

A BILL

To abolish the National Security Agency, repeal the National Security Agency Act of 1959, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Security Agency Abolition Act of 2026”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The National Security Agency (NSA), a component of the Department of Defense, conducts signals intelligence collection and cybersecurity operations, including the interception of communications.
- (2) The functions of the NSA are not “necessary and proper for carrying into Execution” any power vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States and therefore find no support in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which Madison in Federalist No. 44 described as a means of executing powers already granted rather than a source of new ones, as the Anti-Federalist writer Brutus warned in his first essay of 1787 it would otherwise become.
- (3) By chilling speech, journalism, and association through surveillance of communications, the NSA infringes the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble, secured by the First Amendment, which provides that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”
- (4) By collecting and retaining the communications and records of Americans without individualized warrants issued upon probable cause, the NSA infringes the Fourth Amendment’s protection of “the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures,” and its requirement that no warrants shall issue “but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”
- (5) By depriving Americans of the privacy of their papers and communications without due process of law, the NSA violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, which provides that no person shall “be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law”.

(6) In carrying out its functions, the NSA disregards the Ninth Amendment, which provides that “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people,” including the right of the people to order their own lives, property, and affairs free of federal direction in matters the Constitution does not commit to the Federal Government.

(7) The Constitution delegates to the United States no power over the private communications and papers of the people. By intercepting, collecting, and retaining communications and data that include the private communications of Americans, the NSA exercises powers that the Tenth Amendment reserves “to the States respectively, or to the people,” contrary to Federalist No. 45, in which Madison described the powers delegated to the Federal Government as “few and defined” and those remaining in the States as “numerous and indefinite.”

(8) The Declaration of Independence affirms that governments are instituted to secure the unalienable rights of the people and derive “their just powers from the consent of the governed,” and it charged the Crown with having “erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.” The NSA perpetuates the centralized administration the Declaration condemned. The Declaration likewise condemned keeping “among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures” and the effort “to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.”

(9) Abolishing the National Security Agency and repealing the National Security Agency Act of 1959 will reduce the size and cost of the Federal Government, return to the States and to the people the powers the Constitution reserves to them, and restore the constitutional principles of limited government and enumerated powers.

SECTION 3. ABOLITION OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

(a) In General.—The National Security Agency, a component of the Department of Defense, is hereby abolished effective immediately following the enactment of this Act.

(b) Wind-Down Operations.—Immediately following the enactment of this Act, the President shall designate an appropriate official to expeditiously wind down the operations of the National Security Agency, ceasing all functions, none of which shall be transferred to any other department or agency of the Federal Government.

(c) Transfer of Assets and Liabilities.—All assets, liabilities, contracts, property, and records of the National Security Agency shall be transferred to the designated official under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the National Security Agency shall be offered opportunities for reassignment within the federal government or provided with severance and retraining assistance as prescribed by existing federal law.

SECTION 4. REPEAL OF PROVISIONS OF LAW ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

(a) In General.—The National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.), and any other provision of law establishing the National Security Agency or vesting functions in the National Security Agency, are hereby repealed.

(b) Conforming Amendments.—The United States Code and all other relevant Federal laws are amended by—

(1) striking all references to the National Security Agency and to any office, officer, or function established in or vested in the National Security Agency;

(2) terminating every function of the National Security Agency, no part of which shall be reassigned to any other department or agency of the Federal Government; and

(3) making such other conforming changes as necessary to reflect the repeal and the permanent abolition of the National Security Agency.

(c) Effective Date.—The repeal under this section shall take effect immediately following the enactment of this Act.

SECTION 5. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

(a) No Restoration of Prior Structures.—No element of the National Security Agency shall revert to its organizational structure as it existed prior to the establishment of the National Security Agency, and no function of the National Security Agency shall be restored to any predecessor department, agency, or office.

(b) Permanent Abolition.—No department, agency, office, or other entity shall be established to carry out the functions of the National Security Agency abolished by this Act.

SECTION 6. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.