

A BILL

To abolish the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, repeal section 1 of title 12, United States Code, 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 “Office of the Comptroller of the Currency Abolition Act of 2026”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), a component of the Department of the Treasury, charters, regulates, and supervises national banks and federal savings associations.

(2) By supervising a banking system built on fiat currency, the OCC exceeds the power granted in Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 “To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures,” which the Founders understood to require money of fixed metallic weight and fineness, as established by the Coinage Act of 1792, and disregards Article I, Section 10, which permits the States to make nothing “but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts.”

(3) The functions of the OCC 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 OCC 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 examining the records of banks and their customers, the OCC 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 imposing civil money penalties through administrative proceedings, the OCC denies Americans the Seventh Amendment's guarantee that "In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved."

(7) By imposing civil money penalties, the OCC 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."

(8) In carrying out its functions, the OCC 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.

(9) The Constitution delegates to the United States no power over banking within the States. By chartering and supervising banks and regulating banking within the States, the OCC 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."

(10) 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 OCC perpetuates the centralized administration the Declaration condemned.

(11) Abolishing the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and repealing section 1 of title 12, United States Code, 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 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

(a) In General.—The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, a component of the Department of the Treasury, 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 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 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 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency shall be transferred to the designated official

under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency 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 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

(a) In General.—Section 1 of title 12, United States Code, and any other provision of law establishing the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency or vesting functions in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 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 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and to any office, officer, or function established in or vested in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;

(2) terminating every function of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 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 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

(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 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency shall revert to its organizational structure as it existed prior to the establishment of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and no function of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency 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 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency 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.