



## Executive Summary

### Bipartisan Priority Reform Commission Act (BPRCA)

#### Overview

The Bipartisan Priority Reform Commission Act (BPRCA) establishes a structured, bipartisan mechanism to address major national challenges that Congress has struggled to resolve under existing procedures. Rather than replacing Congress’s authority, the Act strengthens its capacity to act by creating a disciplined pathway from policy development to legislative decision.

#### Purpose

The Act’s core objective is to enable timely, credible action on complex issues by combining bipartisan negotiation, expert input, and enforceable legislative procedures—while preserving democratic accountability and institutional norms.

#### Key Components

##### 1. **Bipartisan, Bicameral Commission Structure**

- Each selected issue is assigned a 16-member commission composed of:
  - Members of Congress (evenly divided by chamber and party)
  - Independent experts selected on a bipartisan basis.

- This structure blends political legitimacy with subject-matter expertise

## **2. Structured Policy Development Process**

- Public hearings and a formal public comment period
- Defined timeline (10 months) to produce legislative recommendations
- Approval requires majority support including bipartisan participation
- Minority views and alternative proposals are formally included

## **3. Conditioned Expedited Congressional Consideration**

- Commission proposals are eligible for expedited consideration only if bipartisan sponsorship thresholds are met
- Requires support from both majority and minority party members in each chamber
- If qualified:
  - Committee review is time-limited
  - Floor consideration is guaranteed
  - Debate is capped
  - Passage requires a simple majority
- The filibuster remains in place for all other legislation

## **4. Structured Amendment Process**

- Members of Congress may submit amendments during a defined window
- Amendments must align with the commission's framework and receive bipartisan approval
- Preserves participation while preventing procedural disruption

## **5. Oversight and Enforcement Mechanisms**

- An independent bipartisan Oversight Board ensures compliance with timelines and procedures
- Provides continuity if deadlines are missed or processes stall
- Enhances transparency through public reporting

## **6. Fallback Mechanism**

- If the commission cannot reach full agreement, alternative proposals with bipartisan support may still advance
- Ensures the process produces actionable outcomes rather than deadlock

## **Core Structural Innovation**

The BPRCA does not eliminate the need for bipartisan agreement. Instead, it repositions it:

- Current system: requires a 60-vote supermajority at final passage
- BPRCA system: requires targeted bipartisan participation earlier in the process, followed by a simple-majority vote

This shift increases the likelihood that broadly supported reforms receive a final vote and can be enacted.

## **Expected Outcomes**

- Greater likelihood of legislative action on long-standing issues
- Increased production of consensus-driven, durable policy
- Reduced procedural gridlock without enabling unilateral partisan control
- Improved public confidence through transparency and accountability

## Conclusion

The Bipartisan Priority Reform Commission Act offers a pragmatic reform to congressional process. By combining structured bipartisan engagement with conditioned expedited procedures, it creates a reliable pathway from problem identification to legislative decision.

It does not guarantee agreement—but it ensures that disagreement leads to action rather than inaction.