left to their own judgment as to at what point they go to that extraordinary measure of pushing a discharge resolution. For me, Mr. Speaker, it is after you have exhausted every other viable means of getting a piece of legislation considered by the standing committee to which it was committed.

Mr. Speaker, at this juncture in the process, in the normal legislative process that this body has held as a cornerstone of a Democratic republic of the oldest standing body of elected representatives in the world, Mr. Speaker, I do not in my judgment believe that that has been the case here. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the members to vote against the discharge resolution and allow the committee pressures and process to proceed as they have, and I believe that is in the best interests of the legislative process in the long haul.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes Representative George.

Mr. GEORGE. First of all, Mr. Speaker, even though you have directed us to stay on the item, allow me to apologize to you. I think it takes a poor man who will not apologize, and I---

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Mr. GEORGE. And I ask you accept it, and also to my colleagues who once in a while we forget who we are and what we are, and here we are with a resolution, and we ought to just search our own conscience and just say, hey, look, even the rough textured guys like Bud George, are we worthy? Are we useful? Are we beneficial to those that we serve? Do we care for the rich and the poor alike? Do we care for those that are less fortunate than us? Do we care for people in the opposite party the same as we do, and if you do and if you believe that this government belongs to those that you love and love you to send you back time and time again, I would say, look, this is not the time. The time before us is the time to do these good things we all promised the people we would do this term.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I apologize.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

The Chair recognizes Representative John Taylor.

Mr. J. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

While I am not in favor of the bill that we are trying to discharge, I think it is important for all of us to have the debate that this discharge resolution will have occur. I think we are, as members across this State, constantly trying to defend exactly what we do and when we do it, this debate about how important our districts are, how important size is, what we do for constituents on a daily basis both here and back in our districts, I think it is an important debate. I would ask for a positive vote on this resolution, and in the alternative, I would welcome the chair of the State Government Committee to have those hearings as well. But I think this is a debate that should occur, and hopefully you will discharge this bill. Thanks.

The SPEAKER. Representative Schroder.

Mr. SCHRODER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

You know, Mr. Speaker, this takes me back in time a little bit. I seem to remember a couple years back when the Speaker and I were on opposite sides of a discharge argument. Some people might even remember. I do not know whether we will be on opposite sides of the vote today or not, but that is not really relevant.

Belt 700

10/15/07

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to put some things into context. The discharge rule has been a part of our rules for, I believe a very long time, at least as long as I have been here and I am sure much longer, so it is in our body of rules and our body of legislative procedure for a reason. Yet, Mr. Speaker, every time someone dares to raise the discharge issue or bring it to the floor, there are those who go to great lengths to castigate it to denigrate the efforts of the maker of that resolution or that motion, and you will hear arguments about the integrity of the committee system and the culture of the House and whatnot. But, Mr. Speaker, my point is this: If the Democratic leader and other leaders are so insistent that this form of legislature process never be used, then it should probably just be stripped from our House rules. Mr. Speaker, I would point out that the Speaker's Reform Commission did a thorough and exhaustive review of the House rules at the beginning of this session, and never once did anyone suggest changing, that I recall, ever suggest changing the discharge rule or stripping it out. So, Mr. Speaker, there has to be some presumption, I believe, that the rule remains in our House rules and that therefore members are eligible to use it when their efforts on an issue like this have been frustrated.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the gentleman, Mr. Mustio, this is an issue that has been promoted by him for a number of years, and he has not had success in moving this proposal through the committee system. So I just want to say I think it is entirely appropriate that Representative Mustio brings this to the floor at this moment. And, Mr. Speaker, we are not on the merits of the issue at all today; that will be debated in the future. So I would just say I do not think we have anything to fear by use of the discharge resolution, and I will be voting in favor of Representative Mustio's motion on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask members again to take their seats. The Chair is about to recognize the sponsor of the discharge resolution. Are there any other members seeking recognition?

Representative Mustio.

Mr. MUSTIO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I feel that I have to address some of the comments that were made and put them in context.

As I had indicated--- Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct. The Sergeants at Arms will clear the aisles. Members will take their seats. Conferences will break up. Members in the rear of the House will take their seats. Members on the side aisles will also take their seats.

Mr. MUSTIO. Mr. Speaker, the reason that I want to stand my ground on this and then have a vote, we have seen too many important issues come before us, and you fill in the blank, you know, whether it is the property taxes, the tort reform, the health insurance, all those issues that we have not been able to get solved for the residents of Pennsylvania, whether we have 203 members or 161. My fear, Mr. Speaker, is that the parliamentary gymnastics that sometimes occur in this chamber, if I agree to the hearings, it will never be back here again and able to force this bill out of committee.

Similar legislation had hearings in the Senate, and that is why we changed from a 40-percent reduction to a 20-percent reduction, and with fiscal prudence being as it is nowadays, I did not see any reason to go through the expense, quite honestly, of conducting those hearings. We had a presentation in front of the Speaker's Commission on Reform by representatives from the NCSL who addressed and provided us information on the size of legislatures throughout our country and the cost of those legislatures.

Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, we have 96 members who have signed on to various forms of legislation to reform the size of our body, and I think now is the time that we can put up that vote to say that we are serious about all those bills that we signed onto as cosponsors. I think, in addition, it gives us an opportunity, those 50 new members who ran on reform, to actually vote in the affirmative and have something passed that has not passed in over 40 years in this body. We have actually been part of history, so to speak. So I would ask for your support and certainly will count on that as we move this bill forward. Thank you.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The following roll call was recorded:

House State Government Committee
Public Hearing – Reducing the Size of the Legislature
August 19, 2008 - 140 Main Capitol
10:30am - 12:30pm

- 10:30am – 11:00am Brenda Erickson
Program Principal, Legislative Management Program
National Conference of State Legislatures - Denver, Colorado
- 11:00am – 11:15am State Representative T. Mark Mustio
Prime Sponsor – HB 55
- 11:15am – 11:30am Matt Brouillette
President
Commonwealth Foundation
- 11:30am – 11:45am State Representative Mark Cohen
- 11:45pm – 12:00pm Joel Rotz
State Governmental Relations
Pennsylvania Farm Bureau
- 12:00pm – 12:15pm Barry Kauffman, Executive Director
Common Cause – Pennsylvania

Invited but not in attendance:
State Representative Rob Kauffman
Prime Sponsor HB 867

State Representative Jess M. Stairs
Prime Sponsor – HB 644

Written testimony submitted by:
League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania

INDEX TO PRESENTERSPRESENTERS:PAGE

Opening comments by Senator Joe Scarnati
and Senator John Pippy

3

Ms. Brenda Erickson, Program Principal
National Conference of State Legislatures

4

Ms. Suzzane Broughton, President
League of Women Voters of
Greater Pittsburgh

15

Dr. Jake Haulk, President,
Allegheny Institute for Public Policy

31

Mr. Nathan Benefield, Research Associate-Policy
Analyst, Commonwealth Foundation for Public
Policy Alternatives

52

Mr. John Bell, Governmental Affairs Counsel
PA Farm Bureau

68

Republican Gubernatorial Candidate Lynn Swann
(Submitted Testimony - see Appendix)

~~CHAIRMAN SCARNATI: Good morning. Welcome to the~~

65 YEAS 136 NAYS 2 EXC 0 N/V

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N	ARGALL	N	MILLARD	N	BENNINGTON	N	MCCALL
N	BAKER	N	MILLER	N	BIANCUCCI	N	MC GEEHAN
Y	BARRAR	N	MILNE	N	BISHOP	Y	MCI. SMITH
Y	BASTIAN	Y	MOUL	N	BLACKWELL	N	MELIO
Y	BEAR	Y	MOYER	N	BRENNAN	N	MUNDY
Y	BENNINGHOFF	Y	MURT	N	BUXTON	N	MYERS
N	BEYER	Y	MUSTIO	N	CALTAGIRONE	N	O'BRIEN, M.
N	BOBACK	Y	NAILOR	N	CARROLL	N	OLIVER
Y	BOYD	Y	NICKOL	N	CASORIO	E	PALLONE
N	BROOKS	Y	O'NEILL	N	COHEN	N	PARKER
N	CAPPELLI	N	PAYNE	Y	CONKLIN	N	PASHINSKI
N	CAUSER	N	PEIFER	N	COSTA	N	PAYTON
Y	CIVERA	Y	PERRY	N	CRUZ	N	PETRARCA
N	CLYMER	Y	PERZEL	N	CURRY	N	PETRONE
Y	COX	Y	PETRI	N	DALEY	N	PRESTON
Y	CREIGHTON	N	PHILLIPS	N	DELUCA	N	RAMALEY
Y	CUTLER	N	PICKETT	N	DEPASQUALE	Y	READSHAW
Y	DALLY	N	PYLE	N	DERMODY	N	ROEBUCK
Y	DENLINGER	N	QUIGLEY	N	DEWEESE	N	SABATINA
Y	DIGIROLAMO	N	QUINN	N	DONATUCCI	N	SAINATO
N	ELLIS	N	RAPP	N	EACHUS	N	SAMUELSON
Y	EVANS, J.	Y	RAYMOND	N	EVANS, D.	N	SANTONI
Y	EVERETT	Y	REED	N	FABRIZIO	N	SEIP
N	FAIRCHILD	Y	REICHLEY	N	FRANKEL	N	SHAPIRO
N	FLECK	Y	ROAE	N	FREEMAN	N	SHIMKUS
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N	GEIST	Y	ROHRER	N	GEORGE	N	SMITH, K.
Y	GILLESPIE	N	ROSS	N	GERBER	Y	SMITH, M.
Y	GINGRICH	N	RUBLEY	N	GERGELY	N	SOLOBAY
Y	GODSHALL	N	SAYLOR	N	GIBBONS	N	STABACK
Y	GRELL	N	SCAVELLO	N	GOODMAN	N	STURLA
Y	HARHART	Y	SCHRODER	N	GRUCELA	N	SURRA
N	HARPER	N	SMITH, S.	N	HALUSKA	N	TANGRETTI
Y	HARRIS	N	SONNEY	N	HANNA	N	TAYLOR, R.
N	HELM	Y	STAIRS	N	HARHAI	N	THOMAS
N	HENNESSEY	Y	STEIL	N	HARKINS	N	VITALI
N	HERSHEY	N	STERN	Y	HORNAMAN	N	WAGNER
N	HESS	N	STEVENSON	N	JAMES	N	WALKO
Y	HICKERNELL	Y	SWANGER	N	JOSEPHS	N	WANSACZ
Y	HUTCHINSON	Y	TAYLOR, J.	N	KELLER, W.	N	WATERS
Y	KAUFFMAN	Y	TRUE	Y	KESSLER	N	WHEATLEY
N	KELLER, M.	Y	TURZAI	Y	KING	N	WHITE
Y	KENNEY	N	VEREB	N	KIRKLAND	N	WILLIAMS
Y	KILLION	Y	VULAKOVICH	N	KORTZ	N	WOJNAROSKI
Y	MACKERETH	N	WATSON	N	KOTIK	N	YEWIC
Y	MAHER			N	KULA	E	YOUNGBLOOD
N	MAJOR			N	LEACH	N	YUDICHAK
Y	MANTZ			Y	LENTZ		
Y	MARSHALL			N	LEVDANSKY		
N	MARSICO			N	LONGIETTI		
Y	MCILHATTAN			N	MAHONEY	N	O'BRIEN, D.
N	MENSCH			N	MANDERINO		
N	METCALFE			N	MANN		

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N	BAKER	N	MILLER	N	BIANCUCCI	N	MCGEEHAN
Y	BARRAR	N	MILNE	N	BISHOP	Y	MCI. SMITH
Y	BASTIAN	Y	MOUL	N	BLACKWELL	N	MELIO
Y	BEAR	Y	MOYER	N	BRENNAN	N	MUNDY
Y	BENNINGHOFF	Y	MURT	N	BUXTON	N	MYERS
N	BEYER	Y	MUSTIO	N	CALTAGIRONE	N	O'BRIEN, M.
N	BOBACK	Y	NAILOR	N	CARROLL	N	OLIVER
Y	BOYD	Y	NICKOL	N	CASORIO	E	PALLONE
N	BROOKS	Y	O'NEILL	N	COHEN	N	PARKER
N	CAPPELLI	N	PAYNE	Y	CONKLIN	N	PASHINSKI
N	CAUSER	N	PEIFER	N	COSTA	N	PAYTON
Y	CIVERA	Y	PERRY	N	CRUZ	N	PETRARCA
N	CLYMER	Y	PERZEL	N	CURRY	N	PETRONE
Y	COX	Y	PETRI	N	DALEY	N	PRESTON
Y	CREIGHTON	N	PHILLIPS	N	DELUCA	N	RAMALEY
Y	CUTLER	N	PICKETT	N	DEPASQUALE	Y	READSHAW
Y	DALLY	N	PYLE	N	DERMODY	N	ROEBUCK
Y	DENLINGER	N	QUIGLEY	N	DEWEESE	N	SABATINA
Y	DIGIROLAMO	N	QUINN	N	DONATUCCI	N	SAINATO
N	ELLIS	N	RAPP	N	EACHUS	N	SAMUELSON
Y	EVANS, J.	Y	RAYMOND	N	EVANS, D.	N	SANTONI
Y	EVERETT	Y	REED	N	FABRIZIO	N	SEIP
N	FAIRCHILD	Y	REICHLEY	N	FRANKEL	N	SHAPIRO
N	FLECK	Y	ROAE	N	FREEMAN	N	SHIMKUS
Y	GABIG	Y	ROCK	Y	GALLOWAY	N	SIPTROTH
N	GEIST	Y	ROHRER	N	GEORGE	N	SMITH, K.
Y	GILLESPIE	N	ROSS	N	GERBER	Y	SMITH, M.
Y	GINGRICH	N	RUBLEY	N	GERGELY	N	SOLOBAY
Y	GODSHALL	N	SAYLOR	N	GIBBONS	N	STABACK
Y	GRELL	N	SCAVELLO	N	GOODMAN	N	STURLA
Y	HARHART	Y	SCHRODER	N	GRUCELA	N	SURRA
N	HARPER	N	SMITH, S.	N	HALUSKA	N	TANGRETTI
Y	HARRIS	N	SONNEY	N	HANNA	N	TAYLOR, R.
N	HELM	Y	STAIRS	N	HARHAI	N	THOMAS
N	HENNESSEY	Y	STEIL	N	HARKINS	N	VITALI
N	HERSHEY	N	STERN	Y	HORNAMAN	N	WAGNER
N	HESS	N	STEVENSON	N	JAMES	N	WALKO
Y	HICKERNELL	Y	SWANGER	N	JOSEPHS	N	WANSACZ
Y	HUTCHINSON	Y	TAYLOR, J.	N	KELLER, W.	N	WATERS
Y	KAUFFMAN	Y	TRUE	Y	KESSLER	N	WHEATLEY
N	KELLER, M.	Y	TURZAI	Y	KING	N	WHITE
Y	KENNEY	N	VEREB	N	KIRKLAND	N	WILLIAMS
Y	KILLION	Y	VULAKOVICH	N	KORTZ	N	WOJNAROSKI
Y	MACKERETH	N	WATSON	N	KOTIK	N	YEWIC
Y	MAHER			N	KULA	E	YOUNGBLOOD
N	MAJOR			N	LEACH	N	YUDICHAK
Y	MANTZ			Y	LENTZ		
Y	MARSHALL			N	LEVDANSKY		
N	MARSICO			N	LONGIETTI		
Y	MCILHATTAN			N	MAHONEY	N	O'BRIEN, D.
N	MENSCH			N	MANDERINO		
N	METCALFE			N	MANN		

Bill Information

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[Text](#) [History](#) [Votes](#)

**Regular Session 2007-2008
House Bill 55**

Sponsors: MUSTIO, DeLUCA, ROCK, BENNINGHOFF, BASTIAN, BOYD, BUXTON, CALTAGIRONE, GRELL, HARHART, HENNESSEY, MARKOSEK, McILHATTAN, NAILOR, NICKOL, REED, SCAVELLO, SCHRODER, SWANGER, SIPTROTH, PETRI, HANNA, TURZAI, M. SMITH, MARSHALL, VULAKOVICH and BEAR

Printer's No.: 80*

Short Title: A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reducing the size of the General Assembly.

Actions:

Referred to STATE GOVERNMENT, Jan. 30, 2007 Resolution to discharge committee from further consideration of this bill presented, June 20, 2007 Resolution to discharge committee from further consideration of this bill defeated, Oct. 15, 2007 (65-136) (Remarks see House Journal Page 2332-2334), Oct. 15, 2007
--

* denotes Current Printer's Number

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Bill Information

[Home](#) | [Help](#) | [Back](#) LDPnet

[Text](#) [History](#) [Votes](#)

**Regular Session 2007-2008
House Bill 644**

Sponsors: STAIRS, BASTIAN, BOYD, BUXTON, CUTLER, DALEY, DeLUCA, EVERETT, GODSHALL, HARHAI, HARRIS, KAUFFMAN, MACKERETH, MARKOSEK, MARSHALL, McILHATTAN, R. MILLER, MUSTIO, NAILOR, PRESTON, RAYMOND, READSHAW, REED, SANTONI, SAYLOR, SCAVELLO, SCHRODER, SWANGER, TURZAI, SIPTROTH and MAHER

Printer's No.: 743*

Short Title: A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, further providing for legislative districts.

Actions: Referred to STATE GOVERNMENT, March 9, 2007

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Bill Information

[Home](#) | [Help](#) | [LDPnet](#)
[Back](#)

[Text](#) [History](#) [Votes](#)

Regular Session 2007-2008
House Bill 1567

Sponsors: CALTAGIRONE, CONKLIN, DALEY, DeLUCA, EVERETT, GILLESPIE, HANNA, HARKINS, HARRIS, KORTZ, LENTZ, MAHER, MARKOSEK, McILHATTAN, MUSTIO, NICKOL, READSHAW, SIPTROTH, SWANGER, TURZAI, VULAKOVICH, BASTIAN and WAGNER

Printer's No.: 1966*

Short Title: A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reducing the size of the General Assembly.

Actions: Referred to RULES, June 18, 2007

* denotes Current Printer's Number

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Pennsylvania House of Representative Districts
1980 Population

District Number	Total Population
01	58,395
02	58,220
03	58,643
04	58,207
05	58,351
06	58,500
07	57,951
08	58,251
09	58,588
10	58,651
11	58,560
12	58,507
13	58,360
14	58,616
15	58,981
16	58,707
17	58,257
18	58,228
19	58,563
20	58,853
21	58,931
22	58,344
23	58,950
24	58,558
25	57,692
26	58,506
27	59,196
28	57,999
29	58,313
30	58,606
31	58,115
32	58,947
33	58,344
34	58,680
35	59,085
36	58,847
37	58,186
38	58,719
39	58,095
40	58,114

41	58,769
42	59,154
43	58,779
44	57,704
45	58,062
46	58,766
47	57,669
48	58,492
49	58,457
50	58,341
51	59,160
52	58,587
53	58,967
54	58,911
55	58,290
56	58,920
57	57,945
58	58,245
59	58,159
60	58,642
61	58,475
62	58,097
63	58,528
64	58,483
65	58,482
66	58,229
67	58,669
68	58,699
69	58,683
70	58,607
71	58,637
72	57,649
73	59,148
74	58,618
75	58,787
76	57,647
77	58,056
78	59,207
79	58,582
80	57,954
81	58,860
82	58,715
83	58,282
84	58,295
85	58,735
86	58,470

87	58,103
88	58,272
89	58,784
90	58,742
91	58,780
92	58,294
93	58,578
94	57,901
95	58,537
96	58,471
97	58,280
98	58,877
99	58,791
100	58,268
101	58,278
102	58,389
103	58,633
104	58,020
105	57,868
106	57,796
107	58,487
108	58,841
109	59,043
110	59,086
111	59,217
112	58,858
113	58,657
114	58,071
115	58,615
116	58,327
117	58,088
118	58,336
119	58,425
120	58,974
121	58,208
122	58,068
123	57,977
124	58,089
125	58,698
126	58,121
127	58,188
128	58,199
129	57,681
130	58,193
131	58,380
132	58,337

133	58,272
134	58,545
135	57,955
136	58,078
137	58,789
138	58,515
139	57,913
140	58,904
141	58,901
142	58,338
143	58,196
144	59,001
145	58,610
146	58,237
147	58,726
148	58,647
149	58,339
150	58,734
151	58,812
152	57,930
153	58,595
154	58,496
155	58,721
156	58,302
157	58,204
158	58,205
159	58,563
160	58,239
161	58,198
162	58,243
163	58,364
164	58,252
165	58,604
166	58,400
167	58,342
168	58,244
169	58,134
170	58,883
171	58,199
172	58,347
173	58,257
174	58,055
175	58,236
176	58,742
177	58,221
178	57,975

179	58,475
180	58,370
181	58,253
182	58,573
183	58,338
184	58,253
185	58,047
186	58,315
187	58,422
188	58,439
189	58,035
190	58,562
191	58,008
192	58,585
193	58,989
194	58,477
195	58,652
196	58,820
197	58,535
198	58,479
199	58,286
200	58,423
201	58,047
202	58,820
203	59,011
TOTAL	11,866,728

SOURCE: *The Pennsylvania Manual*, Volume 106, 1982-83, pp. 188-196.

Placemap

Display Placemap
Data

[Home](#)
[Help](#)
[LDNet](#)
[Back](#)

STATEWIDE SUMMARY

1990 ADJUSTED POPULATION (TOTAL)

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL
001	0 59,073 0
002	0 57,579 0
003	0 58,095 0
004	0 57,556 0
005	0 58,713 0
006	0 57,559 0
007	0 57,565 0
008	0 59,880 0
009	0 57,502 0
010	0 57,806 0
011	0 58,996 0
012	0 59,055 0
013	0 57,481 0
014	0 58,100 0
015	0 58,782 0
016	0 58,483 0
017	0 57,567 0
018	0 59,234 0
019	0 57,116 0
020	0 57,440 0
021	0 57,619 0
022	0 57,805 0
023	0 58,892 0
024	0 57,556 0
025	0 59,974 0
026	0 57,905 0

027	0	57,458	0
028	0	57,779	0
029	0	57,284	0
030	0	59,614	0
031	0	57,911	0
032	0	59,972	0
033	0	59,517	0
034	0	57,135	0
035	0	58,573	0
036	0	59,290	0
037	0	57,744	0
038	0	57,304	0
039	0	57,861	0
040	0	58,374	0
041	0	59,191	0
042	0	59,102	0
043	0	59,684	0
044	0	57,430	0
045	0	58,440	0
046	0	58,934	0
047	0	57,744	0
048	0	57,248	0
049	0	59,429	0
050	0	59,362	0
051	0	58,372	0
052	0	59,081	0
053	0	57,399	0
054	0	59,670	0
055	0	59,639	0
056	0	58,635	0
057	0	58,815	0
058	0	59,870	0
059	0	58,608	0

060	0	59,673	0
061	0	58,376	0
062	0	59,744	0
063	0	59,022	0
064	0	59,381	0
065	0	59,802	0
066	0	57,215	0
067	0	59,811	0
068	0	57,999	0
069	0	58,176	0
070	0	57,179	0
071	0	58,816	0
072	0	58,320	0
073	0	59,957	0
074	0	59,203	0
075	0	58,843	0
076	0	59,608	0
077	0	59,577	0
078	0	59,743	0
079	0	59,474	0
080	0	57,612	0
081	0	59,633	0
082	0	59,935	0
083	0	59,270	0
084	0	59,440	0
085	0	59,509	0
086	0	59,053	0
087	0	58,952	0
088	0	59,559	0
089	0	59,663	0
090	0	59,846	0
091	0	59,930	0
092	0	59,391	0

093	0	58,768	0
094	0	59,067	0
095	0	58,605	0
096	0	57,386	0
097	0	56,846	0
098	0	57,524	0
099	0	58,821	0
100	0	58,587	0
101	0	58,651	0
102	0	57,476	0
103	0	59,239	0
104	0	59,688	0
105	0	58,463	0
106	0	58,040	0
107	0	58,680	0
108	0	59,859	0
109	0	59,169	0
110	0	59,005	0
111	0	59,649	0
112	0	57,214	0
113	0	57,243	0
114	0	57,107	0
115	0	57,619	0
116	0	57,208	0
117	0	57,557	0
118	0	58,238	0
119	0	57,446	0
120	0	57,216	0
121	0	57,335	0
122	0	57,978	0
123	0	58,466	0
124	0	58,002	0
125	0	58,261	0

126	0	58,940	0
127	0	57,377	0
128	0	58,469	0
129	0	57,576	0
130	0	57,602	0
131	0	57,400	0
132	0	58,125	0
133	0	58,440	0
134	0	59,979	0
135	0	57,544	0
136	0	57,546	0
137	0	57,128	0
138	0	58,404	0
139	0	57,766	0
140	0	59,410	0
141	0	57,497	0
142	0	58,678	0
143	0	59,612	0
144	0	59,482	0
145	0	58,755	0
146	0	57,660	0
147	0	57,180	0
148	0	57,089	0
149	0	57,210	0
150	0	57,718	0
151	0	57,704	0
152	0	57,484	0
153	0	57,285	0
154	0	57,767	0
155	0	57,237	0
156	0	57,680	0
157	0	57,211	0
158	0	57,768	0

159	0	57,852	0
160	0	57,216	0
161	0	57,743	0
162	0	57,738	0
163	0	57,538	0
164	0	58,935	0
165	0	57,544	0
166	0	57,939	0
167	0	59,194	0
168	0	57,373	0
169	0	58,711	0
170	0	59,624	0
171	0	59,442	0
172	0	57,804	0
173	0	58,746	0
174	0	59,439	0
175	0	58,603	0
176	0	59,286	0
177	0	59,681	0
178	0	58,655	0
179	0	58,586	0
180	0	59,131	0
181	0	57,871	0
182	0	59,283	0
183	0	57,483	0
184	0	59,661	0
185	0	59,826	0
186	0	59,658	0
187	0	59,814	0
188	0	59,450	0
189	0	58,513	0
190	0	59,876	0
191	0	59,829	0

192	0	59,623	0
193	0	58,738	0
194	0	59,594	0
195	0	59,751	0
196	0	59,124	0
197	0	59,553	0
198	0	59,754	0
199	0	58,652	0
200	0	59,840	0
201	0	59,114	0
202	0	59,624	0
203	0	59,582	0
PA HOUSE DISTRICT TOTALS	0	11,881,643	0

STATEWIDE SUMMARY**2000 ADJUSTED POPULATION**

DISTRICT NUMBER	TOTAL	1 RACE	2+ RACES
001	59,050	57,536	1,514
002	59,830	58,838	992
003	59,763	59,413	350
004	58,985	58,617	368
005	59,032	58,645	387
006	59,243	58,753	490
007	60,741	60,002	739
008	61,174	60,838	336
009	59,253	58,609	644
010	59,106	58,776	330
011	60,300	59,972	328
012	61,113	60,796	317
013	61,148	60,359	789
014	59,952	59,150	802
015	59,746	59,379	367
016	60,680	60,092	588
017	59,707	59,376	331
018	60,924	59,928	996
019	61,779	60,758	1,021
020	61,615	60,841	774
021	61,987	61,141	846
022	60,943	60,387	556
023	61,846	60,816	1,030
024	61,765	60,456	1,309
025	61,900	61,336	564

026	61,891	61,093	798
027	61,305	60,470	835
028	60,719	60,315	404
029	59,617	59,021	596
030	62,000	61,696	304
031	59,255	58,756	499
032	61,545	60,942	603
033	61,956	61,591	365
034	61,926	61,121	805
035	61,799	60,831	968
036	61,897	61,326	571
037	59,078	58,677	401
038	61,944	61,456	488
039	61,608	61,116	492
040	60,022	59,689	333
041	60,276	59,666	610
042	61,766	61,302	464
043	59,864	59,332	532
044	61,664	61,179	485
045	61,960	61,450	510
046	61,930	61,529	401
047	61,156	60,597	559
048	61,670	60,960	710
049	61,997	61,484	513
050	61,038	60,600	438
051	61,990	61,498	492
052	62,088	61,732	356
053	60,583	59,677	906
054	61,959	61,401	558
055	61,837	61,534	303
056	60,893	60,515	378
057	59,917	59,458	459
058	62,099	61,685	414
059	61,513	61,271	242

060	61,015	60,681	334
061	59,993	59,347	646
062	60,510	60,133	377
063	59,315	59,044	271
064	61,932	61,528	404
065	59,519	59,168	351
066	59,447	59,185	262
067	59,280	58,938	342
068	59,012	58,672	340
069	59,233	58,962	271
070	61,889	60,989	900
071	59,249	58,610	639
072	61,606	61,406	200
073	59,106	58,885	221
074	59,039	58,799	240
075	59,455	59,205	250
076	59,640	59,367	273
077	60,888	60,069	819
078	60,521	60,175	346
079	61,809	61,345	464
080	61,910	61,614	296
081	59,992	59,595	397
082	62,035	61,734	301
083	60,934	60,178	756
084	59,110	58,839	271
085	61,258	60,593	665
086	61,987	61,622	365
087	61,970	61,314	656
088	61,466	60,929	537
089	61,905	61,186	719
090	61,561	61,189	372
091	59,765	59,154	611
092	61,258	60,780	478
093	61,014	60,581	433

094	60,298	59,904	394
095	61,676	59,894	1,782
096	59,934	57,597	2,337
097	59,206	58,637	569
098	60,828	60,162	666
099	60,463	59,961	502
100	59,732	59,357	375
101	60,043	59,281	762
102	60,284	59,912	372
103	61,931	59,799	2,132
104	60,429	59,649	780
105	61,044	60,330	714
106	59,671	58,730	941
107	59,086	58,783	303
108	61,634	61,240	394
109	59,566	59,213	353
110	59,077	58,609	468
111	59,019	58,689	330
112	59,065	58,483	582
113	59,034	58,609	425
114	58,751	58,535	216
115	59,083	58,746	337
116	59,071	58,729	342
117	59,190	58,893	297
118	59,400	58,828	572
119	58,996	58,698	298
120	59,561	59,312	249
121	60,781	60,205	576
122	58,802	58,358	444
123	60,917	60,686	231
124	61,360	61,033	327
125	61,513	61,216	297
126	61,332	60,025	1,307
127	62,064	59,610	2,454

128	61,437	60,868	569
129	60,892	60,412	480
130	61,878	61,447	431
131	61,891	60,853	1,038
132	61,948	59,799	2,149
133	61,804	60,114	1,690
134	62,004	61,593	411
135	61,420	60,004	1,416
136	58,620	57,439	1,181
137	59,267	58,879	388
138	61,765	61,336	429
139	59,251	58,708	543
140	60,046	59,122	924
141	60,191	59,336	855
142	59,274	58,760	514
143	60,192	59,780	412
144	58,970	58,517	453
145	59,981	59,528	453
146	61,372	60,364	1,008
147	59,618	59,168	450
148	61,655	61,150	505
149	61,579	60,725	854
150	61,713	60,850	863
151	60,746	60,199	547
152	59,951	59,450	501
153	58,938	58,284	654
154	62,066	61,299	767
155	59,094	58,532	562
156	60,713	60,075	638
157	61,705	61,120	585
158	59,470	58,734	736
159	59,433	58,553	880
160	60,962	60,461	501
161	61,967	61,376	591

162	60,374	59,755	619
163	60,040	59,384	656
164	60,881	59,498	1,383
165	60,310	59,864	446
166	59,286	58,790	496
167	59,774	59,298	476
168	60,323	59,818	505
169	59,077	58,399	678
170	59,893	59,048	845
171	60,984	60,422	562
172	59,016	58,371	645
173	59,644	58,787	857
174	61,947	60,602	1,345
175	59,282	57,704	1,578
176	59,268	57,708	1,560
177	59,473	57,986	1,487
178	59,185	58,823	362
179	60,787	58,330	2,457
180	60,034	56,756	3,278
181	59,516	57,770	1,746
182	59,357	58,064	1,293
183	60,728	60,313	415
184	60,654	59,119	1,535
185	59,643	58,563	1,080
186	59,840	58,820	1,020
187	61,399	60,938	461
188	59,012	57,441	1,571
189	59,876	58,852	1,024
190	59,139	58,282	857
191	59,146	58,044	1,102
192	59,421	58,225	1,196
193	61,874	61,399	475
194	59,735	58,830	905
195	59,296	58,222	1,074

196	62,086	61,623	463
197	59,099	58,425	674
198	59,841	58,380	1,461
199	61,616	60,974	642
200	59,430	58,190	1,240
201	59,422	58,299	1,123
202	61,932	60,299	1,633
203	60,902	59,377	1,525
PA HOUSE DISTRICT TOTALS	12,280,163	12,137,940	142,223

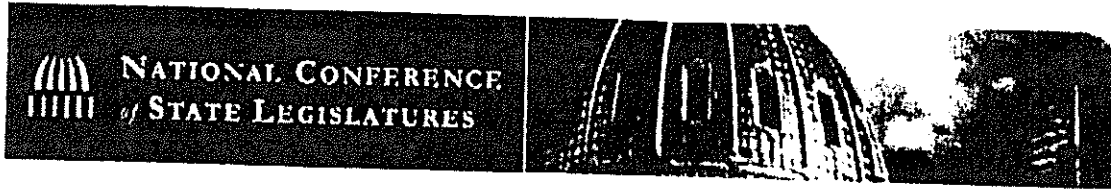


Size of a Legislature: The Common Arguments

When a change in the size of a legislature is considered, debate typically centers around three major themes--representation, efficiency and cost.

Proponents for larger-sized legislatures usually argue that:	Proponents for smaller-sized legislatures usually argue that:
<p>The more the members, the fewer the constituents. With fewer constituents, a legislator is more likely to have face-to-face dealings with them.</p>	<p>Fewer legislators does not mean less responsive legislators. Using modern communications, a legislator can easily reach, and be reached by, many more constituents.</p>
<p>One political party can more easily dominate a smaller-sized legislature. A smaller-sized legislature also may increase regional rivalries, particularly between rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>Legislative elections will be more competitive.</p>
<p>Relatively few political positions are well known by the general population--for example, the president or governor. Reducing the number of legislators probably will not change this fact.</p>	<p>In a smaller body, the role of legislator will be more prestigious and more satisfying. A smaller legislature increases the responsibility of each member. Individual legislators have more opportunity to influence decisions. Each legislator should be more visible and therefore more responsive to the voting public.</p>
<p>The legislative process was not intended to be neat and efficient. The legislature is designed to provide a cross-section of all points of view. Legislators are to study, debate and argue, and finally reach a compromise position that is acceptable to a majority of members.</p>	<p>With a smaller legislature, there will be better discussion and clearer debate. There is more opportunity for each member to make his or her views known, to have his or her voice heard.</p>
<p>A larger number of members allows for a more effective division of labor and specialization. The oversight of administrative agencies is greater among larger legislatures.</p>	<p>Larger legislatures tend to have more committees. Too many committees result in overlapping and fragmentation of work--making it more difficult for a legislature to formulate coherent, comprehensive policies on broad public questions.</p>
<p>There is a greater correlation between a state's population and legislative costs than between legislative size and cost.</p>	<p>Larger legislative bodies cost more.</p>

Source: Various academic studies, legislative reports, news articles and other papers.



Constituents per State Legislative District

Legislatures Ranked by Size

STATE	Total Legislative Seats	2002 Resident Population	Pop. Rank	Senate Seats	Constituents per Senate District	Senate Rank	House Seats	Constituents per House District	House Rank
California	120	33,871,648	1	40	846,791	1	80	423,396	1
Texas	181	20,851,820	2	31	672,639	2	150	139,012	2
New York	211	18,976,457	3	62	311,089	5	150	126,510	4
Florida	160	15,982,378	4	40	399,559	3	120	133,186	3
Illinois	177	12,419,293	5	59	210,496	8	118	105,248	6
Pennsylvania	253	12,281,054	6	50	245,621	7	203	60,498	14
Ohio	132	11,353,140	7	33	344,035	4	99	114,678	5
Michigan	148	9,938,444	8	38	261,538	6	110	90,349	8
New Jersey*	120	8,414,350	9	40	210,359	9	80	105,179	7
Georgia	236	8,186,453	10	56	146,187	17	180	45,480	20
North Carolina	170	8,049,313	11	50	160,986	15	120	67,078	11
Virginia	140	7,078,515	12	40	176,963	10	100	70,785	10
Massachusetts	200	6,349,097	13	40	158,727	16	160	39,682	24
Indiana	150	6,080,485	14	50	121,610	20	100	60,805	13
Washington*	147	5,894,121	15	49	120,288	21	98	60,144	15
Tennessee	132	5,689,283	16	33	172,403	11	99	57,468	16
Missouri	197	5,595,211	17	34	164,565	13	163	34,326	27
Wisconsin	132	5,363,675	18	33	162,536	14	99	54,179	18
Maryland	188	5,296,486	19	47	112,691	24	141	37,564	25
Arizona*	90	5,130,632	20	30	171,021	12	60	85,511	9
Minnesota	201	4,919,479	21	67	73,425	31	134	36,713	26
Louisiana	144	4,468,976	22	39	114,589	22	105	42,562	21
Alabama	140	4,447,100	23	35	127,060	18	105	42,353	22
Colorado	100	4,301,261	24	35	122,893	19	65	66,173	12
Kentucky	138	4,041,769	25	38	106,362	25	100	40,418	23
South Carolina	170	4,012,012	26	46	87,218	28	124	32,355	29

Oklahoma	149	3,450,654	27	48	71,889	32	101	34,165	28
Oregon	90	3,421,399	28	30	114,047	23	60	57,023	17
Connecticut	187	3,405,565	29	36	94,599	27	151	22,553	36
Iowa	150	2,926,324	30	50	58,526	34	100	29,263	31
Mississippi	174	2,844,658	31	52	54,705	35	122	23,317	35
Kansas	165	2,688,418	32	40	67,210	33	125	21,507	37
Arkansas	135	2,673,400	33	35	76,383	30	100	26,734	32
Utah	104	2,233,169	34	29	77,006	29	75	29,776	30
Nevada	63	1,998,257	35	21	95,155	26	42	47,578	19
New Mexico	112	1,819,046	36	42	43,311	39	70	25,986	33
West Virginia	134	1,808,344	37	34	53,187	36	100	18,083	40
Nebraska	49	1,711,263	38	49	34,924	43	NA	NA	
Idaho*	105	1,293,953	39	35	36,970	41	70	18,485	39
Maine	186	1,274,923	40	35	36,426	42	151	8,443	45
New Hampshire	424	1,235,786	41	24	51,491	37	400	3,089	49
Hawaii	76	1,211,537	42	25	48,461	38	51	23,756	34
Rhode Island	150	1,048,319	43	38	20,966	46	75	10,483	43
Montana	150	902,195	44	50	18,044	48	100	9,022	44
Delaware	62	783,600	45	21	37,314	40	41	19,112	38
South Dakota*	105	754,844	46	35	21,567	45	70	10,783	42
North Dakota*	147	642,200	47	49	13,106	50	98	6,553	47
Alaska	60	626,932	48	20	31,347	44	40	15,673	41
Vermont	180	608,827	49	30	20,294	47	150	4,059	48
Wyoming	90	493,782	50	30	16,459	49	60	8,230	46
Puerto Rico (1996 data)	81	3,860,091		29	133,107		52	74,233	
U.S. Congress	535	284,709,938		100	2,847,099		435	654,506	

* All house districts are two-member districts.

In states with mixed multi-member districts, district population is for single-member districts.
District population is calculated by dividing the number of seats into total 2000 population.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures

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50 State Comparison of Number of Legislators, Size of Legislative District, Legislative Salary, and State Population

State	Size of Senate	Senate District Population	Size of House	House District Population	State Population	Legislative Salary (Nov. 1, 2005)	Salaries for 2007
Alabama	35	130,223	105	43,408	4,557,808	\$10/day (C)	
Alaska	20	33,183	40	16,592	663,661	\$24,012/year	
Arizona	30	197,976	60	98,988	5,939,292	\$24,000/year	
Arkansas	35	79,404	100	27,792	2,779,154	\$14,067/year	
California	40	903,304	80	451,652	36,132,147	\$110,880/year	\$113,098
Colorado	35	133,291	65	71,772	4,665,177	\$30,000/year	
Connecticut	36	97,508	151	23,247	3,510,297	\$28,000/year	
Delaware	21	40,168	41	20,574	843,524	\$39,785/year	
Florida	40	444,747	120	148,249	17,789,864	\$29,916/year	
Georgia	56	162,010	180	50,403	9,072,576	\$16,524/year	
Hawaii	25	51,008	51	25,004	1,275,194	\$35,000 /year	
Idaho	35	40,831	70	20,416	1,429,096	\$15,646/year	
Illinois	59	216,328	118	108,164	12,763,371	\$57,619/year	\$63,000
Indiana	50	125,439	100	62,720	6,271,973	\$11,600/year	
Iowa	50	59,327	100	29,663	2,966,334	\$21,380.54/year	
Kansas	40	68,617	125	21,957	2,744,687	\$83.14/day (C)	
Kentucky	38	109,826	100	41,734	4,173,405	\$170.17/day (C)	
Louisiana	39	115,990	105	43,082	4,523,628	\$16,800/year	
Maine	35	37,757	151	8,752	1,321,505	\$11,384/first regular session; \$8,655/second regular session	
Maryland	47	119,157	141	39,719	5,600,388	\$40,500/year	
Massachusetts	40	159,969	160	39,992	6,398,743	\$55,569.39/year	
Michigan	38	266,338	110	92,008	10,120,860	\$79,650/year	
Minnesota	67	76,609	134	38,304	5,132,799	\$31,140.90/year	

Information gathered from National Conference of State Legislatures and individual state legislative web sites.

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50 State Comparison of Number of Legislators, Size of Legislative District, Legislative Salary, and State Population

Mississippi	52	56,175	122	23,943	2,921,088	\$10,000/year
Missouri	34	170,597	163	35,585	5,800,310	\$31,351/year
Montana	50	18,713	100	9,357	935,670	\$76.80/day (L)
Nebraska	49	35,894	49	35,894	1,758,787	\$12,000/year \$130/day
Nevada	21	114,991	42	57,495	2,414,807	maximum of 60 days of session
New Hampshire	24	54,581	400	3,275	1,309,940	\$200/two-year term
New Jersey	40	217,948	80	108,974	8,717,925	\$49,000/year
New Mexico	42	45,914	70	27,548	1,928,384	None
New York	62	310,559	150	128,364	19,254,630	\$79,500/year
North Carolina	50	173,665	120	72,360	8,683,242	\$13,951/year
North Dakota	47	13,546	94	6,773	636,677	\$125/day (C)
Ohio	33	347,395	99	115,798	11,464,042	\$56,260.62/year
Oklahoma	48	73,914	101	35,128	3,547,884	\$38,400/year
Oregon	30	121,369	60	60,684	3,641,056	\$16,284/year
Pennsylvania	50	248,592	203	61,230	12,429,616	\$69,647/year
Rhode Island	38	28,321	75	14,349	1,076,189	\$12,646/year
South Carolina	46	92,502	124	34,315	4,255,083	\$10,400/year
South Dakota	35	22,170	70	11,085	775,933	\$12,000/two-yr term
Tennessee	33	180,696	99	60,232	5,962,959	\$16,500/year
Texas	31	737,418	150	152,400	22,859,968	\$7,200/year
Utah	29	85,158	75	32,928	2,469,585	\$120/day (C)
Vermont	30	20,768	150	4,154	623,050	\$589/session week
Virginia	40	189,187	100	75,675	7,567,465	\$18,000 Senate \$17,640 House
Washington	49	128,322	98	64,161	6,287,759	\$35,254/year
West Virginia	34	53,437	100	18,169	1,816,856	\$15,000/year
Wisconsin	33	167,764	99	55,921	5,536,201	\$45,569/year
Wyoming	30	16,976	60	8,488	509,294	\$150/day (L)
						\$73,613.52

50 State Comparison of Number of Legislators, Size of Legislative District, Legislative Salary, and State Population

Ranked by Total State Population

State	Size of Senate	Senate District Population	Size of House	House District Population	State Population	Legislative Salary (Nov. 1, 2005)	Salaries for 2007
California	40	903,304	80	451,652	36,132,147	\$110,880	\$113,098
Texas	31	737,418	150	152,400	22,859,968	\$7,200	
New York	62	310,559	150	128,364	19,254,630	\$79,500	
Florida	40	444,747	120	148,249	17,789,864	\$29,916	
Illinois	59	216,328	118	108,164	12,763,371	\$57,619	\$63,000
Pennsylvania	50	248,592	203	61,230	12,429,616	\$69,647	\$73,613.52
Ohio	33	347,395	99	115,798	11,464,042	\$56,260.62	
Michigan	38	266,338	110	92,008	10,120,860	\$79,650	
Georgia	56	162,010	180	50,403	9,072,576	\$16,524	
New Jersey	40	217,948	80	108,974	8,717,925	\$49,000	
North Carolina	50	173,665	120	72,360	8,683,242	\$13,951	
Virginia	40	189,187	100	75,675	7,567,465	\$18,000 Senate \$17,640 House	
Massachusetts	40	159,969	160	39,992	6,398,743	\$55,569.39	
Washington	49	128,322	98	64,161	6,287,759	\$35,254	\$36,311
Indiana	50	125,439	100	62,720	6,271,973	\$11,600	
Tennessee	33	180,696	99	60,232	5,962,959	\$16,500	
Arizona	30	197,976	60	98,988	5,939,292	\$24,000	
Missouri	34	170,597	163	35,585	5,800,310	\$31,351	
Maryland	47	119,157	141	39,719	5,600,388	\$40,500	
Wisconsin	33	167,764	99	55,921	5,536,201	\$45,569	\$47,413
Minnesota	67	76,609	134	38,304	5,132,799	\$31,140.90	
Colorado	35	133,291	65	71,772	4,665,177	\$30,000	
Alabama	35	130,223	105	43,408	4,557,808	\$10/day (C)	
Louisiana	39	115,990	105	43,082	4,523,628	\$16,800	

50 State Comparison of Number of Legislators, Size of Legislative District, Legislative Salary, and State Population

Ranked by Total State Population

State	Size of Senate	Senate District Population	Size of House	House District Population	State Population	Legislative Salary (Nov. 1, 2005)	Salaries for 2007
South Carolina	46	92,502	124	34,315	4,255,083	\$10,400	
Kentucky	38	109,826	100	41,734	4,173,405	\$170.17/day (C)	
Oregon	30	121,369	60	60,684	3,641,056	\$16,284	
Oklahoma	48	73,914	101	35,128	3,547,884	\$38,400	
Connecticut	36	97,508	151	23,247	3,510,297	\$28,000	
Iowa	50	59,327	100	29,663	2,966,334	\$21,380.54	
Mississippi	52	56,175	122	23,943	2,921,088	\$10,000	
Arkansas	35	79,404	100	27,792	2,779,154	\$14,067	
Kansas	40	68,617	125	21,957	2,744,687	\$83.14/day (C)	
Utah	29	85,158	75	32,928	2,469,585	\$120/day (C)	
Nevada	21	114,991	42	57,495	2,414,807	\$130/day	
New Mexico	42	45,914	70	27,548	1,928,384	None	
West Virginia	34	53,437	100	18,169	1,816,856	\$15,000	
Nebraska	49	35,894	49	35,894	1,758,787	\$12,000	
Idaho	35	40,831	70	20,416	1,429,096	\$15,646	
Maine	35	37,757	151	8,752	1,321,505	\$11,384/ first regular session;	
New Hampshire	24	54,581	400	3,275	1,309,940	\$8,655/second regular session	
Hawaii	25	51,008	51	25,004	1,275,194	\$200/two-year term	\$35,000
Rhode Island	38	28,321	75	14,349	1,076,189	\$12,646	
Montana	50	18,713	100	9,357	935,670	\$76.80/day (L)	
Delaware	21	40,168	41	20,574	843,524	\$39,785	
South Dakota	35	22,170	70	11,085	775,933	\$12,000/two-yr term	
Alaska	20	33,183	40	16,592	663,661	\$24,012	
North Dakota	47	13,546	94	6,773	636,677	\$125/day (C)	
Vermont	30	20,768	150	4,154	623,050	\$589/session week	
Wyoming	30	16,976	60	8,488	509,294	\$150/day (L)	

Information gathered from National Conference of State Legislatures and individual state legislative web sites.

50 State Comparison of Number of Legislators, Size of Legislative District, Legislative Salary, and State Population

Ranked by Legislative Salary

State	Size of Senate	Senate District Population	Size of House	House District Population	State Population	Legislative Salary (Nov. 1, 2005)	Salaries for 2007
California	40	903,304	80	451,652	36,132,147	\$110,880	\$113,098
Michigan	38	266,338	110	92,008	10,120,860	\$79,650	\$79,650
New York	62	310,559	150	128,364	19,254,630	\$79,500	\$79,500
Pennsylvania	50	248,592	203	61,230	12,429,616	\$69,647	\$73,613.52
Illinois	59	216,328	118	108,164	12,763,371	\$57,619	\$63,000
Ohio	33	347,395	99	115,798	11,464,042	\$56,260.62	\$56,260.62
Massachusetts	40	159,969	160	39,992	6,398,743	\$55,569.39	\$55,569.39
New Jersey	40	217,948	80	108,974	8,717,925	\$49,000	\$49,000
Wisconsin	33	167,764	99	55,921	5,536,201	\$45,569	\$45,569
Maryland	47	119,157	141	39,719	5,600,388	\$40,500	\$40,500
Delaware	21	40,168	41	20,574	843,524	\$39,785	\$39,785
Oklahoma	48	73,914	101	35,128	3,547,884	\$38,400	\$38,400
Washington	49	128,322	98	64,161	6,287,759	\$35,254	\$35,254
Hawaii	25	51,008	51	25,004	1,275,194	\$35,000	\$35,000
Missouri	34	170,597	163	35,585	5,800,310	\$31,351	\$31,351
Minnesota	67	76,609	134	38,304	5,132,799	\$31,140.90	\$31,140.90
Colorado	35	133,291	65	71,772	4,665,177	\$30,000	\$30,000
Florida	40	444,747	120	148,249	17,789,864	\$29,916	\$29,916
Connecticut	36	97,508	151	23,247	3,510,297	\$28,000	\$28,000
Alaska	20	33,183	40	16,592	663,661	\$24,012	\$24,012
Arizona	30	197,976	60	98,988	5,939,292	\$24,000	\$24,000
Iowa	50	59,327	100	29,663	2,966,334	\$21,380.54	\$21,380.54
Virginia	40	189,187	100	75,675	7,567,465	\$18,000 Senate	\$18,000 Senate
Louisiana	39	115,990	105	43,082	4,523,628	\$17,640 House	\$17,640 House
Georgia	56	162,010	180	50,403	9,072,576	\$16,800	\$16,800
						\$16,524	\$16,524

50 State Comparison of Number of Legislators, Size of Legislative District, Legislative Salary, and State Population

Ranked by Legislative Salary

State	Size of Senate	Senate District Population	Size of House	House District Population	State Population	Legislative Salary (Nov. 1, 2005)	Salaries for 2007
Tennessee	33	180,696	99	60,232	5,962,959	\$16,500	
Oregon	30	121,369	60	60,684	3,641,056	\$16,284	
Idaho	35	40,831	70	20,416	1,429,096	\$15,646	
West Virginia	34	53,437	100	18,169	1,816,856	\$15,000	
Arkansas	35	79,404	100	27,792	2,779,154	\$14,067	
North Carolina	50	173,665	120	72,360	8,683,242	\$13,951	
Rhode Island	38	28,321	75	14,349	1,076,189	\$12,646	
Nebraska	49	35,894	49	35,894	1,758,787	\$12,000	
Indiana	50	125,439	100	62,720	6,271,973	\$11,600	
Maine	35	37,757	151	8,752	1,321,505	\$11,384/ first regular session, \$8,655/second regular session	
South Carolina	46	92,502	124	34,315	4,255,083	\$10,400	
Mississippi	52	56,175	122	23,943	2,921,088	\$10,000	
Texas	31	737,418	150	152,400	22,859,968	\$7,200	
South Dakota	35	22,170	70	11,085	775,933	\$12,000/two-yr term	
New Hampshire	24	54,581	400	3,275	1,309,940	\$200/two-year term	
States with daily or weekly salaries							
New Mexico	42	45,914	70	27,548	1,928,384	None	
Kansas	40	68,617	125	21,957	2,744,687	\$83.14/day (C)	
Montana	50	18,713	100	9,357	935,670	\$76.80/day (L)	
Vermont	30	20,768	150	4,154	623,050	\$589/session week	
Kentucky	38	109,826	100	41,734	4,173,405	\$170.17/day (C)	
Wyoming	30	16,976	60	8,488	509,294	\$150/day (L)	
Nevada	21	114,991	42	57,495	2,414,807	\$130/day	
North Dakota	47	13,546	94	6,773	636,677	\$125/day (C)	
Utah	29	85,158	75	32,928	2,469,585	\$120/day	
Alabama	35	130,223	105	43,408	4,557,808	\$10/day (C)	

Information gathered from National Conference of State Legislatures and individual state legislative web sites.



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Pa. Legislature considers downsizing

By Martha T. Moore, USA TODAY

Under voter pressure to change politics as usual, the Pennsylvania Legislature may put some of its 253 members out of jobs.

A proposal to cut by 20% the size of the Legislature, the nation's largest after New Hampshire, is advancing in the state Senate. Other branches of government have been asked to shrink, says Sen. John Pippy, a suburban Pittsburgh Republican who sponsored the bill. "Why don't we in the Legislature follow the same path?"

Proposals to trim a state's Legislature aren't uncommon, especially in Pennsylvania, where voters last year booted 24 legislators who supported a 2005 pay raise that increased lawmakers' salaries by 18% or more.

Only four states — Illinois, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and North Dakota — have done it in the past three decades. In Pennsylvania, it would require a constitutional amendment passed by two successive legislative sessions and then a statewide vote.

There is a similar proposal in Michigan, where state Rep. Glenn Steil says cutting the Legislature from 148 to 80 members would save money and make more efficient a body that is like "herding cats." He says, "We have 148 class presidents, basically."

Pennsylvania is sixth in population but spends more on its Legislature — more than \$300 million annually — than any state but California. It ranks first in the amount of its state budget spent on the legislative branch: more than \$5 of every \$1,000. Legislators are paid \$73,613 a year plus expenses, the fourth-highest in the nation.

"We are still seeing the fallout of the pay-raise scandal," says Barry Kauffman, director of Common Cause Pennsylvania, a government oversight group. "I think the Legislature is in a genuine reform mood right now, if only for their own self-interest."

The proposal would eliminate seats by redistricting after the 2010 Census.

Rep. Gregory Vitali, a Democrat from the Philadelphia suburbs, says the Legislature should cut its spending but not its size. "I have never in my 15 years said, 'We're too big,' " he says. "But I have said, 'We spend way too much money on ourselves.' "

General Assembly members each represent about 60,000 people, he says. "If I really try hard, I can visit all 20,000 of my (constituents') homes in the course of a year, and I don't have to spend a lot of campaign money to get my message out or take money from special-interest groups," Vitali says. If his district grew, "I'd have to switch from shoe leather to money to get my message out."

Common Cause of Pennsylvania is divided. "On the positive side, certainly you could save a lot of money," Kauffman says. "On the con side, fewer people allows for less input."

That could hurt in a big, relatively rural state with two major but very different cities, Kauffman says.

Bigger districts could mean wider viewpoints, Pippy says.

"If you have smaller districts, you have urban legislators, suburban and rural. Because they're not having to deal with each other's issues, sometimes the debate isn't as fruitful as it could be," he says. "Instead of having one guy having 100% urban (constituents), you'd be better having two guys with 50%-60%."

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HOUSE STATE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS
July 31, 2008

Babette Josephs - HD 182 (Democrat) - Seat #204 -Majority Chair
Philadelphia County (part)
Occupation: Legislator

Thomas W. Blackwell IV - HD 190 (Democrat) - Seat #149
Philadelphia County (part)
Occupation: Legislator

Jaret Gibbons - HD 010 (Democrat) - Seat #50
Beaver County - Townships of Franklin, Marion, New Sewickley, (Part Districts Feazel and Unionville) and North Sewickley and the Borough of Economy (part),
Butler County (part)- Township of Slippery Rock and the Borough of Slippery Rock and **Lawrence County (part)** - Townships of Perry, Plain Grove, Scott, Shenango, Slipper Rock, Taylor and Wayne and the Boroughs of Ellport, Ellwood City, New Beaver, South New Castle and Wampum
Occupation:
Attorney/Legislator

Mike Carroll - HD 118 (Democrat) - Seat #72
Luzerne County (part)-City of Pittston and Townships of Bear Creek (Part, Districts 02 and 03), Buck and Jenkins and the Boroughs of Avoca, Bear Creek Village, Dupont, Duryea, Hughestown and Laflin and **Monroe County - (part)** Townships of Chestnuthill (Part, Districts 01, 02 and 03) Eldred, Polk, Tobyhanna and Tunkhannock
Occupation: Legislator

Mark B. Cohen - HD 202 (Democrat) - Seat #10
Philadelphia County (part)
Leadership: Caucus Chairman

Lawrence H. Curry - HD 154 (Democrat) - Seat #25
Montgomery County (part) Townships of Cheltenham and Springfield and the Borough of Jenkintown and **Part of Philadelphia County** consisting of the City of Philadelphia (Part Ward 35 (Part, Division 01)
Occupation: Professor

Florindo J. Fabrizio - HD 002 (Democrat) - Seat #189
Erie County (Part) -City of Erie (Part) and Township of Lawrence Park
Occupation: Legislator

Robert L. Freeman - HD 136 (Democrat) - Seat #130
Northampton County (part) - City of Easton and the Townships of Bethlehem (Part, Wards 03 and 04), Lower Saucon (Part, Districts Hellertown, Leithsville, Lower Saucon, Shimersville and Wassergass) and Williams and the Boroughs of Freemansburg, Glendon, Hellertown, West Easton and Wilson
Occupation: Legislator

State Government Committee Members

Page 2

Bill Kortz - HD 038 (Democrat) - Seat #152

Allegheny County (part) - City of McKeesport (part, Wards 03, 07 Part, Divisions 01, 05, 06 and 07), 09 11 and 12 (part, Division 01) and the Boroughs of Baldwin (Part, Districts 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 14, 17 and 18) Dravosburg, Glassport, Liberty, Pleasant Hills, Port Vue and West Mifflin (part, Districts 01, 02, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21)

Occupation: Operating Manager of U.S. Steel Corp./Legislator

Deberah Kula - HD 052 (Democrat) - Seat #45

Fayette County (part) - City of Connellsville and the Townships of Dunbar, Franklin, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Menallen (part, Districts 01 and 02), North Union, Perry and Upper Tyrone and the Boroughs of Dawson, Dunbar, Everson, Newell, Perryopolis and Vanderbilt and **Westmoreland County (Part)**- Townships of East Huntingdon (part, District Bessemer (Part, Division 02) and Mount Pleasant (part, District Bridgeport) and the Boroughs of Mount Pleasant and Scottdale.

Occupation: Legislator

Michael H. O'Brien - HD 175 (Democrat) - Seat #185

Philadelphia County (part)

Occupation: Legislator

Frank L. Oliver - HD 195 (Democrat) - Seat #200

Philadelphia County (part)

Occupation: Auditing Clerk/Legislator

Cherelle L. Parker - HD 200 (Democrat) - Seat #148

Philadelphia County (part)

Occupation: Legislator

Sean M. Ramaley - HD 016 (Democrat) - Seat #49

Allegheny County (part) - Crescent, Leet and Ross (part, Wards 04 and 09, Part, Division 02) and the Boroughs of Bell Acres, Bellevue, Franklin Park (Part Wards 01 Part, Division 01) and 02 Part Division 01) and Leetsdale and Part of and **Beaver County** - City of Aliquippa and the Township of Harmony and the Boroughs of Ambridge, Baden, Conway and Economy (Part, Districts 01, 03, 04 and 05)

Occupation: Legislator

Greg S. Vitali - HD 166 (Democrat) - Seat #187

Delaware County (part) - Townships of Haverford, Marple (Part, Wards 03 and 04) and Radnor (Part, Wards 05 Part, Division 01 and 07)

Occupation: Legislator

State Government Committee

Page 3

Rosita C. Youngblood - HD 198 (Democrat) - Seat #165

Philadelphia County (part)

Occupation: Legislator

Matthew E. Baker - HD 068 (Republican) - Seat #32, Minority Chair

Bradford County (part) – Townships of Armenia, Canton, Columbia, Granville, Ridgebury, Smithfield, South Creek, Springfield, Troy, Wells and West Burlington and the Boroughs of Alba, Canton, Sylvania and Troy and Tioga County - All

Occupation: Legislator

Kerry A. Benninghoff - HD 171 (Republican) - Seat #38

Centre County (part) – Townships of College, Gregg, Harris, Penn, Potter Spring and Walker and the Boroughs of Bellefonte, Centre Hall, Milheim and State College (Part, Districts East Part, Divisions 01, 02 and 04), East Central (Part, Division 01), Northwest and Central (Part, Division 01) and **Part of Mifflin County** - Townships of Armagh and Brown

Occupation: Legislator

Paul I. Clymer - HD 145 (Republican) - Seat #3

Bucks County (part)– Townships of East Rockhill, Haycock, Milford, Richland, Springfield and West Rockhill and the Boroughs of Perkasio, Quakertown, Richlandtown, Sellersville and Trumbauersville

Occupation: Legislator

Thomas C. Creighton - HD 037 (Republican) - Seat #60

Lancaster County (part) – Townships of Clay, East Cocalico, Elizabeth, Mount Joy, Penn, Rapho and West Cocalico and the Boroughs of Adamstown, Denver and Manheim

Occupation: Engineer/Teacher/Legislator

Mauree A. Gingrich - HD 101 (Republican) - Seat #155

Lebanon County (part) –City of Lebanon and the Townships of Annville, North Cornwall, North Londonderry, South Annville and South Londonderry and the Boroughs of Cleona, Mount Gretna and Palmyra

Occupation: Market Research Consultant

Glen Grell - HD 087 (Republican) - Seat #139

Cumberland County (part) – Townships of East Pennsboro, Hampden and Silver Spring and Boroughs of Camp Hill and Wormleysburg, (Part, Precinct 02)

Occupation: Legislator / Real Estate Attorney

State Government Committee

Page 4

Carl Mantz - HD 187 (Republican) - Seat #121

Berks County (part) – Townships of Longswamp, Maxatawny and Richmond and the Boroughs of Kutztown, Lyons and Topton and Part of and Lehigh County – townships of Heidelberg, Lowhill, Lynn, North Whitehall, Upper Macungie (Part, Districts 01, 02 and 03) and Weisenberg
Occupation: Legislator

Jim Marshall- HD 014 (Republican) - Seat #197

Beaver County (part) – City of Beaver Falls and the Townships of Chippewa, Daugherty, New Sewickley (Part, District Freedom), Pulaski, Rochester, South Beaver and White and the Boroughs of Big Beaver, Bridgewater, East Rochester, Eastvale, Fallston, freedom, Glasgow, Homewood, Industry, Koppel, Midland, new Brighton, New Galilee, Ohioville, Rochester and West Mayfield
Occupation: Legislator

Fred McIlhattan - HD 063 (Republican) - Seat #123

Armstrong County (part) -- Townships of Boggs, Bradys Bend, Cowanshannock, Hovey, Madiso, Mahoning, Perry, Pine, Plumcreek, Sugarcreek, Washington and Wayne and the Boroughs of Atwood, Dayton, Elderton, Parker City, Rural Valley and South Bethlehem and Clarion County - All
Occupation: Legislator

Thomas Quigley - HD 146 (Republican) - Seat #176

Montgomery County (part) – Townships of Limerick, Lower Pottsgrove, New Hanover (Part, District 03), Upper Pottsgrove and West Pottsgrove and the Boroughs of Pottstown and Royersford
Occupation: Legislator

Kathy Rapp - HD 065 (Republican) - Seat #126

Forest County - All, McKean County – Part – Townships of Hamilton, Hamlin, Lafayette and Wetmore and the Boroughs of Kane and Mount Jewett and
Warren County - All
Occupation: Legislator

Mike Vereb - HD 150 (Republican) - Seat #173

Montgomery County (part) - Townships of East Norriton (Part, District 01 Part, Division 04), Lower Providence (Part, Districts 01, 02 Part, Divisions 03 and 04) and 03 Part Division 03), Upper Providence and West Norriton (Part, Districts 01, 02, 03 Part, Division 02 and 04) and the Boroughs of Collegeville, Norristown (Part -Districts 01 Part, Divisions 01 and 012) and Trappe
Occupation: Legislator

Katharine M. Watson - HD 144 (Republican) - Seat #21

Bucks County (part) – Townships of Hilltown, New Britian, Warminster (Part, Districts 06, 08, 12 and 15) and Warrington and the Boroughs of Chalfont, Dublin, New Britian, Silverdale and Telford (Bucks Co. Portion)
Occupation: former teacher

House Bill 55 - Reducing the size of the Pennsylvania legislature

House Bill 55 creates a constitutional change to reduce the size of the Pennsylvania General Assembly in the following manner: in the Senate, the number of seats would be reduced from 50 to 40, and in the House of Representatives, from 203 to 161. Upon second passage of the constitutional amendment, the ballot question will be submitted to the electorate. The effective date of the bill will be after the 2010 reapportionment.

How did the Senate and House grow to be this large?

When the PA House first met in 1682, there were 42 members. By the early 1700's that number dropped to 24 and then steadily increased to 76 by 1776. By 1855, there were 100 House members. An 1857 constitutional amendment set 100 as the limit. The Constitution of 1873 increased the Senate from 33 members to 50 and set the House at a minimum of 200 members. Every county was guaranteed at least one member, regardless of its population. The House peaked at 210 members from 1955 to 1963 – but in order to comply with the US Supreme Court ruling of “one person, one vote,” the PA Constitution was amended in 1967 to provide for 203 House members. The Senate has been set at 50 members since 1874.

Some citizens and lawmakers alike have expressed concerns over the increased workload and inaccessibility to their lawmakers with these new numbers.

With the advent and widespread use of numerous information technologies (cell phones, Internet, e-mail, etc.) it is possible for a legislator to work much more efficiently on constituent services today than it was even 10 years ago. Further, there is every reason to believe that ten years from now, new technologies will be in use that will make this aspect of the job even more manageable.

Directly related to the number of legislators is the salary what the job commands?

Pennsylvania is one of four states that employ a full-time legislature, the others being California, Michigan and New York. Currently, Pennsylvania's legislative salaries are lower than the other three states with full-time legislatures, however the benefits package, combined with expense accounts and per-diems puts PA at #2 on the list behind only California.

Legislative salaries and benefits cost PA taxpayers somewhere in the neighborhood of \$25.3 million annually, or somewhere between \$2.50 and \$3.00 per citizen. A decrease in the number of legislators would result in a proportional decrease in this expense to the taxpayer.

Two peripheral issues with this bill are the census and legislative redistricting issue.

PA population (2000) was 12,281,054. Estimated 2005 is 12,429,616 (a 1.2 percent increase). Projected 2010 is 12,484,487.

Possible Savings

Two sets of figures are provided, the first set based upon the Legislative Operating Accounts as provided in the 2005-2006 Commonwealth Budget; the second upon an overall figure established in 2005 by the Pennsylvania Economy League. It is important to note that these savings projections are estimates.

Scenario 1

In the 2005-2006 Commonwealth Budget, a total of \$310,276,000 was appropriated to both Houses for operating costs (\$106M for the Senate and \$204.276M for the House). On the advice of the Chief Clerk of the Senate, estimated cost savings under Senate Bill 890 would be “defensible” in the Senate between the ranges of \$26.583M (25%) and \$31.9M (30%). For the House, using the same assumptions, the savings would be between \$51.069M (25%) and \$61.283M (30%). These figures do not account for potential savings in other areas such as savings that might be realized for items such as leased office space, etc.

Scenario 2

On July 19, 2005, The Patriot News published an article citing research conducted by the Pennsylvania Economy League (PEL) that set the General Assembly’s “cost to taxpayers” at \$462 million per year. This figure, which is \$152 million higher than what is reflected in the Budget, was reached using a “multiplier” that takes into account the costs associated with pensions, reimbursement for expenses, and certain costs associated with the Legislative Reference Bureau as well as the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee. Using the same ratios as in Scenario 1, the savings would be between \$39.275M (25%) and \$47.13M (30%) in the Senate, and between \$76.225M (25%) and \$91.47 (30%) in the House.

Percent reduction	Senate Members	Senate Constituency*	House members	House Constituency*
40	30	416,666	121	103,305
35	33	378,787	132	94,696
30	35	357,143	142	88,028
25	37	337,838	152	82,237
20	40	312,500	162	77,160

*Based on population of 12,500,000

(Present) Based on 12.2 million population with 244,000 in senate and 61,000 in house

Information from the National Conference of State Legislatures

There are 4 full time state legislatures.

State	Total Seats	2002 Population	Senate Seats	Constituents per Seat	House Seats	Constituents per Seat
CA	120	33,871,648	40	846,791	80	423,396
MI	148	9,938,444	38	261,538	110	90,349
NY	211	18,976,457	62	311,089	150	126,510
PA	253	12,281,054	50	245,621	203	60,498

In 1964 Pennsylvania went from 210 members in the House to 209. In 1966 Pennsylvania went from 209 members in the House to the current 203. The most recent figures available have the cost to run the Pennsylvania State Legislature as a % of the General Government Budget is ranked as the number one most expensive and third if figured on a per capita basis.

My HB55 and Senator Pippy's SB248 would increase the number of people a Senator represents to approximately 310,000 and the number that a member of the State House would represent to approximately 77,000. A member of the Pennsylvania delegation to the U. S. House of Representatives serves approximately 650,000 people.

Recommendations for Legislative Budget Reductions

Background:

1. The General Fund Appropriation for the Legislative Branch of government has increased from \$181.136 million in Fiscal 1996-97 to a high of \$341.516 million in Fiscal 2006-07, representing a cumulative increase of 88.5%, which, when adjusted for inflation over the ten-year period, represents an increase of 47.1%, or 3.9% real compound annual growth.

2. The Legislative Branch budget includes various Commissions and entities which are quasi-legislative, but which do not directly pertain to the operation of the General Assembly. The inclusion of these entities within the legislative branch appropriation may create an appearance that the legislative function is more costly in Pennsylvania than in comparison states, as presented by testimony from NCSL. These entities and their appropriation line item in the Fiscal 2006-07 budget are as follows:

Legislative Data Processing Center	\$ 3,751,000
Joint State Government Commission	\$ 1,795,000
Independent Regulatory Review Commission	\$ 2,050,000
Center for Rural Pennsylvania	\$ 1,100,000
Local Government Commission	\$ 1,159,000
Commission on Sentencing	\$ 1,120,000
Capitol Preservation Committee	\$ 900,000
Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control	\$ 498,000
Colonial History	\$ 197,000
Legislative Audit Advisory Commission	\$ 178,000
Commonwealth Mail Processing Center	\$ 1,300,000
Rare Books Conservation	\$ 400,000
Health Care Cost Containment Council	\$ 4,019,000
Pennsylvania Ethics Commission	\$ 2,005,000
Total	\$20,472,000

3. Previously-adopted reform measures recommended by the Speaker's Commission and approved by the full House of Representatives, such as the revisions to the Rules of the House of Representatives, particularly Rule 14 dealing with Members' and Employees' Expenses, will make the legislative branch operating budget more transparent and accountable to the taxpaying public.

4. Much of the testimony and discussion on the subject of the reduction of the size of the General Assembly concentrated on the costs associated with maintaining a full-time professional legislature. The Commission believes the financial concerns are legitimate, but could be addressed better by finding

ways to reduce legislative costs, rather than reducing the number of Representatives and Senators and thereby increasing the size of legislative districts and reducing the availability of constituent services.

5. The Commission further believes that the following cost-reduction recommendations can be implemented and accomplished much more quickly than a constitutional change which would be necessary for the reduction of the size of the legislature.

Recommendations:

(1.) The proposed appropriation for the General Assembly of \$316,629,000 should be immediately reduced by ten percent (10%) to a line item appropriation of \$284,966,000, representing a \$ 31,663,000, million saving in the 2007-08 budget.

(2.) In advance of the 2008 budget, the Legislative Audit Advisory Commission should conduct a more detailed study of the legislative branch budget for the period from 2005-06, to better illuminate spending levels and patterns and to make recommendations for further cuts in the 2008-09 budget.

(3.) Beginning as of January 2, 2007 and at the completion of each 2-year legislative session, an independent audit should be conducted and publicly released for all legislative branch expenditures.

(4.) All caucus-paid staff positions should be examined to determine which "non-policy" positions may be converted from partisan caucus positions to non-partisan positions.

(5.) General Assembly facilities maintained separately by the four caucuses (House and Senate) such as bill rooms, TV production studios, radio production studios, computer operations, printing facilities and others should be reviewed to determine whether operating efficiencies may be achieved by combining them with comparable facilities and/or facilities controlled by another caucus or chamber.

(6.) "Per member" accounts should be established and/or limits should be placed on expenditures for member-directed constituent communications, such as newsletters and other mailings; media outreach, including Public Service Announcements (PSA's); publications; with the joint goals of equalizing taxpayer funded expenditures for constituent communications and making each member accountable for expenses for constituent communications activities. In order to account for the differences in costs among legislative districts for media access and other aspects of constituent communications, these "per member" allowances may be made

subject to an equitable formula which would take into account increased communications costs in certain regions of the Commonwealth.

(7.) A benchmarking study should be undertaken to identify current staffing levels and costs for member district offices, followed by the adoption of written policies for the number, operation and maintenance of such district offices.

(8.) Written policies should be adopted and published for the awarding of legislative staff bonuses, to allow for legitimate bonus compensation for extraordinary efforts and eliminating the potential for arbitrary awarding of such bonuses. Further staff salary benchmarking should be conducted to determine whether levels of "capped salaries" should be revised or eliminated, to reduce the frequency of awarding staff bonuses.

(9.) Limitations should be placed on the accumulation and retention of legislative reserves through the "non-lapsing" of unexpended appropriations. For example, non-lapsing of unexpended legislative appropriations might be limited to 10 % per year; OR accumulated legislative reserves might be capped at 6 months of legislative operating costs.

(10.) A legislative capital expenditures plan should be developed and considered annually, to better control expenditures for office renovations; furnishings; technology enhancements; computer equipment replacements; and other capital expenses.

(11.) All expenditures which pertain to an individual legislator should be tracked and made available for public inspection so that member expenses may be more transparent and resources may be allocated equally among members.

(12.) Unexpended member expenses account balances at the end of each legislative session (such as reimbursable office expenses and postage) should lapse back to the General Fund, rather than lapsing back to legislative reserve accounts.

(13.) The various quasi-legislative entities identified at Paragraph 2 (Background) above should be reviewed to determine whether the entity continues to provide a necessary service to the General Assembly and whether any operating efficiencies could be realized.