

A BILL

To abolish the Administrative Conference of the United States, repeal subchapter V of chapter 5 of title 5, 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 “Administrative Conference of the United States Abolition Act of 2026”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) studies and recommends improvements to the administrative procedures of federal agencies.
- (2) The functions of the ACUS 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) The ACUS 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.
- (4) By promoting adjudication of private rights in agency tribunals, the ACUS 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.”
- (5) In carrying out its functions, the ACUS 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.
- (6) The Constitution delegates to the United States no power over administrative governance unauthorized by the Constitution. By promoting and refining the administrative state's methods of rulemaking and adjudication, the ACUS 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.”

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

(8) Abolishing the Administrative Conference of the United States and repealing subchapter V of chapter 5 of title 5, 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 ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) In General.—The Administrative Conference of the United States 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 Administrative Conference of the United States, 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 Administrative Conference of the United States shall be transferred to the designated official under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the Administrative Conference of the United States 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 ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) In General.—Subchapter V of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, and any other provision of law establishing the Administrative Conference of the United States or vesting functions in the Administrative Conference of the United States, 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 Administrative Conference of the United States and to any office, officer, or function established in or vested in the Administrative Conference of the United States;

(2) terminating every function of the Administrative Conference of the United States, 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 Administrative Conference of the United States.

(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 Administrative Conference of the United States shall revert to its organizational structure as it existed prior to the establishment of the Administrative Conference of the United States, and no function of the Administrative Conference of the United States 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 Administrative Conference of the United States 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.