

Illegal Aliens Voting in National Elections

Despite the fact that it is a crime for aliens to vote in federal elections, illegal aliens are counted when apportioning congressional districts. This means that States with large numbers of illegal aliens gain additional representatives in Congress. This also translates into more electors under the Electoral College for such states, which means that illegal aliens also exert an indirect influence on presidential elections.

California

o Illegal voting: scientific surveys of non-citizens in California have found that 15% admitted they were registered to vote in 2008, and **8% stated “I definitely voted” in the 2008 U.S. presidential election.** 14% admitted they were registered to vote in 2012, and **9% stated “I definitely voted” in the 2012 U.S. presidential election.** “A wealth of facts show that there are ample openings for non-citizens to illegally vote and that roughly **16% of them nation-wide voted in the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections.**” (Source: Just Facts Daily)

o California has the most illegal aliens in the United States according to Pew Research, “about 2.3 million in 2014.” (estimated at 3.8 million illegal aliens in 2022) California permits all illegal aliens in the state to apply for a driver’s license. And under a 2016 law, **those who apply for a driver’s license are automatically added to voter registration** lists unless they specifically “opt out.” (Source: Pew Research Center Washington, D.C. (2016))

o According to a 2018 survey, taken shortly after San Francisco allowed illegal aliens to vote in municipal school board elections, 71 percent of respondents were opposed. This included 91 percent of Republicans, 70 percent of independents, and 54 percent of Democrats. (Source: The Hill, “Poll: Americans overwhelmingly reject voting rights for undocumented immigrants” (July 26, 2018))

o On July 29, 2022, ordinance 206-21, which allowed noncitizens to vote in San Francisco school board elections, was **struck down** based on a judge's interpretation of California's Constitution.

o Eight of 58 California counties now have **higher voter-registration numbers than the number of residents actually living in those counties** based on figures posted on February 20, 2023 by Secretary of State Alex Padilla! (Source: Election Integrity Project, Washington, D.C., (February 2023))

Nation Wide Voter Fraud

As of 2023, 15 states, including California and the District of Columbia allow illegal aliens to obtain a driver’s license!

In East Chicago, Indiana, a city with 30,000 residents, voting fraud was so systemic in 2003 that the State Supreme Court ordered a new election with heightened verification. When unlawful voters were prohibited from casting a ballot the outcome of the election changed.

In 2007 election officials in the south central Texas county of Bexar admitted that hundreds of illegal aliens registered to vote and subsequently cast ballots, canceling out the votes of United States citizens. Many of the **illegal aliens voted in more than a dozen local, state and federal elections since 2001.** (Source: Judicial Watch, Washington, D.C. (June 12, 2007))

In 2014, a peer-reviewed study released by a team of professors from Old Dominion University and George Mason University concluded that approximately **6.4 percent of noncitizens in the United States**

voted in the 2008 presidential election. They also concluded that **2.2 percent voted in the 2010 midterm elections.** (Source: *Daily Signal*, “There Are Nearly 300 Cases of Massive Voter Fraud in America,” (August, 2015))

In 2016 Richman and Gushan A. Chattha of Old Dominion, and David C. Earnest of George Mason University estimated **as many as 2.8 million illegal votes were cast in the 2008 and 2010 federal elections.** Non-citizen participation in U.S. elections, wrote the authors, “has been large enough to change meaningful election outcomes including Electoral Colleges votes, and Congressional elections.” (Source: *Electoral Studies Journal*. (2016))

During the 2016 federal election cycle, noncitizens were discovered on voter registration rolls in both Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Office of the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of New York charged a Canadian woman with making a false claim to citizenship after **she registered and voted in more than 20 elections!** (Source: Public Interest Legal Foundation/Virginia Voters Alliance, “Alien Invasion in Virginia: The Discovery and Cover-up of Noncitizen Registration and Voting” (September 2016))

Using extensive data from a Harvard/You Gov study of tens of thousands of voters, Just Facts “estimated that as many as **7.9 million noncitizens were illegally registered to vote in 2008, and 594,000 to 5.7 million voted in the 2008 U.S. presidential election.**” (Source: Just Facts (June 2017))

A 2017 North Carolina State Board of Elections audit discovered **508 ineligible voters cast ballots in the 2016 presidential election.** (Source: Public Interest Legal Foundation (May 2017))

A 2017 State of Virginia voting records audit identified 5,500 non-citizens who were registered to vote during this decade, with **1,852 of them casting ballots in federal elections.** (Source: Public Interest Legal Foundation (May 2017))

A 2017 audit of a sample of Philadelphia voting records identified **86 non-citizens registered, with 40 of them casting votes in at least one recent federal election.** (Source: Public Interest Legal Foundation (May 2017))

Several municipalities in Maryland have begun allowing non-citizens to vote in town elections; and the City of Chicago now allows non-citizen voting in school advisory council elections. **San Francisco allows illegal aliens to vote in school board elections.** In total, as of June 2018, three states allow non-citizens to vote in municipal or town elections, and seven more allow non-citizens to cast ballots in certain special district elections. (Source: National Conference of State Legislators, “Voting by Nonresidents and Noncitizens” (June 20, 2018))

The Heritage Foundation maintains a database of **1,200 successfully prosecuted instances of voter fraud** going back to the 2000s. (Source: The Heritage Foundation, “Election Fraud Cases from Across the United States” (2018))

In August 2018, the Justice Department charged nineteen non-citizens for **unlawfully voting in federal elections in 2016.** In April 2019, a permanent resident from Mexico was sentenced to one month in federal prison for **illegally voting in the November 2016 federal election.** (Source: *The Washington Times*, “Feds charge 19 noncitizens with illegally voting in 2016” (August 24, 2018))

In January 2019, a top Pennsylvania state legislator called upon Harrisburg to immediately remove from the voting rolls the names of **11,198 non-citizens whom the state confirmed are registered to vote**, in spite of their ineligibility. (Source: *The Washington Times*, “Pennsylvania admits to 11,000 noncitizens registered to vote” (January 30, 2019))

In January 2019, the Texas Secretary of State, David Whitley, informed voter registrars that the Texas Department of Public Safety has identified some **95,000 non-citizens who have registered to vote.** The agency estimated as many as **58,000 of those people voted “in one or more Texas elections”.** These

numbers show that non-citizen voting is far from a myth. (Source: Andrew Weber, KUT, “Texas’ Top Election Official Says Nearly 100,000 Voters Aren’t U.S. Citizens” (January 25, 2019))

In 2020 nineteen foreign nationals faced federal charges in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina for **illegally voting in the 2016 federal elections**, according to federal charges publicly announced on Wednesday. A federal grand jury in Wilmington charged **seven foreign nationals on August 31 on federal felony charges including falsely claiming U.S. citizenship or making false statements on voter registration applications, and with charges of unlawfully casting ballots in the 2016 presidential election**. An additional 12 foreign nationals were charged in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina on August 13 with charges for **unlawfully casting ballots in the 2016 presidential election**. (Source: U.S. Immigration and Customs (September 3, 2020))

In 2021 Just Facts Daily conducted a study to quantify the number of votes illegally cast by illegal aliens in the six battleground states during the 2020 federal presidential election. The study published the lowest number of illegal votes cast, however the study also showed that the numbers in each state were likely much greater than those proven to have been cast; Arizona: 33,392, Georgia: 35,925, Michigan: 14,743, Nevada: 14,308, North Carolina: 30,217, Pennsylvania: 21,374, Wisconsin: 3236. **The total illegal votes in just those seven states was at least 153,189 votes!** (Source: Just Facts Daily (2021))

As of December 2022, at least thirteen local jurisdictions **allow non-citizen voting**, namely Winooski and Montpelier in Vermont, and eleven in Maryland near Washington, D.C. Additionally, the U.S. territories of American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands **allow non-citizen nationals to vote**.

8 USC § 1227 provides, “Any alien who has voted in violation of any federal, state, or local constitutional provision, statute, ordinance, or regulation is deportable.”

8 USC § 1182 provides, “Any alien who has voted in violation of any federal, state, or local constitutional provision, statute, ordinance, or regulation is inadmissible,” meaning ineligible to receive visas and be admitted to the United States.

Costs

In 2013, FAIR estimated the total cost of illegal aliens to be approximately \$113 billion. At the federal, state, and local levels, taxpayers shell out approximately \$134.9 billion to cover the costs incurred by the presence of more than 20 million illegal aliens.

A General Accounting Office study of 55,322 incarcerated illegal aliens found that they were arrested at least a total of 459,614 times, averaging about 8 arrests per illegal alien. Nearly all had more than 1 arrest. **Crimes included murder, assault, rape, fraud, burglary, counterfeiting, and drug offenses.** (Source: United States Accounting Office, Washington D.C.)