

## **A BILL**

To abolish the Federal Communications Commission, repeal section 1 of the Communications Act of 1934, 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 “Federal Communications Commission Abolition Act of 2026”.

### **SECTION 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) licenses broadcast stations and radio spectrum use, regulates interstate and international communications, administers universal service programs, and enforces content rules for broadcasting.
- (2) By licensing and regulating the content of broadcast speech and local communications, the FCC 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 FCC 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 FCC 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 adjudicating license and enforcement matters, the FCC exercises judicial power in tribunals of the executive branch, contrary to Article III, Section 1, which vests “the judicial Power of the United States” in courts whose judges “shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour.”
- (6) By licensing broadcasters, penalizing broadcast content, and conditioning licenses on the public interest as judged by the Commission, the FCC infringes the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, 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.”

(7) By revoking licenses and imposing forfeitures through administrative action, the FCC 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”.

(8) By imposing forfeitures without a jury, the FCC 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.”

(9) By imposing forfeitures disproportionate to any offense, the FCC 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.”

(10) In carrying out its functions, the FCC 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.

(11) The Constitution delegates to the United States no power over local communications and the speech of the people. By licensing and regulating the content of broadcast speech and local communications, the FCC 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.”

(12) 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 FCC perpetuates the centralized administration the Declaration condemned. The Declaration likewise condemned “depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury.”

(13) Abolishing the Federal Communications Commission and repealing section 1 of the Communications Act of 1934 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 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.**

(a) In General.—The Federal Communications Commission 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 Federal Communications Commission, 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 Federal Communications Commission shall be transferred to the designated official under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the Federal Communications Commission 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 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.**

(a) In General.—Section 1 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151), and any other provision of law establishing the Federal Communications Commission or vesting functions in the Federal Communications Commission, 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 Federal Communications Commission and to any office, officer, or function established in or vested in the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) terminating every function of the Federal Communications Commission, 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 Federal Communications Commission.

(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 Federal Communications Commission shall revert to its organizational structure as it existed prior to the establishment of the Federal Communications Commission, and no function of the Federal Communications Commission 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 Federal Communications Commission 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.