

	Current law*	S.B. 22	S.B. 243	S.B. 464	S.B. 767**
# of Commission members	5	11	9	9	5
Selection/appointment of commission members	(4) Majority and Minority leaders of both the House and Senate (1) Chairperson selected by other four members	(4) Four citizen members of the Democratic Party. (4) Four citizen members of the Republican party. (3) Three citizen members who are independent or registered with a non-major party.	(8) Majority and minority leaders and whips of both the House and Senate (1) Chairperson appointed by Supreme Court	(8) Two appointees each from the Majority and Minority leaders of both the House and Senate (1) Chairperson selected by super majority (6) vote of other eight members	(4) Two citizen members of each of the two major parties (1) One citizen member who is independent or registered with a non-major party
Criteria to serve on commission	By virtue of political office held	Applicants must meet minimum criteria for qualification and then are chosen randomly from pool of applicants.	By virtue of political office held	Must not be an elected official nor a staff member of an elected official's office.	Applicants must meet minimum criteria for qualification and then are chosen randomly from pool of applicants.
Scope of authority	State only. Redistricting of Pennsylvania's U.S. Congressional districts occurs as a normal legislative act by the General Assembly under current law and tradition.	State and Federal	State and Federal	State and Federal	Federal only. This bill would establish a new commission for redistricting Pennsylvania's U.S. Congressional districts. The existing commission and process for redistricting state legislative districts would not be

					affected by this bill.
Votes required for an action		7, including one vote coming from each block of commission members (Democrat, Republican, and other)	7	7	4
Outside authority	<p>An approved plan by the commission has force of law.</p> <p>Authority transfers to the Supreme Court if no plan can be approved.</p>	<p>An approved plan by the commission has force of law.</p> <p>After two plans have been submitted, if the Commission is unable to approve a final plan, the Supreme Court has authority to appoint an expert to produce the final plan.</p>	<p>Plans require approval from both houses of the General Assembly.</p> <p>Failing approval, the Supreme Court has authority to adopt one of two plans from the commission or order a third plan.</p>	<p>An approved plan by the commission has force of law.</p> <p>Authority transfers to Supreme Court if no plan approved.</p>	<p>An approved plan by the commission has force of law.</p> <p>Supreme court has authority to appoint an expert if no final plan can be adopted.</p>
Transparency	Plans must be published in the newspapers of each district.	<p>Each plan must be presented in four geographically diverse public hearings.</p> <p>All meetings must occur in public. Seven votes required for an action, including at least one from each of the three blocks of commissioners.</p>	Plans must be published in the newspapers of each district.	Two public presentations geographically dispersed.	All meetings public

