

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1319

Impeaching Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr., President of the United States,
for high crimes and misdemeanors.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 2024

Mr. MILLS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Impeaching Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr., President of the
United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

1 *Resolved*, That Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr., Presi-
2 dent of the United States, is impeached for high crimes
3 and misdemeanors and that the following articles of im-
4 peachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:

5 Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of
6 Representatives of the United States of America in the
7 name of itself and of the people of the United States of
8 America, against Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr., President
9 of the United States of America, in maintenance and sup-

1 port of its impeachment against him for high crimes and
2 misdemeanors.

3 ARTICLE I: ABUSE OF POWER

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5 The Constitution provides that the House of Rep-
6 resentatives “shall have the sole Power of Impeachment”
7 and that the President “shall be removed from Office on
8 Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or
9 other high Crimes and Misdemeanors”. In his conduct of
10 the office of President of the United States, and in viola-
11 tion of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the of-
12 fice of President of the United States and, to the best of
13 his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution
14 of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional
15 duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, Jo-
16 seph Robinette Biden, Jr., has abused the powers of the
17 Presidency, in that:

18 Using the powers of his high office, President Biden
19 solicited a “quid pro quo” with the foreign Government
20 of Israel by withholding precision guided weapons ship-
21 ments in order to try and extract military policy changes.
22 President Biden sought to pressure the Government of
23 Israel to take steps by conditioning official United States
24 Government acts of significant value to Israel. After initial
25 reports surfaced, President Biden confirmed them and
26 openly stated “I made it clear that if they go into Rafah—

1 they haven't gone in Rafah yet—if they go into Rafah,
2 I'm not supplying the weapons that have been used his-
3 torically to deal with Rafah, to deal with the cities – that
4 deal with that problem.”.

5 President Biden engaged in this scheme or course of
6 conduct for corrupt purposes in pursuit of personal polit-
7 ical benefit. In so doing, President Biden used the powers
8 of the Presidency in a manner that compromised the na-
9 tional security of the United States and undermined the
10 integrity of the United States democratic process. He thus
11 ignored and injured the interests of the Nation.

12 Wherefore President Biden, by such conduct, thus
13 warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and
14 disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor,
15 trust, or profit under the United States.

16 ARTICLE II: FAILURE TO FAITHFULLY EXECUTE LAWS
17

18 The Constitution provides that the House of Rep-
19 resentatives “shall have the sole Power of Impeachment”
20 and that the President “shall be removed from Office on
21 Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or
22 other high Crimes and Misdemeanors”. In his conduct of
23 the office of President of the United States, and in viola-
24 tion of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the of-
25 fice of President of the United States and, to the best of
26 his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution

1 of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional
2 duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, Jo-
3 seph Robinette Biden, Jr., has abused the powers of the
4 Presidency, in that:

5 President Biden has allowed aliens to enter the
6 United States in violation of the immigration laws, thwart-
7 ed the will of Congress as set forth in duly enacted law
8 by not completing the southern border wall, and deprived
9 border agents of the sufficient manpower and resources
10 needed to secure the border and its physical infrastruc-
11 ture.

12 His conduct has included the following:

13 (1) President Biden's Department of Homeland
14 Security (hereinafter referred to as "DHS") has
15 willfully refused to maintain operational control of
16 the border as required by the Secure Fence Act of
17 2006. His actions have directly led to an increase in
18 illegal aliens and illegal narcotics, including deadly
19 fentanyl, entering the United States.

20 (2) President Biden's administration has will-
21 fully violated the Immigration and Nationality Act
22 by releasing illegal aliens into the interior of the
23 United States. The Act clearly requires DHS to de-
24 tain aliens seeking admission to the United States
25 while they are processed. By law, DHS does not

1 have the option to simply release aliens into the inte-
2 rior of the United States.

3 (3) President Biden has reinstituted the catch
4 and release policies of the Obama administration
5 and has released aliens into the interior of the
6 United States without issuing the aliens notices to
7 appear.

8 (4) Under President Biden's administration,
9 the Department of Homeland Security terminated
10 the Migrant Protection Protocols, which provided a
11 pathway to process claims in compliance with the
12 law, and served as a deterrent to illegal immigration
13 and aliens making fraudulent asylum claims.

14 (5) As a result of President Biden's policies,
15 Customs and Border Patrol (hereinafter referred to
16 as "CBP") encounters, and those evading capture,
17 have increased by millions since he became Presi-
18 dent.

19 (6) In addition to illegal aliens, President
20 Biden's policies have led to a significant increase in
21 illegal drug smuggling across the southern border.
22 Fentanyl now kills hundreds of Americans every day.
23 President Biden, by these actions, has made the bor-
24 der less secure and encouraged aliens to enter the United
25 States illegally instead of taking actions to maintain oper-

1 ational control of the border. His actions have thwarted
2 the will of Congress as set forth in duly enacted law and
3 the core tenets of the Constitution.

4 President Biden engaged in this scheme or course of
5 conduct for corrupt purposes in pursuit of personal polit-
6 ical benefit. In so doing, President Biden used the powers
7 of the Presidency in a manner that compromised the na-
8 tional security of the United States and undermined the
9 integrity of the United States democratic process. He thus
10 ignored and injured the interests of the Nation.

11 Wherefore President Biden, by such conduct, thus
12 warrants impeachment and trial, removal from office, and
13 disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor,
14 trust, or profit under the United States.

15 ARTICLE III: SEPARATION OF POWERS
16

17 The Constitution provides that the House of Rep-
18 resentatives “shall have the sole Power of Impeachment”
19 and that the President “shall be removed from Office on
20 Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or
21 other high Crimes and Misdemeanors”. In his conduct of
22 the office of President of the United States, and in viola-
23 tion of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the of-
24 fice of President of the United States and, to the best of
25 his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution
26 of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional

1 duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, Jo-
2 seph Robinette Biden, Jr., has abused the powers of the
3 Presidency, in that:

4 The Constitution establishes three separate but equal
5 branches of government: the legislative branch to make
6 law, the executive branch to enforce these laws, and the
7 judicial branch for judicial review of these laws and their
8 enforcement. President Biden attempted to unilaterally re-
9 write Federal statute and cancel hundreds of billions of
10 dollars of student loans for tens of millions of borrowers
11 without congressional approval. President Biden himself
12 had previously admitted it was Congress that would need
13 to act, stating “I don’t think I have the authority” in re-
14 sponse to questioning over student loan forgiveness. Presi-
15 dent Biden later contradicted himself by directing his Sec-
16 retary of Education to deceptively reinterpret congres-
17 sional statute. These actions were unsupported in Con-
18 gress and ultimately overturned by the Supreme Court,
19 as they explained in *Biden v. Nebraska*:

20 Shortly after the September 11 terrorist attacks,
21 Congress became concerned that borrowers affected by the
22 crisis, particularly those who served in the military, would
23 need additional assistance. As a result, it enacted the
24 Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act
25 of 2001. That law provided the Secretary of Education,

1 for a limited period of time, with “specific waiver authority
2 to respond to conditions in the national emergency”
3 caused by the September 11 attacks (115 Stat. 2386).
4 Rather than allow this grant of authority to expire by its
5 terms at the end of September 2003, Congress passed the
6 Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act
7 of 2003 (HEROES Act) (117 Stat. 904). That Act ex-
8 tended the coverage of the 2001 statute to include any
9 war or national emergency, not just the September 11 at-
10 tacks. By its terms, the Secretary “may waive or modify
11 any statutory or regulatory provision applicable to the stu-
12 dent financial assistance programs under title IV of the
13 [Education Act] as the Secretary deems necessary in con-
14 nection with a war or other military operation or national
15 emergency”.

16 Under the Government’s reading of the HEROES
17 Act, the Secretary would enjoy virtually unlimited power
18 to rewrite the Education Act. The economic and political
19 significance of the Secretary’s action is staggering by any
20 measure. A budget model issued by the Wharton School
21 of the University of Pennsylvania estimates that the pro-
22 gram will cost taxpayers “between \$469 billion and \$519
23 billion”, depending on the total number of borrowers ulti-
24 mately covered. It amounts to nearly one-third of the Gov-
25 ernment’s \$1.7 trillion in annual discretionary spending.

1 The sharp debates generated by the Secretary's extraor-
2 dinary program stand in stark contrast to the unanimity
3 with which Congress passed the HEROES Act. A decision
4 of such magnitude and consequence on a matter of earnest
5 and profound debate across the country must rest with
6 Congress itself, or an agency acting pursuant to a clear
7 delegation from that representative body.

8 As then-Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi ex-
9 plained: "People think that the President of the United
10 States has the power for debt forgiveness. He does not.
11 He can postpone. He can delay. But he does not have that
12 power. That has to be an act of Congress.". Press Con-
13 ference, Office of the Speaker of the House (July 28,
14 2021).

15 The Supreme Court has made it clear that unilateral
16 debt cancellation must have congressional input. President
17 Biden, once again, has ignored the Supreme Court. The
18 new plan that was rolled out in a statement by the White
19 House on April 8, 2024, would forgive over 30 million stu-
20 dents and would cost tens of billions of dollars, which will
21 lead to higher inflation and less money in Americans'
22 pocketbooks. Additionally, it violates the Fiscal Responsi-
23 bility Act pay as you go requirement.

24 President Biden engaged in this scheme or course of
25 conduct for corrupt purposes in pursuit of personal polit-

1 ical benefit. In so doing, President Biden used the powers
2 of the Presidency in a manner that undermined the integ-
3 rity of the United States democratic process. He thus ig-
4 nored and injured the interests of the Nation.

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