

118th CONGRESS 2d Session

H. B. PROHIBITION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT VOTING BILL(# unknown until submitted)

A law to remove from USC Title 18. 611 c(3) from Title 18 611, which reads; “An alien, either legal or illegal can vote in US elections if;

c(3) the alien reasonably believed at the time of voting in violation of such subsection that he or she was a citizen of the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May10, 2024

Mrs. Holaday of WA introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Rules for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

A BILL

To counter the illegal invasion of our nation, as well as the ability for illegal aliens to vote in our 2024 Presidential election, AND in order to remain within the Oaths of our Offices to uphold and defend the US Constitution, we must remove the subsection of USC Title 18. 611 c(3) which allows aliens to vote in elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Short title; table of contents.

(a) Short title.—This Act may be cited as the “Preventing illegal voting by aliens Bill”.

(b) Table of contents.—The table of contents of this Bill is as follows:

[TITLE I](#)- United States Code cannot violate Constitution Law of the 14th Amendment.

[TITLE II](#)- United States Code cannot violate Constitution Law of the 15th Amendment, Sect. 1
and Sect. 2

[TITLE III](#)- The United States Code cannot violate Constitutional Law Article VI Clause 2

Congress finds the following:

(1) United States Code Title 18 611 c(3) to be in direct opposition of the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution, and is therefore illegal and void.

(2) United States Code Title 18 611 c(3) to be in direct opposition to the 15th Amendment of the US Constitution, and is therefore illegal and void.

(3) United States Code Title 18 611 c(3) to be in direct opposition to Article VI Clause 2, and is therefore illegal and void.

TITLE I—Matters related to Constitution Law of the 14th Amendment.

SEC. 101.

(a) Short title.—This section may be cited as the “Fourteenth amendment of the US Constitution” that is being violated under USC Title 18 611c(3).

(b) Exercise of authorities under the Constitution, Amendment 14 Sect.(s) 1-5.

(1) IN REFERENCE TO THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Fourteenth Amendment

Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort

to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

(2) DELEGATION.—The President may delegate the authorities described in Sect. 5 to the head of any Federal agency the President determines appropriate in order to carry out the provisions of this section.

(c) Prohibition on covered activities in covered sectors that pose particularly acute threats to united states national security.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF CATEGORIES OF ILLEGAL ALIENS, INVADERS, AND IMMIGRANTS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one month after the date of the enactment of this Bill, and annually thereafter as described in subparagraph (B), the President—

(i) shall identify categories of illegal aliens, invaders, and immigrants that may pose a particularly acute threat to the national security of the United States through unconstitutional voting by said illegal alien immigrants and/or invaders commissioned by the United Nations or NGOs; and

(ii) publish a list of the categories and nationalities of identified illegal aliens under subparagraph (A) in the Federal Register.

(B) UPDATES.—The President shall annually review and update the list of the categories of illegal alien immigrants and/or invaders commissioned by the United Nations or NGOs and update the Federal Register under subparagraph (A)(ii) as appropriate.

(3) Because the 14th Amendment Sect.1 CLEARLY states:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

(A) PRIMARY DEFINITION .-- The 14th Amendment Sect.1 CLEARLY states the criteria by law for any alien to be defined as a “CITIZEN” of the United States.

(B) FUNDAMENTAL OPPOSITES.- The 14th Amendment CLEARLY opposes calling any person a **citizen** that does not meet that criteria in Sect. 1.

(1) THEREFORE.- Therefore, the Fourteenth Amendment Sect.1 in its first sentence clearly defines who is considered to be a citizen of the United States, and MASS INVASION from 172 countries of millions of unvetted and non-processed or documented people invading our border DO NOT constitute any such persons to be eligible to vote in US Elections.

(4) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the covered sectors include certain categories of illegal alien immigrants and/or invaders commissioned by the United Nations or NGOs that would pose a particularly acute threat to the national security of the United States if they were allowed to vote in any of our US elections without having completed standard legal immigration procedures.

TITLE II—Matters related to Constitution Law of the 15th Amendment.

SEC. 201.

(a) Short title.—This section may be cited as the “Fifteenth Amendment of the US Constitution” that is being violated under USC Title 18 611c(3).

(b) Exercise of authorities under the Constitution, Amendment 15 Sect.(s) 1-2.

(1) IN REFERENCE TO THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Fifteenth Amendment

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(2) CONTINUED REFERENCE.- The 15th Amendment adds a continued theme of voting rights associated ONLY WITH **CURRENT CITIZENS** OF THE UNITED STATES, not to people who have entered our nation illegally my mass invasion and with complete disregard of our Constitutional limitations, and whom are awaiting a simple hearing only in as long as 5-7 years from now.

(1) This Constitutional definition refers to the clear word of “CITIZEN” referencing a current legal CITIZEN that has already had all their documentation finalized and completed. Again, the current

immigration status of the mass invasion aliens is in direct opposition to the requirement of the 15th Amendment definitions of people who are LEGALLY QUALIFIED to vote in any of the US Elections.

(1) THEREFORE.- Therefore, the Fifteenth Amendment Sect.1 in its first sentence clearly defines who is considered to be a citizen of the United States, and MASS INVASION from 172 countries of millions of unvetted and non-processed and non-documented people invading our border DO NOT constitute any such persons to be eligible to vote in current US Elections.

(4) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the covered sectors include certain categories of illegal alien immigrants and/or invaders commissioned by the United Nations or NGOs that would pose a particularly acute threat to the national security of the United States if they were allowed to vote in any of our US elections without having completed standard legal immigration procedures.

TITLE III- The United States Code cannot violate Constitutional Law Article VI
Clause 2

SEC. 301.

(a) Short title.—This section may be cited as the “Constitutional Law Article VI Clause 2 of the US Constitution” that is being violated under USC Title 18 611c(3).

(b) Exercise of authorities under the Constitution Law Article VI Clause 2 .

(1) IN REFERENCE TO THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.- Art. VI:

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

(2) IN REFERENCE TO THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND “Supremacy Clause” ART. VI

Sect. 2:

Article VI, Clause 2:

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Despite the Constitutional Convention's limited mandate, its delegates began drafting an entirely new constitution shortly after convening. During the drafting process, the delegates considered several options for resolving conflicts between federal and state law. One proposal—the Virginia Plan—would have granted Congress the power to veto state laws and employ military force against states that disobeyed federal law.¹ Another option—the New Jersey Plan—also proposed giving Congress the power to use military force against recalcitrant states, and included a provision that one scholar has described as the incubus of what became the Supremacy Clause.² This provision read:

Resd. that all Acts of the U. States in Congs. made by virtue & in pursuance of the powers hereby & by the articles of confederation vested in them, and all Treaties made & ratified under the authority of the U. States shall be the supreme law of the respective States so far forth as those Acts or Treaties shall relate to the said States or their Citizens, and that the Judiciary of the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions, any thing in the respective laws of the Individual States to the contrary notwithstanding. . . .³

While the Convention ultimately rejected the New Jersey Plan and proceeded with consideration of the Virginia Plan, it dispensed with the latter's proposals for a congressional veto and the use of military force. Instead, the Convention unanimously approved a provision that closely tracked the New Jersey Plan's supremacy clause.⁴

In July 1787, the Convention adjourned to allow the Committee of Detail to draw up a draft constitution.⁵ The Committee of Detail's final report contained a supremacy clause that read:

The Acts of the Legislature of the United States made in pursuance of this Constitution, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the several States, and of their citizens and inhabitants; and the judges in the several States shall be bound thereby in their decisions; anything in the Constitutions or laws of the several States to the contrary notwithstanding.⁶

This provision departed from the clause approved by the Convention as a whole by explicitly providing that federal law was supreme over state Constitutions, in addition to state laws.

When the Convention considered the Committee of Detail's report, it unanimously approved an amendment clarifying that the federal Constitution itself—in addition to federal statutes and treaties—was supreme over state law.⁷ The Convention's Committee of Style ultimately placed the Supremacy Clause in Article VI, immediately before a provision requiring all judges to take an oath supporting the Constitution.⁸ The final Supremacy Clause read:

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound

Again, the current immigration status of the mass invasion aliens is in direct opposition to the requirement of the 15th Amendment definitions of people who are LEGALLY QUALIFIED to vote in any of the US Elections.

(1) THEREFORE.- Therefore,all of Art.VI clearly defines that the US Constitutiona is the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND AND MUST BE UPHELD BY LEGAL MANDATE OF ALL ALECTED OFFICIALS OF THE USA, and MASS INVASION from 172 countries by millions of unvetted, non-processed, and non-documented people invading our border DO NOT constitute any such persons to be eligible to vote in current US Elections.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the covered sectors include certain categories of illegal alien immigrants and/or invaders commissioned by the United Nations or NGOs that would pose a particularly acute threat to the national security of the United States if they were allowed to vote in any of our US elections without having completed standard legal immigration requirements and procedures, thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. All laws contrary to Article VI are illegal and considered null and void, and

THEREFORE, it is the sense of Congress that we must immediately remove United States Code Title 18 611c(3) from our United States Code altogether.

IN CONCLUSION.- Therefore be it resolved that marked 30 days after the first passage of this Bill, United States Code Title 18 611 c(3) will thereby be permanently removed from United States Code.