

## Background

Through presidential reorganization authority, Congress may delegate limited authority to the President to develop reorganization plans for portions of the federal government. While this authority is currently expired, more than 100 plans were submitted by presidents between 1932 and 1984. These plans range from minor changes within individual agencies to the creation of large new organizations, such as the EPA and FEMA. The existing framework for reorganization authority requires the President to submit plans to Congress for approval via a joint resolution using highly privileged and expedited procedure.

While President Trump can achieve much through executive action, numerous weaponized and wasteful statutory programs not subject to executive authority stand in his way. From agencies and departments created by Congress that have outlived their usefulness to statutory enforcement tools used to harm Americans, these destructive portions of government will outlast the Trump administration unless Congress acts to reassert constitutional order.

Presidential reorganization authority solves this problem. Because the submission of reorganization plans circumvent the filibuster, this authority is the most comprehensive and effective solution to permanently downsize the federal government and improve its efficiency.

## Reorganizing Government Act

This bill reauthorizes presidential reorganization authority in 5 U.S.C. 901-912 through the end of the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress (December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2026).

The bill also expands the statute to give President Trump greater authority to decrease the size of the federal government, increase efficiency, and eliminate bad or wasteful programs and functions:

- Expands the allowable purposes for reorganization authority to explicitly allow for the reduction of the federal workforce, deregulation, and elimination of special interests
- Increases the allowable scope for reorganization plans to include department-level changes (previous authorizations only allowed agency-level plans)
- Allows reorganization plans to request the abolition of enforcement functions or statutory programs (subject to congressional approval), such as the FACE Act and other weaponized or wasteful functions and programs
- Prohibits any plan from creating a net increase in expenditures or federal workers

No reorganization plan may go into effect unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval within 90 calendar days. The joint resolution is highly privileged, expedited, and not subject to the filibuster.

**House Lead:** Chairman James Comer of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

**Endorsement:** Heritage Action, Pacific Legal Foundation, Job Creators Network.