

A BILL

To abolish the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, repeal section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act 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 “Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board Abolition Act of 2026”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board) develops accessibility guidelines and standards for buildings, facilities, transportation, and communications technology.

(2) By dictating design standards for local buildings and facilities, the Access Board 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 Access Board 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 Access Board 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 dictating how private property must be designed and built, the Access Board violates the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment, which provides that private property shall not “be taken for public use, without just compensation”.

(6) In carrying out its functions, the Access Board 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 local building design and construction. By dictating design standards for local buildings and facilities, the Access Board 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 Access Board perpetuates the centralized administration the Declaration condemned.

(9) Abolishing the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board and repealing section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act 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 ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD.

(a) In General.—The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board 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 Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, 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 Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board shall be transferred to the designated official under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board 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 ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD.

(a) In General.—Section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 792), and any other provision of law establishing the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board or vesting functions in the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, 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 Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board and to any office, officer, or function established in or vested in the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board;

(2) terminating every function of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, 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 Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

(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 Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board shall revert to its organizational structure as it existed prior to the establishment of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, and no function of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board 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 Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board 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.