PROPOSED RESOLUTION — NOT INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS
Independent draft for public and congressional consideration. Evidentiary cutoff: November 4, 2026.

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PROPOSED H. RES.

Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States,
for high crimes and misdemeanors.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PROPOSED RESOLUTION — NOT INTRODUCED
Draft of November 4, 2026, offered for introduction by a Member of the House

RESOLUTION

Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States,
for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That Donald John Trump, President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of the people of the United States of America, against Donald J. Trump, President of the United States of America, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I: ABUSE OF PRESIDENTIAL POWER AND OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

In his conduct while President of the United States, Donald J. Trump has abused the authority of the Presidency, impaired the administration of

justice, and failed to preserve the constitutional protections governing the exercise of federal law enforcement power.

Under article II, section 3 of the Constitution, the President is obligated to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. That duty includes responsibility for ensuring that executive officers comply with binding judicial orders, constitutional due process, and the lawful administration of justice. President Trump, acting personally and through officers and agencies of the Executive Branch under his authority, has engaged in the following course of conduct:

(1) DISREGARD OF BINDING JUDICIAL ORDERS.—In *J.O.P. v. U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, Civil Action No. 8:19-cv-01944 (D. Md.), federal immigration authorities repeatedly failed to comply with judicial orders protecting asylum seekers from unlawful removal. On July 29, 2026, United States District Judge Stephanie A. Gallagher found the defendants in civil contempt of orders issued November 25, 2024, and April 23, 2025, and directed additional safeguards, written guidance to immigration personnel, and continuing compliance reports.

Notwithstanding those directives, on September 1, 2026, immigration authorities again removed a protected asylum seeker, identified as E.L.A., to El Salvador. On September 25, 2026, Judge Gallagher entered a further contempt finding, determining that the defendants had violated the November 25, 2024, April 23, 2025, and July 29, 2026 orders, and directed the government to return the individual to the United States.

The July 29, 2026 contempt finding placed the Executive Branch on formal judicial notice that its agencies were violating binding court orders.

President Trump knew or had reason to know of that finding and of the continuing violations it identified, yet he failed to take the action necessary to bring the agencies under his authority into compliance. The consequence was the September 1, 2026 removal of E.L.A. and a second contempt finding on September 25, 2026. By failing to act after notice of a judicially established pattern of noncompliance, President Trump failed to take care that the laws be faithfully executed and impaired the authority of the federal judiciary. (Evidentiary Report, § 1.1.)

(2) DENIAL OF DUE PROCESS IN IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT.—In March 2025, the Trump administration removed Kilmar Armando Abrego Garcia to El Salvador notwithstanding a prior immigration order protecting him against removal to that country, and the United States Government acknowledged that his removal resulted from an administrative error and was unlawful. On April 10, 2025, the Supreme Court, in *Noem v. Abrego Garcia*, affirmed the Government's obligation to facilitate his release from custody in El Salvador and to ensure that his case received the treatment it would have received had he not been improperly removed.

President Trump also issued Proclamation 10903, invoking the Alien Enemies Act of 1798 to authorize extraordinary immigration enforcement measures. On May 16, 2025, in *A.A.R.P. v. Trump*, the Supreme Court determined that the notice afforded certain detainees, approximately 24 hours without information sufficient to contest removal, was constitutionally inadequate, and required that affected detainees receive meaningful notice and an opportunity to seek judicial review before removal.

Together, these actions demonstrate the exercise of extraordinary

presidential enforcement authority without adequate assurance that the constitutional protections governing deprivation of liberty and removal from the United States would be observed. (Evidentiary Report, § 1.2.)

By authorizing extraordinary enforcement measures, and by failing to act when he knew or had reason to know that agencies under his authority were violating binding judicial orders, Donald J. Trump abused executive authority and impaired the constitutional administration of justice.

Wherefore, Donald J. Trump, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

ARTICLE II: USURPATION OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY

In his conduct while President of the United States, Donald J. Trump has exercised executive authority in disregard of statutory limitations established by Congress and has encroached upon powers expressly vested in the Legislative Branch.

Article I of the Constitution vests legislative authority in Congress, including authority over federal appropriations and powers concerning war and national defense. President Trump has interfered with those constitutional responsibilities through the following acts:

(1) REPEATED UNLAWFUL WITHHOLDING OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—Beginning in January 2025, President Trump issued executive directives requiring federal agencies to terminate or substantially reduce designated programs, grants, personnel, and governmental functions. On February 11, 2025, he issued Executive Order 14210, directing a Government-wide workforce optimization initiative, including reductions in

federal personnel. On March 14, 2025, he issued Executive Order 14238, directing substantial reductions in the operations of specified federal entities, including the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

Thereafter, the Government Accountability Office issued repeated determinations that federal agencies had violated the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 in implementing executive policies. On June 16, 2025, in Decision B-337375, the Government Accountability Office concluded that the Institute of Museum and Library Services unlawfully withheld congressional appropriations following reductions in agency functions directed by Executive Order 14238. On August 5, 2025, in Decision B-337203, it determined that the National Institutes of Health had violated the Act by withholding appropriated funds through grant terminations and disruptions to grantmaking associated with executive directives.

On October 7, 2026, in Decision B-337485, the Government Accountability Office concluded that the Environmental Protection Agency had violated the Act through the withholding of funds associated with its Community Change Grants Program. On that same date, in Decision B-337872, it determined that the Department of Health and Human Services had violated the Act when reductions in the personnel responsible for administering grants at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality contributed to the withholding of more than $78,000,000 in appropriated funds without the required notification to Congress.

These findings establish repeated instances in which federal agencies implementing executive priorities withheld appropriations without complying with the statutory process established by Congress. By directing executive

restructuring and reductions while failing to ensure that the resulting agency actions complied with federal appropriations law, President Trump impaired Congress's constitutional power of the purse and the faithful execution of enacted spending measures. (Evidentiary Report, § 2.1.)

(2) ENCROACHMENT UPON CONGRESSIONAL WAR POWERS.—On February 28, 2026, President Trump announced the commencement of major United States combat operations against Iran without a declaration of war or specific congressional authorization for that campaign. The conflict extended beyond the statutory period established by the War Powers Resolution for the continuation of unauthorized hostilities, raising substantial constitutional and statutory questions concerning the limits of unilateral presidential military action.

On June 3, 2026, the House of Representatives adopted H. Con. Res. 86 by a vote of 215 to 208, directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities with Iran, subject to specified exceptions for defense against imminent attack. On June 23, 2026, the Senate adopted that same resolution by a vote of 50 to 48, thereby establishing an express, bicameral congressional directive opposing the continuation of unauthorized hostilities. Despite this action, United States military operations involving Iran continued, including renewed hostilities following the collapse of diplomatic arrangements during the summer of 2026.

Although the legal enforceability of a concurrent resolution under section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution remains disputed, the action of both Houses demonstrated Congress's expressly stated opposition to continued unauthorized military operations. President Trump's initiation and

continuation of sustained hostilities without specific congressional authorization, notwithstanding congressional action asserting its constitutional war powers, constituted an encroachment upon the responsibilities reserved to Congress concerning war and national defense. (Evidentiary Report, § 2.2.)

By these actions, Donald J. Trump has subordinated congressional enactments and constitutional responsibilities to unilateral executive policy, thereby undermining the separation of powers established by the Constitution.

Wherefore, Donald J. Trump, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

ARTICLE III: RETALIATORY USE OF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

In his conduct while President of the United States, Donald J. Trump has used presidential authority to punish perceived adversaries, interfere with independent professional institutions, and weaken mechanisms of governmental accountability. This course of conduct includes the following acts:

(1) RETALIATORY EXECUTIVE ORDERS AGAINST LEGAL PROFESSIONALS.—On March 6, 2025, President Trump issued Executive Order 14230, targeting the law firm Perkins Coie LLP with restrictions involving security clearances, federal contracts, and access to Government facilities. On March 27, 2025, he issued Executive Order 14250, imposing comparable restrictions against Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP.

On May 2, 2025, in *Perkins Coie LLP v. U.S. Department of Justice* (D.D.C.), United States District Judge Beryl A. Howell found the executive order targeting Perkins Coie unconstitutional. On May 27, 2025, in *Wilmer*

Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP v. Executive Office of the President (D.D.C.), United States District Judge Richard J. Leon likewise declared Executive Order 14250 unconstitutional, finding violations of constitutional protections including the First, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments.

These executive actions employed federal governmental powers against law firms because of their professional activities, representations, and associations, thereby threatening the independence of the legal profession and the constitutional right to seek judicial relief. (Evidentiary Report, § 3.1.)

(2) RETALIATION AGAINST ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATED WITH PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS.—On February 25, 2025, President Trump issued a memorandum directing the suspension or review of security clearances held by attorneys at Covington & Burling LLP who had assisted former Special Counsel Jack Smith, and directing federal agencies to review Government engagements and contracts involving the firm. By expressly singling out attorneys because of their professional assistance to a prosecutor who had investigated him, President Trump used governmental authority in a manner calculated to penalize participation in lawful prosecutorial proceedings. (Evidentiary Report, § 3.2.)

(3) UNLAWFUL REMOVAL OF INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT WATCHDOGS.—On January 24, 2025, President Trump dismissed numerous federal Inspectors General without providing the advance congressional notice and detailed, case-specific explanations required by the Inspector General Act. On September 24, 2025, in *Storch v. Hegseth* (D.D.C.), United States District Judge Ana C. Reyes determined that President Trump had violated the statutory notification requirements governing those removals, and, although

the court declined to order reinstatement, it expressly identified a violation of federal law governing the dismissal of independent oversight officials.

The removal of these officials without compliance with statutory protections impaired safeguards established by Congress to support independent investigation and oversight of executive agencies. (Evidentiary Report, § 3.3.)

Through these acts, Donald J. Trump has employed powers of the Presidency to penalize perceived adversaries and weaken institutions charged with ensuring independence, accountability, and adherence to law. Such conduct constitutes an abuse of presidential authority and a betrayal of the public trust.

Wherefore, Donald J. Trump, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

ARTICLE IV: CORRUPTION, SELF-ENRICHMENT, AND ABUSE OF PUBLIC TRUST

In his conduct while President of the United States, Donald J. Trump has used the prestige and influence of the Presidency in connection with private financial ventures in which he or businesses associated with him have retained substantial economic interests.

The Constitution entrusts presidential authority to the officeholder for the benefit of the Nation. The use of public office to advance personal financial interests, solicit private enrichment, or create improper financial dependence upon parties seeking governmental favor constitutes a breach of the public trust. President Trump has engaged in the following conduct:

(1) COMMERCIALIZATION OF PRESIDENTIAL ACCESS THROUGH CRYPTOCURRENCY.—In January 2025, a cryptocurrency marketed as the Official Trump token, commonly identified as $TRUMP, entered circulation through entities associated with President Trump's business interests. On April 23, 2025, promoters of the token announced that the 220 largest qualifying holders would receive invitations to an exclusive dinner with the President, and on May 22, 2025, President Trump attended the advertised event at Trump National Golf Club in Virginia.

The arrangement conditioned access to the sitting President upon substantial holdings of a privately issued financial asset connected to his business interests. By participating in this arrangement while occupying the Presidency, Donald J. Trump used the prestige and accessibility of public office as an inducement to participate in a commercial enterprise from which associated private entities derived financial benefit. (Evidentiary Report, § 4.1.)

(2) PRIVATE FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENT-CONNECTED INVESTORS.—In January 2025, World Liberty Financial, a cryptocurrency venture associated with Donald J. Trump and members of his family, entered into a $500,000,000 investment agreement with an Abu Dhabi investment vehicle backed by Sheikh Tahnoon bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the national security adviser of the United Arab Emirates. According to transaction documents described in published reporting, the agreement conveyed a 49 percent stake in World Liberty Financial and was signed by Eric Trump four days before President Trump's inauguration.

Of the initial $250,000,000 payment, approximately $187,000,000 was

directed to Trump family-controlled entities, and at least $31,000,000 was directed to entities associated with the family of Steve Witkoff, a co-founder of World Liberty Financial who subsequently served as a United States presidential envoy. Although the agreement was executed before President Trump assumed office, the resulting private financial relationship continued into his Presidency.

On May 1, 2025, representatives of World Liberty Financial announced that its USD1 stablecoin had been selected to facilitate a $2,000,000,000 investment by Abu Dhabi-based MGX in the cryptocurrency exchange Binance. On May 15, 2025, the United States and the United Arab Emirates announced a framework for expanded technological cooperation involving advanced artificial intelligence infrastructure and access to American technology. These developments placed significant private financial interests associated with the President and persons close to his administration in a continuing relationship with investors connected to a foreign government seeking consequential official decisions from the United States.

The transactions and subsequent governmental actions do not, standing alone, establish an unlawful exchange of official favors or a constitutionally prohibited emolument received personally by the President. They nevertheless establish substantial financial relationships and circumstances warranting examination of whether private economic interests improperly influenced, or created material conflicts with, the independent exercise of presidential authority. By maintaining these relationships while exercising official responsibilities affecting the interests of the foreign government and its associated investors, President Trump exposed the Presidency to material

conflicts between public duties and private financial advantage. (Evidentiary Report, § 4.2.)

By using the status and influence of the Presidency in connection with private financial enterprises, and by maintaining material conflicts between his public responsibilities and private economic interests, Donald J. Trump has abused the public trust and compromised the independence expected of the Presidency.

Wherefore, Donald J. Trump, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

Independent draft prepared for public and congressional consideration; not introduced in or adopted by the United States House of Representatives. Evidentiary cutoff: November 4, 2026. References to the Evidentiary Report identify sections of a separate companion document.