

A BILL

To abolish the Drug Enforcement Administration, repeal the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, 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 “Drug Enforcement Administration Abolition Act of 2026”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), a component of the Department of Justice, enforces federal controlled substances laws, schedules drugs, registers manufacturers, distributors, and prescribers, and conducts drug investigations.

(2) By policing the possession, use, and local commerce in substances within the States and controlling the practice of medicine through registration, the DEA regulates activities that are local and intrastate in character, exceeding the power granted in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes,” a power that, as understood at ratification, reaches trade and exchange across State lines and not production, local activity, or the internal affairs of the States.

(3) The functions of the DEA 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.

(4) The DEA exercises lawmaking power by issuing rules and standards that carry the force of law, contrary to Article I, Section 1, which vests “All legislative Powers herein granted” in the Congress alone, which may not transfer them to officers unaccountable to the people at the ballot box.

(5) By conducting searches and surveillance, including of prescription and financial records, without warrants issued upon probable cause, the DEA 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.”

(6) By seizing cash and property through civil forfeiture without a criminal conviction, the DEA violates the Due Process Clause and Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment, which provide that no person shall “be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law” and that private property shall not “be taken for public use, without just compensation”.

(7) By pursuing civil forfeitures that punish property owners without the protections of a criminal trial, the DEA imposes deprivations that operate as punishment without affording the protections the Sixth Amendment guarantees “In all criminal prosecutions,” including the right to a trial “by an impartial jury.”

(8) By imposing forfeitures disproportionate to any offense, the DEA subjects Americans to penalties and forfeitures that may be grossly disproportionate to any offense, contrary to the Eighth Amendment’s command that excessive fines shall not be “imposed.”

(9) In carrying out its functions, the DEA 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.

(10) The Constitution delegates to the United States no power over general police powers, local commerce, and the practice of medicine. By policing the possession, use, and local commerce in substances within the States and controlling the practice of medicine through registration, the DEA 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.”

(11) 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 DEA perpetuates the centralized administration the Declaration condemned.

(12) Abolishing the Drug Enforcement Administration and repealing the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 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 DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

(a) In General.—The Drug Enforcement Administration, a component of the Department of Justice, 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 Drug

Enforcement Administration, 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 Drug Enforcement Administration shall be transferred to the designated official under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the Drug Enforcement Administration 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 THE REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1973.

(a) In General.—The Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 (5 U.S.C. App.), as amended, is hereby repealed in its entirety.

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

(1) striking all references to the Drug Enforcement Administration and to other entities or structures established by the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973;

(2) terminating every function of the Drug Enforcement Administration, 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 Drug Enforcement Administration.

(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 Drug Enforcement Administration shall revert to its organizational structure as it existed prior to the enactment of the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, and no function of the Drug Enforcement Administration 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 Drug Enforcement Administration 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.