

A BILL

To abolish the Civil Rights Division, repeal the provisions of law establishing the Civil Rights Division, 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 “Department of Justice Civil Rights Division Abolition Act of 2026”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The Civil Rights Division (CRT), a component of the Department of Justice, enforces federal civil rights statutes concerning voting, employment, housing, education, policing, disability access, and other subjects.
- (2) The functions of the Civil Rights Division 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 directing and supervising the election laws and procedures of the States, the Civil Rights Division intrudes upon the authority of the States over elections, which Article I, Section 4 commits in the first instance to “the Legislature” of each State, and which Article II, Section 1 commits, for the appointment of presidential electors, to each State “in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct.”
- (4) By imposing consent decrees on States, localities, and private parties, the Civil Rights Division 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”.
- (5) By regulating private persons and local matters under claimed civil-rights authority, the Civil Rights Division exceeds Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment, which empowers Congress only “to enforce, by appropriate legislation,” the Amendment’s prohibitions upon the States, and which confers no general power to regulate private persons or matters of local concern.
- (6) In carrying out its functions, the Civil Rights Division 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 elections, schools, local policing, and private businesses within the States. By regulating local voting, schools, policing, housing, and private businesses under claimed civil-rights authority, the Civil Rights Division 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 Civil Rights Division perpetuates the centralized administration the Declaration condemned.

(9) Abolishing the Civil Rights Division and repealing the provisions of law establishing it 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 CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION.

(a) In General.—The Civil Rights Division, 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 Civil Rights Division, 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 Civil Rights Division shall be transferred to the designated official under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the Civil Rights Division 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 CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION.

(a) In General.—The provisions of law establishing the Civil Rights Division, and any provision of law vesting functions in the Civil Rights Division, 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 Civil Rights Division and to any office, officer, or function established in or vested in the Civil Rights Division;

(2) terminating every function of the Civil Rights Division, 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 Civil Rights Division.

(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 Civil Rights Division shall revert to its organizational structure as it existed prior to the establishment of the Civil Rights Division, and no function of the Civil Rights Division 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 Civil Rights Division 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.