

A BILL

To abolish the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals, repeal the provisions of law establishing the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals, 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 Medicare Hearings and Appeals Abolition Act of 2026”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals (OMHA), a component of the Department of Health and Human Services, conducts administrative law judge hearings on Medicare claims and entitlement appeals.
- (2) The functions of the OMHA 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 adjudicating claims, the OMHA 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.”
- (4) In carrying out its functions, the OMHA 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.
- (5) The Constitution delegates to the United States no power over health care. By adjudicating Medicare disputes before administrative judges, the OMHA 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.”
- (6) 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 OMHA perpetuates the centralized administration the Declaration condemned. The Declaration likewise condemned “depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury.”

(7) Abolishing the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals 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 OFFICE OF MEDICARE HEARINGS AND APPEALS.

(a) In General.—The Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals, a component of the Department of Health and Human Services, 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 Medicare Hearings and Appeals, 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 Medicare Hearings and Appeals shall be transferred to the designated official under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals 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 MEDICARE HEARINGS AND APPEALS.

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

(2) terminating every function of the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals, 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 Medicare Hearings and Appeals.

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