

OFFICE OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS STATE OF GEORGIA

DAVID ROWAN, DONALD GUYATT,

ROBERT RASBURY, RUTH DEMETER,)

DANIEL COOPER,

Petitioners,

) Docket No.: 2222582

V.) 2222582-OSAH-SECSTATE) CE-57-Beaudrot

MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE,
Respondent.

) Agency Reference No.:
) 2222582

The transcript of the proceedings before
Administrative Law Judge Charles Beaudrot, reported by
Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter, on the 22nd
day of April, 2022, commencing at approximately
9:30 a.m., at 225 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 400,
South Tower, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

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Transcript Legend

(sic) - Exactly as said.

- -- Break in speech continuity.
- ... Indicates halting speech, unfinished sentence or omission of word(s) when reading.

 Quoted material is typed as spoken.

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PROCEEDINGS

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Please be seated. Good morning, everybody. I'm Judge Beaudrot with the Office of State Administrative Hearings. I have -- let me go over just a couple things.

I'm sorry? They can't hear me?
Okay. Is this the mic? So I need to talk
into this mic? Mic 7? Can everybody hear me?
Raise --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: No.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No? Okay.

(Technical issue addressed.)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: No.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Gosh. Still not? I don't know. Do I have to use my loud voice?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There you go.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Michael, can you hear me back there?

(Technical issue addressed.)

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Testing, one, two, three. That sounds a lot louder.

Everybody's good. Okay, thanks. Thank you. Again, I don't want to overdo it. Can you

hear me okay? Good. Thank you. All right. We don't normally have this many people in this courtroom.

Okay, let's see here. Some obvious things that bear repeating: That this is an important hearing, these are important things. We need to ask everybody to respect the proceeding. This is our big courtroom but it's quite full, so please be quiet and -- again, you have phones and computers and the like, just be very careful with them. Please turn off your -- any alarms or anything like that, you know. This is not federal court where I would -- well, first, you wouldn't have them in federal court. I would lock you up if you do.

Computers and phones, noise to a minimum, moving around to a minimum, just don't be disruptive. No comments. This is not -- this is not a public forum. No comments.

Let's talk about the schedule for the day so everybody will be sort of prepared. I plan to go till 10:45 for the first break. We'll take fifteen minutes. Then we plan to go until -- from eleven till 12:30 with a thirty-minute lunch break. Again we'll resume at 1:00, structured

break at 2:30, and then break again at 2:45.

Obviously if something needs to be done, counsel needs the opportunity for whatever reason, just let me know. We will consider that.

Yesterday we had in this case -- this case has been proceeding at a very rapid rate. It has to because it's an -- it's an election case. And we had a conference on evidentiary matters. And we -- I have reached a number of preliminary conclusions about documents that have been proffered. And I'm going to -- this is going to be rather tedious but I'm going to read these into the record and then I'll hear from counsel if you want to discuss anything in particular.

And I'm going to read the documents which I have -- I'm admitting at this point --

MR. BOPP: Your Honor?

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, sir.

MR. BOPP: Sorry. I have a preliminary matter. I'd like to invoke the separation of the witnesses, please.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, do we -we only have -- who do we have here? There's -there's Representative Greene and the professor?

MR. CELLI: Mr. Maglio -- Dr. Magliocca --

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 1 2 professor. MR. CELLI: -- is here. Right. 3 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can step 4 5 out. Step out. That'll be fine. Thank you. MR. BOPP: Thank you. 6 7 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Certainly, 8 Mr. Bopp. 9 Okay. All right, here's what's in at this 10 point: Exhibit P-2(g), as in George, the video; 11 P-21, the video only; P-2(n), as in Nancy, the 12 video; P-6, the video; P-10 from the 13 Congressional Record is in; P-11 is in; P-12, 14 which is a video; P-13(a) is in; P-14, the video only; P-16; P-17; P-18; P-19; P-21; P-22; P-24; 15 P-27; P-29; P-36; P -- P-41; P-44; P-45; P-48; 16 P-49; P-51; P-52; P-53; P-54; P-55; P-57; P-59; 17 18 P-61. On -- on P-62 -- we had a discussion about 19 20 this yesterday -- there's a reference to a Senate 21 The Senate report was not ten --22 tendered. If -- if somebody wants to tender it, 23 I will -- I will admit it. But I'm not -- not 24 P -- P-62 itself is not coming in.

P-63; P-64; P-65; P-66; P-68; 69; P-72;

25

P-73; P-74; and P-75; P-76; P-80; and P-81. 1 2 Now, let me -- and then on Respondent's list -- on Respondent's list the following are 3 admitted: R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, and 4 5 R-14.Those are all in. I will -- if Counsel want to perfect 6 7 objections at this point or raise them for the record, I'll start with Mr. Celli. 8 Do y'all have any objections that you want 9 10 to raise at this time? 11 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I don't have my list handy, but are these the prelim -- preliminary 12 13 rulings that you gave yesterday? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. 14 Ι mean, I -- I believe. I mean, I believe this is 15 16 what I went through yesterday. There were a couple of items that I did not have a chance to 17 review until today. 18 19 MR. CELLI: One second, Your Honor. 20 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sure. Take a 21 second. 22 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, if I --23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They're actually 24 still having a hard time hearing you in the back. 25 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Y'all

1	are still having a hard time
2	Judge Malihi, can y'all hear me?
3	JUDGE MALIHI: Not well. Not well.
4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Okay.
5	I'll try to speak to it more directly.
6	Thank you. Thank you, officer.
7	Go ahead.
8	MR. SHAPIRO: Sorry, Your Honor. I thought
9	yesterday you admitted P-15 as well. I didn't
10	hear that on the list
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let me look.
12	MR. SHAPIRO: a video.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let me see.
14	Hold on. Oh, I couldn't find it. I couldn't
15	find it. I mean, I the link wouldn't work for
16	me. That was my problem.
17	MR. SHAPIRO: Okay.
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: If you want
19	to submit it I mean, if I could review it,
20	I'll be happy to look at it.
21	MR. SHAPIRO: Okay.
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That that
23	was the only I went looking for it today and I
24	couldn't find it.
25	MR. SHAPIRO: And then P-50, five zero, I

1	thought Your Honor admitted as well.
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's see.
3	P-55.
4	MR. SHAPIRO: Five zero. Sorry. Fifty.
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Five zero.
6	Well, I thought so too. I'm sorry, yes. That
7	was my oversight. Yes.
8	MR. SHAPIRO: And then we had submitted to
9	Your Honor three additional exhibits P-82, 83,
10	and 84 yesterday afternoon.
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, I'm
12	sorry. Yes. Wait a minute. Let me see. Hold
13	on. Oh, yes. Let me look at these. Yes. I'm
14	sorry, yes. Those are those are what
15	it's 80, 81, and eighty 80, 81, and 83?
16	MR. SHAPIRO: 82, 83, and 84.
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What was 82?
18	MR. SHAPIRO: 82 was a a video, the House
19	impeachment video.
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes. Yes.
21	Yes.
22	MR. SHAPIRO: And
23	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. The
24	House impeachment video is admissible. Yes.
25	MR. SHAPIRO: 83 was a the January 6th

1	letter from Vice President Pence.
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes. Yes,
3	that's admissible. Yes.
4	MR. SHAPIRO: And then 84 was a video of the
5	congresswoman.
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: These are
7	videos oh, of Representative Greene, yes.
8	Yes. Yes, that one is admissible.
9	MR. SHAPIRO: And then just one more, Your
10	Honor. I think on the respondent's exhibits, I
11	thought you had admitted R-7 which was a
12	statute
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I did.
14	That's right.
15	MR. SHAPIRO: And then R I believe you
16	had said you admitted R-6, but that was a an
17	article, and I thought
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You are
19	correct. Thank you for the correction. You're
20	absolutely correct.
21	MR. SHAPIRO: Thank you.
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's the
23	wrong item. Yep.
24	Mr. Bopp?
25	MR. BOPP: Nothing, Your Honor.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You're good? 1 2 Thank you so much. Okay. Appreciate everybody's indulgence on 3 that. I -- the lawyers in this -- this case have 4 been doing an excellent job and they are under 5 6 great pressure. So I appreciate everybody 7 staying on task. 8 So with that said -- what did I do with my 9 pad? I just had it. You know, there's a black 10 hole sometimes that -- there it is. 11 Okay. We're ready to begin then. So as we 12 discussed -- as we discussed, we're going to 13 proceed. I'm going to -- I'd like to begin with 14 opening statements. Well, we -- before we begin, anything --15 16 Mr. Bopp, anything that you want to discuss 17 before we start with opening statements? 18 MR. BOPP: No, Your Honor. I'm prepared for 19 argument. 20 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Great. 21 Mr. Celli? MR. CELLI: We're ready, Your Honor. 22 23 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right, 24 good.

So what we're going to do is we'll start

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with opening statements. I like to have both of them at the same time. The burden in this case is on the petitioners by preponderance of the evidence, so they will get to go first. We will pro -- and then we'll proceed with their case in chief.

Mr. -- who's going to present? Mr. Fein? Okay.

MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please the Court?

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, sir.

MR. FEIN: Ron Fein on behalf of the voters in Georgia's 14th congressional district who filed this challenge. With me, of course, are Andrew Celli, Sam Shapiro, Dymond Wells, Bryan Sells, and, of course, our co-counsel watching remotely.

Your Honor, this is a solemn occasion. This is not politics. This is not theater. This is a serious case that the voters who we represent have brought in order to offer proof that their United States representative, seeking reelection, Marjorie Taylor Greene, having taken the oath to support the Constitution, then broke that oath and engaged in insurrection. And in order to

understand that case, it's important to set the stage with some history.

There have been past insurrections in this country. We're going to hear about some of them. The most important of which was the Civil War, or as it was called at the time: the insurrection. And Professor Gerard Magliocca, who is one of the nation's foremost constitutional historians of that era, specializing in Reconstruction and the Fourteenth Amendment, will talk about some of that history.

What was interesting about some of the differences between these past insurrections is that the Civil War involved states raising armies. They equipped them with uniforms, insignia, state-of-the-art military equipment. They marched in columns. They occupied huge tracts of land. That is not the only type of insurrection that this country's seen.

Professor Magliocca will also talk about some of the previous insurrections that were on the minds of nineteenth-century Americans. Those include Shay's Rebellion, also known as Shay's Insurrection, the Whiskey Rebellion. These insurrections were of a different character.

They were not quite as organized as the Civil War. The foot soldiers of those insurrections didn't march in armies, they didn't conquer vast swaths of territory, and they certainly didn't wear uniforms. That is the kind of insurrection that occurred on January 6th.

The evidence will show a violent assault on the United States Capitol that the law enforcement and ordinary authorities were unable to control, that this violent assault had multiple purposes. Those included capturing and executing the Speaker of the House of the United States Representatives, the vice president of the United States, other members of Congress. Those purposes also included, and for a time achieved, preventing the certification of the electoral votes for the president, incoming, Joseph R. Biden and the disruption of the peaceful transfer of power.

This attack on the sacred temple of our democracy, the United States Capitol, was unprecedented. And to be sure, it was less organized than some of those past insurrections. This was not a case where the leaders were on horseback, leading the charge. This was not the

type of insurrection where the leaders were standing in Richmond, Virginia, giving long-winded speeches to justify the mayhem.

Rather, the leaders of this insurrection, of whom there were a number, were among us on Facebook, on Twitter, on corners of social media that would make your stomach hurt.

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The evidence will show that Marjorie Taylor Greene was one of them. In order to understand that, January 6th has to be set in context. didn't arise out of nowhere. Even before January 6th, as December, 2020, turned into January of 2021, there were multiple shifting tactics used by different groups -- some violent extremists groups, some nonviolent groups -- all loosely coordinating, all with a shared central aim of preventing the certification of Joseph Biden as president. The tactics shifted. different leaders jockeyed for position. were in violent extremists groups. Some were elected officials. Some were influencers of various types. You'll hear about them.

You'll also hear about these different figures, some of whom isolated themselves from -- from some of the action with layers of

deniability, some more plausible than others. There'll be direct evidence. There'll be inferential evidence, and that inferential evidence includes coded language.

And let me explain what I mean by that. The evidence today does not include surveillance tapes, purporting to show that Marjorie Taylor Greene was directing the plotting of the attack. That's not going to happen today. The witness list today does not include a turncoat witness who's going to come and risk their own exposure by testifying that here she was ordered by Marjorie Taylor Greene to take certain actions and in secret. That's not the type of evidence that we are going to present today.

Rather the way that insurrections are organized nowadays is less in uniforms with military hierarchies and chains of command, less with detailed military plans of battle, and more through social media and the mass media. That's the era that we're living in. In many cases, the communications have multiple layers. And anyone who knows a teenager, is a teenager, or knows anyone in their twenties knows that hashtags and memes and ways of communicating among Internet

subcultures can mean that words that could have one meaning, a benign meaning or even a baffling meaning to large portions of the American public can carry a very different significance to the people swimming in that particular subculture.

So the most important witness today, after Professor Magliocca testifies, the most powerful witness against Marjorie Taylor Greene's candidacy, the most powerful witness in establishing that she crossed the line into engagement of insurrection is Marjorie Taylor Greene herself.

You'll hear her words, of course, on the stand, what she says and what she doesn't say. You'll also hear what she's said in the past. Again, some of that will be in somewhat coded or veiled language. But you'll also hear in some cases the mask falls and she shows us exactly what she intended.

Now, she was not on the Capitol steps, urging the attackers to -- to breach police lines and smash through the doors on January 6th. That was not the role that she played. Different figures within this larger effort had different roles. But what became clear as December turned

into January; as lawful means of preventing the certification of Joe Biden were exhausted; as nonviolent, even if unlawful, means were exhausted is that Marjorie Taylor Greene nonetheless played an important role.

And her role -- even after she took the oath on January 3rd to uphold the Constitution and defend it against all enemies, foreign and domestic -- was severalfold: to bring people to D.C., again, not by providing trains and buses that would transport them directly, but rather through other means; to contribute in the plan; and to signal that January 6th would be, as she said herself on January 5th, "our 1776 moment," a coded phrase with great significance.

In fact, it turned out to be an 1861 moment. Instead of violence against a foreign empire, as we saw in 1776, she urged and encouraged and helped facilitate violent resistance to our own government, our democracy, and our Constitution. And in doing so, she engaged in exactly the type of conduct that triggers disqualification under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment which is to say she engaged in insurrection.

Thank you.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.

Mr. Bopp.

MR. BOPP: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please the Court. I represent Marjorie Taylor Greene, a member of Congress of the United States in this hearing.

And, Your Honor, this is a court of law.

This is not a political candidate debate. This is not a place for political hyperbole. It is not a place for political smears. It's a court of law.

And what we just heard, it was not a word about the law. What does the thirteenth -Section 3 of the -- of the Fourteenth Amendment mean? What does the word "insurrection" mean?
What does the word "engaged" mean?

Not a word. There was not a word about the First Amendment that prevents normal political speech and hyperbole from being used against someone. Not a word. They think they're in the wrong place. Well, I plan to talk about the law.

What does this mean, this very serious charge that has very broad ramifications to the rights of Representative Greene, the voters in his -- her district, and our democracy?

First, the right to vote is at stake right here, right now because they want to deny the right to vote to the thousands of people in the 14th district of Georgia by having Greene removed from the ballot. Those voters have a right to vote for the candidate of their choosing and they have a right to have their vote counted.

Now, the primary is May 24. Absentee ballots have already been printed. They will be mailed on May the 2nd and early voting starts on May the 7th. And what is their hope is that there'll be a decision by the secretary of state right before the primary where she is immediately struck from the ballot.

And those people that go into the polling place cannot vote for the candidate of their choice because by utilizing this procedure, the substantial constitutional and federal law violations that this candidacy challenge presents cannot be decided by this court, unlike civil court or criminal court which will always prioritize deciding issues of that magnitude before being subject to a trial, before being penalized by disqualification, and before the irreparable harm that will occur if that occurs.

But that's the nature of the procedure.

When can Representative Greene raise her constitutional defenses, like the evidence you are presenting violates the First Amendment to the Constitution? When -- when are we going to be able to litigate that question? In state court, after she is disqualified, after she's stripped from the ballot? Maybe after the primary occurs and she loses -- well, nobody can vote for her and obviously loses it.

Well, whoopty ding, okay? How do we recover from that? How do we go back from that? There are irr -- there are irrevocable -- this is irr -- harm to the voters and to the candidate.

Now, second, our democracy is at stake. It should not be -- it should be the voters, not government employees, public officials, judges, and lawyers who decide our elections. Voters have a right to vote for the candidate of their choice unless there is very compellingly legal, not rhetorical, justification for that. Third -- and which is not present here.

Third, fundamentally, First Amendment rights are at stake. Not only the right to vote, as I've mentioned, or the right to run for office,

but also the challengers will try to use the First Amendment protected political speech of Representative Greene as evidence of, quote, engaging in an insurrection or rebellion. That's unconstitutional and should not be allowed.

And, finally, the charge not only triggers disqualification but is a serious federal criminal offense that she is being charged with. Now, this is a very serious matter and the decision should be based on admissible evidence under the rules. We are -- we recognize that you have greater latitude than that, but the -- the charges, the seriousness of the charges, we think warrant that adherence and faithful application of the law. And we expect you -- that you will do that.

Now, procedure. Georgia law -- and here I am, talking about the law. Georgia law, 21-2-5, permits a candidate challenge under two circumstances. One, a candidate is not qualified to be a candidate, all right? And number two is a candidate is not qualified to take office. Of course, these are different -- different conceptually and different in their application.

So a claim under Section 3 of the Fourteenth

Amendment has to do with your -- your ability to take office because not -- it doesn't address candidacy in any way. It's the ability of a representative in this case to take office because she has sworn the oath of office, engaged in insurrection or rebellion, Congress has not given her amnesty, and, finally, she -- when she presents herself to take the oath of office, she could be challenged which we think is the exclusive constitutional right of Congress, not state officials, to decide whether or not she is eligible at that time to take office. So we're not dealing with a candidacy disqualification, we're dealing with a alleged take-office qualification.

Now, unfortunately as I've mentioned, many of these issues cannot be decided by this court, even though you might make recommendations to the secretary of state on the matter. And we have fully briefed this already in our motion to dismiss and to stay the proceedings: the constitutional claims, the federal law claims, the protections of the First Amendment, speech and debate, and what these words in Section 3 mean.

So let's look at that. We have -- we have submitted evidence as R-2, which is the Fourteenth Amendment. And it includes, of course, Section 3. And Section 3 provides that (reading): No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or an officer of the United States legislature to support the Constitution shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

So there's a sequence. You have to have originally taken the oath. You have to then engage, and then you can -- you are disqualified and Congress can determine that you're disqualified for having done that, from taking a subsequent oath, and therefore cannot assume your -- your position as a member of Congress.

And then furthermore (reading): But
Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each
House, remove such disability.

And, of course, that's the various amnesty acts that have been adopted or could be adopted by -- by Congress.

Now, this provision, as I mentioned, makes it clear this is about eligibility on January 3, 2023. Not today, not tomorrow, but eligibility when she presents herself as a reelected member of Congress. She could be excluded under the exclusive power of Congress to judge the qualifications of its members. That's where these people should be: in Congress, explaining why she, once she is reelected, is disqualified from taking her seat.

Now, the second thing that makes -- the sequence makes clear is that in her case she took the office first -- for the first time -- and these are in our stipulated facts.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Correct.

MR. BOPP: -- on January the 3rd. That's the first time. And so she would have had to engage in insurrection or rebellion after January 3rd. In other words, under the -- the Constitution, prior to January 3rd, she could've done -- done it, under the law. Now, it's preposterous that she would even consider it. She -- she reveres the United States Constitution. But the way the statute -- or the Constitutional provision is set up, she would

have to have engaged after.

So evidence of anything she did prior to

January 3rd is just completely irrelevant to the

Section 3 unless it is direct -- a direct

admission of her intention to engage in

insurrection or rebellion after January 3rd.

Anything else she says is not only -- it should

be excluded because it doesn't fit the charge,

right? But, as I will soon demonstrate, it is

protected by the First Amendment.

Now, here words matter. And at every turn the challengers mistake what the law is in their complaint. Obviously, they didn't discuss it here but in their complaint. And calling something something doesn't make it something. Calling a orange an apple does not make the orange an apple. An orange has characteristics that are preestablished and are applied to determine whether the word "apple" applies. Here, the key phrases in Section 3 are themselves defined by the law.

Now, they start off in misstating the law by saying that Representative Greene should be disqualified under Section 3 -- this is also called, by the way, the Disqualification

Clause -- because she is someone who, quote, aided and engaged in an insurrection, end of quote. Complaint, page 1, aided and engaged, where is that in Section 3? It says (reading): Engaged in insurrection or rebellion or gave aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. There's no aided and engaged in this -- in this -- in this statute.

Now, each of those phrases, "engaged in insurrection or rebellion," that phrase, and the -- and it's or-accompanying phrase, "gives aid or comfort to the enemies thereof," each of those has special meaning. "Engage" is an act. It is a direct and overt act at -- of insurrection. It is about, as one commentator said, domestic war. That's what engaged in insurrection or rebellion is -- is about.

The "or" -- giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, as the same commentator said, is about foreign wars. Each of these phrases have been used several times in federal law and have come to gain particular meaning. They're words of art.

So you can't take aid out of the second part about foreign wars and add it to the first part

that is about domestic wars. That defies the rules of construction. It flaunts the technical and meaning of those phrases, of those words.

So what is "engage" and what does it mean? Well, "engage" connotes conduct, a direct overt act of insurrection to overthrow the United States government. It is about things like -- which the people who drafted this well-understood. Many of them were part of the victorious -- thank the Lord -- Union Army, and they -- they knew what an insurrection or a rebellion was.

So it was taking up arms, you know, voluntarily joining the Confederate Army. It was about working in the war department for the Confederate government. It was about providing supplies and equipment and material for the people who were conducting the war. So these were direct overt acts of insurrection.

Now, instead of looking to that, what we have already heard described as their evidence -- and, of course, is well-revealed in their complaint -- they want us -- they want to hold against her First Amendment protected speech.

And here's a few examples. On page 19, quote:

The people will remember the Patriots who stood for election integrity, end of quote. That is supposed to be about an insurrection or engaging in an insurrection. Or they said she said — she's alleged to have said, quote, Congress is the last line of defense from a stolen election, end of quote, on page 21. Isn't that quintessential political speech? Isn't that recognizing the role of Congress in certifying the electors? How could that be interpreted as — as an overt act to engage in insurrection or rebellion? Well, it can't be.

And, now, the question of voter fraud in the 2020 election, it was a -- is a quintessential example of political speech, legitimate political disagreements about what happened. You know, the Supreme Court in Republican Party of Minnesota versus White -- actually the first one I argued in the court -- said that announcing views on disputed legal or political issues is at the core of the First Amendment. At the core.

Now, this is disputed, no question. But to say that is an act of insurrection, it is a direct overt act of insurrection against the United States when Representative Greene was an

elected member of Congress who on January 6th had a constitutional duty and responsibility to be on the Floor, where she was, to determine whether or not certain votes -- electoral votes from the states were to be certified.

Now, the First Amendment demands a very narrow test. I've already said and argued that "engage" is -- connotes conduct, right? But we can look to a much broader term that actually allows speech to be considered. And that is the Brandenburg case and the NAACP case which we saw. And that is the word "incitement."

Now, incitement and engage are different words with different meanings. And, in fact, you know that for sure because there are federal statutes that -- that say in -- "incite" and then say "engage" in certain conduct. I mean, they're used as different words, all right? Incitement, the Supreme Court has said, is speech. But the Supreme Court, because of First Amendment concerns so that normal everyday political speech will not be punished as they want to do, says that it -- that that speech must be, quote, directed to inciting or producing -- producing imminent lawless action and that it is likely to

incite or produce such action, end of quote.

That's on page 30 of our motion to dismiss. That is very restrictive, right? But we know how restrictive it really is when we point out the statements that are made where people are claiming that is incitement and the Supreme Court says, no, that's protected by the First Amendment.

For instance, a Ku Klux Klan leader, quote, advocated the duty, necessity, and propriety of crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform, end of quote.

And the Supreme Court said that is protected First Amendment speech. That is not cite -- incitement.

There was also was a statement by an NAACP official where he said, quote, If we catch any of you going in any of them racist stores, we're going to break your damn neck, end of quote.

That was not incitement under the Brandenburg test.

And we also have seen where a Vietnam War protester said: We are taking the F (sound made) street again, end of quote. And that was not

incitement under the Brandenburg test. There is absolutely nothing that Representative Greene ever said that passes the Brandenburg test of incitement, and she can't even be held into account for incitement because this is "engaged" which requires conduct.

Look, they knew what the words meant. And they chose the words that they were going to use. This was going to be a very narrow disqualification.

Now, then they claim that Representative

Greene promoted or organized the January 6th

rally away from the Capitol -- Right? -- near the

White House at -- where some of the people at

that rally went to Capitol and some of those

attacked the Capitol. And I call it an attack.

It was despicable for these people to do this, to

attack the Capitol of the United States.

Over seven hundred have been charged with crimes. If they are guilty, they should be convicted of those crimes. But, you know, not a single one of them has been charged with engaging in insurrection or rebellion which is a federal criminal offense. Not one. Not a one of the people that actually attacked the Capitol,

assaulted police officers, broke in, and were there unlawfully.

Well, the First Amendment right to assemble means that the right to assemble does not lose all constitutional protections merely because some members of that group may have participated in conduct or advocated a doctrine that itself is not protected. So this was the quintessentially protected First Amendment right of assembly and that some people left and went to the Capitol. Some people attacked the Capitol. You can't hold the people who -- who organized the peaceful and constitutionally protected rally -- you cannot hold that -- that against them because that's what they did.

Now, second, the challengers misstate the law regarding what is an insurrection or rebellion. They say it is, quote, to overthrow the government or -- or obstruct it's core functions, period, end of quote. That's on page 32. Nowhere in any case does it say that insurrection includes "obstruct its core function." It certainly says overthrow the government and, you know, certainly in for -- you know, if that would occur, all of the functions

would transfer to someone else, right? But they want to expand this so that, for instance, when a heckler in the House gallery stands up and heckles the Congress -- you know, the House, and they have to suspend, that that person is guilty of insurrection or rebellion because a core function has been obstructed.

Look, this word is way more serious and narrow than what they say. Let me give you examples of what the -- either statutes or the courts, et cetera has said. A domestic war -- that is on page 20 of our submission, motion to dismiss. A domestic war. Second -- and that was the attorney general in 1867.

Two, combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the marshal. That was temporarily -- so apparently, I don't know, but even if it were, it wasn't -- you know, it was temporary and short-lived.

Third, a rising so formidable as for the time being to defy the authority of the United States in such force that civil authorities are inadequate to put them down and a considerable military force is needed to accomplish the

result. Shay's Rebellion. Collapse when the U.S. military showed up. And the military wasn't required here, even for the temporary attack. An armed insurrection too strong to be controlled by civil authorities.

And then finally, the court in Allegheny
City juxtaposed what an insurrection is and what
an insurrection isn't. It says an insurrection
is an organized and armed uprising against
authority or operation of government. It is not:
While crimes, growing out of mob violence -which we certainly had on January 6th -- however
serious they may be or however numerous the
participants are simply unlawful acts in
disturbance of the peace which do not threaten
the stability of the government or the existence
of political society.

They're different, dramatically different.

Now, we have stipulated that a group of people that did not include Representative Greene unlawfully entered the United States Capitol on January 6th. And they did. I mean, I say more about -- I say more than that about what happened as I just have before your court, Your Honor, on behalf of Representative Greene.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Excuse me. 1 MR. BOPP: Yeah. 2 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I apologize, 3 4 Mr. Bopp. Mr. Hamilton? 5 MR. BOPP: Sorry? 6 7 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's our --8 my guy who needs to help us with the sound. 9 Excuse me just a second. 10 MR. BOPP: I hope he helps with the 11 temperature. He is the man. 12 (Sound adjustment made.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 13 Thank you. 14 Apologize for interrupting. 15 MR. BOPP: Thank you. No that's --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You know, if 16 vou're not under -- we're far too old to deal 17 18 with these issues. Far too old. 19 MR. BOPP: Yeah. And -- so we -- we have 20 willingly stipulated that people entered the Capitol unlawfully. And I say more than that, 21 more than just unlawfully. But significantly, 22 23 they are willing to agree that those people that 24 entered unlawfully did not include Representative 25 Greene.

So she did not engage in the attack on the Capitol. That -- if there was conduct that meets the term "engage" -- I mean that if there was conduct that would ever meet the term "engage," it would be breaking into the Capitol. That would be an engagement certainly, an overt -- direct overt act.

And, however, I think describing that as insurrection or rebellion is just political hyperbole and not under the Constitution. And that's what you have to engage in.

Now, what you will see is pertinent evidence about what she did from -- from us from January 3rd until the end of the day on January 6th. And, you know, you will see that on January 3rd -- and we've stipulated she was sworn in -- she met with President Trump about making objections to certain states' electoral votes based upon evidence that she believed and others believed constituted sufficient voter fraud to overturn the election in those particular states.

You will see that on January 6th -- and of all the tweets and all the videos, we -- we are presenting this video. This is during the moment when the attack on the Capitol was occurring.

And she is in the Capitol in a dark hallway and she says -- first, in the tweet accompanying the video, which they do quote in their complaint -- "Be safe, be smart, stay peaceful, obey the laws. This is not a time for violence. This is a time to support President Trump and support election integrity," which they believed they were doing on the Floor of the United States Congress.

And then the video: I -- so I urge you to remain calm. I urge you to have a peaceful protest. Make sure that everyone is safe and protected. And let's do this in a peaceful manner. This is -- this is not a time for violence. This is a time to support President Trump, support election integrity, and support this important process that we're going through in Congress where we're allowed to object. So this -- this is very important: So I urge you to stay calm. Be the great American people that I know you are and just know that you're -- that we're in the fight for you. God bless everyone. Be careful. Be safe. Be smart. And obey the laws.

A few days later, after the attack occurred, she said: We -- meaning members of Congress --

did not plan, cause, and denounce the January 6th attack. And then FBI Director Wray testifies before a committee of Congress -- this is R-5: I was appalled, like you -- he's addressing members of Congress -- at the violence and destruction that we saw that day. I was appalled that you, members of Congress, our country's elected leaders were victimized right here in the very halls of Congress.

Representative Greene was a victim of this attack. Her life was in danger, she thought. She was scared and confused. Her children were frantic about what was going on and feared for her safety. That is not what a person who planned the attack would react. And you will see her reaction and you will then hear her testimony.

So the attack on the U.S. Capitol, as despicable as it was, was not an insurrection or rebellion and she certainly did not engage in it as understood under the law. That is what the evidence will prove and why she should remain -- among multiple other reasons remain on the ballot.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you, 1 2 Mr. Bopp. All right. Start with Professor Magliocca? 3 MR. CELLI: Well, Your Honor --4 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Pronounce his 5 6 name again. I'm sorry. 7 MR. FEIN: Magliocca. 8 MR. CELLI: Magliocca. 9 MR. FEIN: Magliocca. 10 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I apologize. 11 I mean, I struggle with names. I apologize. MR. CELLI: Your Honor, we want to start 12 13 just by reading into the record the stipulated 14 It'll take a moment. facts. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: If you want 15 to read them, that's fine. They're in. I mean, 16 17 they're admitted. But you can read them. 18 MR. CELLI: The parties to the 19 above-captioned proceedings, through their 20 undersigned counsel, stipulate that the following 21 facts are true: That the respondent is over the 22 age of 25, the respondent has been a United 23 States citizen for more than seven years, the 24 respondent is an inhabitant of Georgia.

Petitioners are all registered voters in

25

Georgia's 14th congressional district.

On January 3, 2021, the respondent took the oath of office to be a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for the first time.

The joint session of Congress was called to order at or around 1 p.m. on January 6, 2021, for the purposes of opening, counting, and resolving any objections to the electoral college vote of the 2020 U.S. presidential election and certifying the results of the electoral college vote.

A group of people that did not include the respondent unlawfully entered the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021. On January 26(sic), 2021, joint session of Congress was suspended while people were unlawfully inside the U.S. Capitol.

Congress certified the results of the electoral college vote at or about 3:40 a.m. on January 7, 2021. And Respondent filed her candidacy for the upcoming midterm elections for Georgia's 14th congressional district on March 7, 2022, and filed an amended notice of candidacy on March 10, 2022.

We'd like to call Professor Magliocca.

1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
2	Professor, you get to go over here
3	(indicating).
4	(The witness took the stand.)
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Good morning.
6	MR. MAGLIOCCA: Good morning.
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: If you'd
8	raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear or
9	affirm the testimony you give in this hearing is
10	the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
11	truth, so help you God?
12	THE WITNESS: I do.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
14	Please proceed. Proceed, Mr. Fein.
15	GERARD MAGLIOCCA,
16	having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as
17	follows:
18	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. FEIN:
20	Q Good morning, Professor Magliocca. Could
21	you just repeat your full name for the record?
22	A Gerard Magliocca.
23	Q And what's your profession?
24	$oldsymbol{A}$ I am the Samuel R. Rosen professor at the
25	Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law.

1	Q What's your educational background?
2	A I received my college degree at Stanford and
3	my law degree from Yale.
4	Q And could you summarize your professional
5	experience since then.
6	A Yes. I was a law clerk for one year, and
7	then I was an associate at a law firm for two years,
8	and I've been a teacher for the past twenty-one years.
9	(Petitioners' Exhibit 61 identified.)
10	MR. FEIN: And, Your Honor, I believe
11	Exhibit P-61, his résumé, has already been
12	admitted into evidence
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's
14	correct.
15	MR. FEIN: so we don't need to retread
16	it.
17	BY MR. FEIN:
18	Q Professor Magliocca, what are your areas of
18 19	
	Q Professor Magliocca, what are your areas of
19	Q Professor Magliocca, what are your areas of research?
19 20	<pre>Q Professor Magliocca, what are your areas of research? A My main area of research is American</pre>
19 20 21	<pre>Q Professor Magliocca, what are your areas of research? A My main area of research is American constitutional history.</pre>
19 20 21 22	<pre>Q Professor Magliocca, what are your areas of research? A My main area of research is American constitutional history. Q And you don't have a PhD in history, though;</pre>
19 20 21 22 23	<pre>Q Professor Magliocca, what are your areas of research? A My main area of research is American constitutional history. Q And you don't have a PhD in history, though; do you?</pre>

historical materials? 2 Well, I do work at archives around the United States on books that I write. So, for example, 3 I've worked at the Library of Congress, Mount Vernon, 4 the Chicago History Museum, the National Archives, and 5 as well as other facilities that hold documents. 6 7 And how much of your work has been original 8 historical research using original historical materials? 9 10 Α Well, more than half. I -- I mean, 11 obviously I use secondary sources, read other books 12 and articles to do my research. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Excuse me 13 14 just a second. I think -- are they having difficulty hearing? 15 (Staff conferred with the witness.) 16 17 THE WITNESS: Oh, okay. Sorry. 18 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes. 19 have to get -- you have -- unfortunately have to 20 talk to the stupid thing. MR. FEIN: Did you need to finish that 21 22

question?

23

24

25

THE WITNESS: Would you like me to repeat my answer?

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Please.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I would say I do more than half of my work on primary sources and then the remainder consists of reading other books or articles written about the subjects that I'm studying.

BY MR. FEIN:

- **Q** What methods do you use when you're conducting this original historical research?
- A Well, I use the same methods that a historian would use. So, for example, I try to identify documents and make sure they are authentic. I try to understand the documents based on what was going on at the time and also to make sure that I'm quoting them in context rather than out of context, for example.
- **Q** Have you ever heard the phrase "law office history"?
 - A Yes, I have.
 - Q What do you understand that phrase to mean?
- A It means reaching a conclusion and then trying to find historical materials to justify the conclusion that you've already reached.
- **Q** And how is your research the same or different from law office history?
 - A Well, I don't have any particular

conclusion. When I begin a project, I do the research with the materials and then I gradually reach a conclusion based on what I read and what I see.

Q Now, I'm not going to ask you to repeat your entire bibliography. But specifically with respect to your historical research on the nineteenth century, how many, if any, books have you published?

A Five.

Q And what subjects were they about?

A Well, the first one was about Andrew Jackson and the period in which he was president. The second was the period at the end of the nineteenth century when William Jennings Bryan was running for president multiple times. The third was a biography of Congressman John Bingham who was one of the principal framers of the Fourteenth Amendment. The fourth is a book on the Bill of Rights that covers the entire history of the Bill of Rights, including the nineteenth-century portion. And the one that I've just written is about George Washington's nephew who was Bushrod Washington who was a justice of the Supreme Court for thirty years in the early nineteenth century.

Q In addition to these books, have you published academic articles and academic journals

about nineteenth-century constitutional history?

A Yes. I've published about ten articles that relate to nineteenth-century constitutional history in various journals.

Q And in the past, let's say, three years, have you been asked to give any academic lectures or speeches outside your university on nineteenth-century constitutional history?

A Well, of course they were virtual because of the pandemic, but -- but, yes. I just -- I gave a talk at Mount Vernon in 2021 about the -- well, the Bushrod Washington book, and I've been doing some other things related to that. That's been the main source of lecture that I've done.

Q And have you received any fellowships or professional recognition for this work?

A Yes. I was a fellow at Mount Vernon from 2019 to 2021 where I worked in the archives there on the Bushrod Washington project, looking at his letters and other correspondence that was related to my research.

Q And then, turning to the Fourteenth Amendment and Section 3 in particular, have you conducted any research on this?

A Yes, I have.

 ${f Q}$ And can you describe in broad terms that research.

A Yes. In the fall of 2020, I researched and wrote a paper on Section 3 of the Fourteenth

Amendment. The paper was completed in December and made available to researchers and anyone to see on the Social Science Research Network. That happened around December 10, 2020.

Q And what perspectives do you use to address questions about the Fourteenth Amendment?

A Well, primarily I look to what was said in Congress about the amendment proposal because that's sort of, well, the most important initial source. Then I also look to secondary sources outside of Congress. For example, what did newspapers have to say about the pending proposal, what was said in the states to the extent that we can find out about the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.

So it's primarily looking to the discussion or conversation that Americans had about the Fourteenth Amendment when it was proposed and under discussion for ratification.

Q And how are these approaches similar or different from the types of ordinary legal analysis that lawyers and judges ordinarily do?

A Well, I mean, there's some overlap, of course. But the -- I focus much more in my work on the surrounding politics or social aspects of what's going on at these particular times with these particular constitutional issues, rather than focusing more on the text or the cases. So, obviously, you have to do some of both, but I'm more of a -- a -- you know, more of a historian than a -- than a lawyer in that respect.

MR. FEIN: Your Honor, at this time I move to tender Professor Magliocca as an expert witness in nineteenth-century American constitutional history.

MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor.

Number one, he was not tendered as an expert in the -- in the specification of witnesses.

Number two, they have provided us no expert report, which is required for such an expert, so that we can prepare for his testimony.

Number three, he has not produced to us the documents that he relied upon in order to reach whatever conclusions the expert report reveals.

So we -- under civil rules in Georgia, that's all required. None of that occurred here. And it is fundamentally unfair for us to show up

at the hearing with no preparation other than his résumé, which we got a couple days ago, and -- and cross-examine him without an adequate opportunity to prepare -- prepare. That is always provided for a expert witness.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: As I have said before, I'm unclear what the role is for the -- for the professor. He's indicated that he has an -- is he going to testify essentially to the contents of his article that he wrote?

MR. FEIN: No, Your Honor. The subject matter of the questioning would address matters that were not entirely embraced within the context of his law degree article.

MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I -- I apologize. I had one other comment.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, sir.

MR. BOPP: And I was going back and forth whether or not this was proper when he starts answer -- asking questions or now, but I want to raise it. What he has described is his expertise, expertise, and what he has -- that he said he will testify about are quintessential legal questions.

If a statute is vague, you look to the

legislative history. That's what he wants to testify about. That a legal question, what the legislative history is and what it provides. It is not for a person to testify about. These are about facts about what happened on January 6th, before, and not on legal matters. This is quintess -- legislative history is quintessentially what us lawyers do and judges decide.

So I would object generally on that ground also.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm struggling because I'm trying to -- it -- you know, we don't -- I don't know what the testimony is going to be. I mean, it's a circular question.

But the issue of the history of the Fourteenth Amendment, if -- if the petitioners want to spent their time with a history of the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment, I will listen.

But I concur with you that I will not permit and will not entertain testimony regarding the meaning of statutes or anything that would be properly the subject of briefing. So what I -- I

will let you start but -- and I would also suggest -- I mean, to me, this all sounds like the sort of stuff that would be coming in appropriately in the briefing. And if you have articles and authorities and original documents that you wish to cite, I'm happy to read them. But I don't know that it makes sense for us to be dealing with a series of objections on things which are historical in nature.

So I will let you start, but I may stop you, okay? And I will entertain objections when and as appropriate.

Go ahead, Mr. Fein.

MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. FEIN:

Q Professor, can you just briefly summarize the historical context for Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

A Yes. So after the Civil War, elections were held across the South for Congress and for the Senate. And some of the people who won had been leaders in the Confederacy. They arrived in Washington, seeking to take their seats. Northern public opinion was outraged at this because these were some of the same

people who had led secession.

So those members were excluded from Congress and then consideration was given to some formal proposal that would exclude them for some period of time afterwards.

Q And who were the primary framers of this provision?

A Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment was drafted by Senator Jacob Howard of Michigan. And it was narrower than the original proposal that had been put forward in the House of Representatives. So the House proposal for Section 3 would have prohibited all former Confederates from voting in federal elections until 1870.

So the senators considered that too broad and unfair. So the substitute, drafted by Senator Howard, focused instead on officeholding rather than voting and did not apply to anyone who had been engaged in insurrection. Instead, it applied only to officials, either current or former and civil or military, on the thought that it was the leaders of the insurrection who should be held accountable rather than ordinary followers.

Q And in developing Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment, did the framers look to any

historical examples of insurrections other than the Civil War?

A There were other examples, but there was nothing cited specifically in the debates in Congress about that provision.

Q What, if any, historical insurrections were well known to reasonably educated mid-nineteenth-century Americans?

A Well, there were two. One was Shay's
Rebellion which was also referred to as Shay's
Insurrection. And the other was the Whiskey Rebellion
which was also referred to as Whiskey -- Whiskey
Insurrection.

Q So let's start with Shay's Insurrection or Shay's Rebellion. When and where did that occur?

A So Shay's Rebellion occurred in Massachusetts at the end of 1786 and early 1787. It was a tax protest by farmers who were upset about high land taxes and that had led to many foreclosures of farms. So what started happening was that groups of farmers would arm themselves and go to local courts to basically stop the courts from operating so that foreclosure sales could not happen.

This built up to a point where the state militia was called in to sort of deal with the

suspension of the normal operation of the courts by armed people. And that led to a clash at an armory when some of the sort of insurrectionists decided to try to take some weapons. Four people were killed and after that the rebellion or insurrection ended.

Q You said that their goal was to stop the courts from operating; is that --

A That's correct. To prevent foreclosure sales on farms.

Q All right. And from a historical perspective, what were the key features of Shay's Rebellion that would be remembered in the mid-nineteenth century by reasonably educated Americans?

A Well, that it was an effort by armed people to suspend the civil authority of government for a period of time. And it was considered a significant event because it seemed to have an influence on the framers when they gathered in Philadelphia for the constitutional convention because they saw it as an example of why we needed to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new constitution.

Q And was it considered an insurrection or a rebellion or both?

A Well, so in Federalist Number 10, James

Madison -- the subtitle of Federalist Number 10 was

The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and

Insurrection. So -- and he was referring to Shay's

Insurrection as well as some other upheavals that had
happened in the states prior to that.

And then in the nineteenth century, a well-known book by Justice Joseph Story referred to the insurrection in Massachusetts. Story was from Massachusetts. So that probably explains why he emphasized that point in his book.

Q Thank you. Let's talk about the other one you mentioned: the Whiskey Rebellion or Whiskey Insurrection. What was that?

A So the Whiskey Insurrection was another tax protest by farmers. This time on a federal tax on whiskey and other spirits. So farmers in Pennsylvania were upset about this and they decided to start getting armed and trying to prevent tax collection. They did this in various ways.

Sometimes they would -- well, in one case they tarred and feathered a tax collector. Also they would basically attack places where the tax collectors were known to be. And they also shut down courts because, again, to some degree, the courts were necessary to further the collection of the taxes

because sometimes there were foreclosures that were required to, you know, pay the taxes that were owed.

Q How many casualties were there in the Whiskey Rebellion?

A There were -- four or five people were killed in some skirmishes. Eventually George Washington called in a large force of more than 10,000 troops to go into that portion of Pennsylvania and basically, for the most part, the insurrection was ended because of the sight of this large force led by George Washington. But four or five people were killed.

Q How well organized was the Whiskey Rebellion?

A Well, it was a loosely organized thing.

There were mostly local groups doing different things.

There wasn't really a single leader at all that -
that we know of.

Q And by the time of the 1860s, how well known was the Whiskey Rebellion to ordinary educated nineteenth-century Americans?

A It would've been --

MR. BOPP: I object. We're now beyond even legislative history. We're -- he's already conceded that in the debates they were talking

about the Civil War, not what these were colloquially called insurrections, not the legal definition under Section -- Section 3.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.

Next question.

MR. FEIN: Your Honor.

BY MR. FEIN:

Q If I recall your earlier testimony correctly, you said that four people died in Shay's Rebellion and four or five in the Whiskey Rebellion.

MR. BOPP: I object. I mean, he's -he's -- going on with this is to talk about
something that was irrelevant as even legislative
history, regarding Title 3. These were never
cited.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled.

Go ahead.

BY MR. FEIN:

Q Did -- did I have those numbers right? You said four -- four or five people died in each of those insurrections?

A Correct.

Q So to the extent that nineteenth-century Americans thought of these as insurrections, in addition to, of course, the Civil War, how would

1	nineteenth-century Americans have understood what
2	level of violence or bloodshed was needed before the
3	word "insurrection" would be used?
4	A Well, some violence was required because
5	there would there was no thought really that you
6	could have a peaceful protest and that would be
7	considered an insurrection. But there was no
8	particular thought about how much was required.
9	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And how would they distinguish between or
10	would they distinguish between a riot versus an
11	insurrection?
12	MR. BOPP: I object. He's going
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
14	MR. BOPP: into mind-reading
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
16	Sustained. Next.
17	MR. FEIN: All right.
18	BY MR. FEIN:
19	Q What sources did nineteenth-century
20	Americans use to understand the meanings of words?
21	MR. BOPP: I object. He no foundation's
22	been laid for that question.
23	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
24	MR. FEIN: All right. Let me rephrase.
25	Your Honor, I'd like to display an exhibit

1	that's already been admitted into evidence, which
2	is
3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
4	MR. FEIN: P-81.
5	(Petitioners' Exhibit 81 identified.)
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-81, okay.
7	(Image displayed on screen.)
8	BY MR. FEIN:
9	Q Can you see that, Professor Magliocca?
10	A Yes, I can.
11	${f Q}$ What are we looking at?
12	A You're looking at an 1830 edition of
13	Webster's dictionary.
14	${f Q}$ How was that dictionary used in 1830 and
15	afterwards?
16	A Well, it was the leading dictionary in the
17	United States during this period.
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Excuse me.
19	What what period are we talking about?
20	THE WITNESS: 1830.
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay, 1830.
2,2	Okay.
23	BY MR. FEIN:
24	${f Q}$ Was the dictionary updated on a semiregular
25	or a regular basis after that?

Yes. Much like modern dictionaries, they Α 1 2 would do a new edition every so many years. But this is the 1830 edition. 3 4 Yes. Okay. You're familiar with this dictionary. 5 You've seen it before. 6 7 Α Yes, I am. 8 To what extent does it inform, if at all, 9 your understanding of how words were used in the 10 mid-nineteenth century? 11 MR. BOPP: I -- I object as I --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained. 12 MR. FEIN: Let's turn to page -- the next 13 14 page. And if we could zoom in on the left column 15 at the top. BY MR. FEIN: 16 17 Can you read that, Professor Magliocca? 18 It's a little dicey. 19 Α Oh boy, okay. 20 MR. FEIN: Can you zoom it even more, 21 Dymond. I will do my best. 22 THE WITNESS: 23 MR. FEIN: Okay. Can you --24 THE WITNESS: Yes, I think I can. 25 MR. FEIN: Can you read a couple of entries

down -- and I'm not going to ask you to -- to
read it aloud, but do you see there the -- can
you read the definitions there?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I can.

BY MR. FEIN:

- **Q** Are you familiar with if this dictionary has a definition for insurrection?
 - A Yes, it does.
- **Q** And what -- what can you -- without reading from that -- that definition, is that -- in your experience as a historian, is that typical of a nineteenth-century understanding of the word "insurrection"?

MR. BOPP: I --

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained. Sustained. Don't even stand up. The document speaks for itself, counsel. Next.

MR. FEIN: Fair enough, Your Honor.

BY MR. FEIN:

- **Q** How do you use these dictionaries in your own work?
- A Well, they're helpful in putting terms into context, for example, if I'm reading a letter and I'm trying to understand what somebody meant. You know, sometimes the definition that people used back then

isn't the same as the definition that we use now. 2 it's -- you have to check. (Petitioners' Exhibit 80 identified.) 3 MR. FEIN: Let's go to Exhibit P-80 if we 4 may. This has also been admitted into evidence. 5 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-80? 6 7 MR. FEIN: Yes. 8 BY MR. FEIN: 9 Q And what are we looking at here? 10 This is a statute, Georgia statute, enacted 11 in 1866. 12 Q And why did -- what is the statute about? 13 Insurrection. 14 And do you know why Georgia enacted this 15 statute? I believe it was because of the -- it was in 16 Α 17 response, basically, to what had occurred during the 18 Civil War. 19 Q And --20 MR. BOPP: (standing) MR. FEIN: Your Honor, I haven't asked the 21 22 question yet. 23 I haven't objected yet. MR. BOPP: THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You may ask 24 25 your question, counsel.

MR. BOPP: But maybe I should just stand, 1 2 okay? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry. 3 This is very serious stuff. But what concerns 4 5 me, Mr. Fein, is this is what I would expect to 6 be reading in briefs. This is not what I expect 7 to hear testimony on. This is historical data 8 that can be reviewed and commented on and 9 proffered and so forth. 10 I -- I'm indulging you because of the 11 importance of this hearing, but ... 12 You may ask the question and I will -- if I 13 hear an objection, I will rule. 14 MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. When -- Your Honor, may I briefly confer? 15 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sure. Sure. 16 17 In fact, we're actually past my 10:45 break. 18 So let's take our break. We'll reconvene --19 (Clapping) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 20 No, no, No. 21 Stop that. This is not a show. Do not do no. 22 that. 23 We will stop now. We'll reconvene at 11:00. 24 Thanks. 25 (Break taken from 10:51 until 11:07 a.m.)

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right,

Mr. Fein. We're back on the record now.

MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

Just a few more minutes, Professor Magliocca.

BY MR. FEIN:

Q Professor Magliocca, how were the southern states governed after Lee's surrender?

A Well, there were temporary civil governments put in place by President Johnson. But then in 1867 Congress passed the Military Reconstruction Acts to impose, essentially, martial law on almost the entire former Confederacy.

Q So, for example, who was governing Virginia during that period of time?

A Union Army general.

Q And when was the Fourteenth Amendment Section 3 first implemented?

A So it was first implemented in the Military Reconstruction Acts because those acts said that there had to be new elections throughout the South to elect conventions that could ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and write new state constitutions.

And so the acts provided that people who were covered by what he described as Section 3 of the

pending amendment were not going to be able to vote in the elections for those conventions. And then there had to be some means of determining whether people could or could not vote under that standard.

MR. FEIN: Can we please put up Exhibit P-48, which has been admitted into evidence already. And, Dymond, if you zoom to the, like, upper left so he can see it.

(Petitioners' Exhibit 48 identified.)

BY MR. FEIN:

- **Q** Professor Magliocca, I know this is small print, but can you see what that is.
- A Yes. This is an opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, interpreting the first and second Military Reconstruction Acts.
 - **Q** When was that issued?
 - A This opinion is May 1867.
 - **Q** When was the Fourteenth Amendment ratified?
 - **A** In 1868.
 - **Q** And where was this printed?
- A This was in the New York Times. It would've been widely reprinted in newspapers across the country.
 - Q Okay, great. We can put that down.

 How widely was Section 3 applied in the

years after the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, Professor?

A Well, between 1868 and 1872, it was implemented many times. Mostly to remove state and local officials who had been part of the Confederacy, but also in a couple instances to exclude people from -- from office.

Q And what led to it not being implemented as much?

A So in 1872, Congress exercised its power under Section 3 to grant an amnesty to many of the former Confederates. Basically in part that was because there had been private bills that had been giving amnesty to individuals. But largely that was simply "did you know a member of Congress" and then if you did, they would pass a bill for you.

MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I move to strike his first statement. It was a legal opinion. And that is whether the Amnesty Act of 1872 removed -- gave amnesty to former -- only, if you will, former officers. It's a legal question.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I
understand -- I understand you raised the issue.
I'm going to let it stand, but thank you. I
mean, I understand the point. Believe me, I

1	understand the point.
2	MR. BOPP: Yeah.
3	BY MR. FEIN:
4	$oldsymbol{Q}$ What did the debates around amnesty in
5	public, in the streets, or in Congress center on?
6	A Well, the answer to your question was
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: A lack
8	wait a minute. Wait a minute. Wait a minute.
9	MR. BOPP: Objection.
10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: There's a
11	lack of foundation to what he's about to
12	MR. FEIN: Fair enough.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: testify
14	to.
15	MR. BOPP: And (indiscernible).
16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We've got to
17	have a little foundation on this.
18	MR. FEIN: Right.
19	BY MR. FEIN:
20	${f Q}$ How familiar are you with the debates that
21	led to the 1872 Amnesty Act?
22	f A I'm quite familiar with them. I read all of
23	them.
24	Q And what did they focus on?
25	A Well, they focused on whether people

deserved amnesty, first of all, and, second, if so, who should be excluded from that. And, basically, would it be good for sectional reconciliation or not. So those were the big questions.

Q And how much of those debates centered around ex-confederates as compared to anyone else who might become subject to Section 3?

A Well, it was basically about ex-confederates because those were the people who were petitioning Congress for amnesty.

Q Just a few more questions. During the Civil War itself, how did Washington D.C. fare?

A Well, it was a fortified city and for good reason because there was a Confederate attack by Jubal Early on the Capitol in 1864 that was repulsed at Fort Monroe.

Q And were there -- or how many, if any, presidential elections occurred during the Civil War?

A One. In 1864.

- Q How orderly was that, if you know?
- A It was very orderly.
- **Q** And how did the counting of the electoral votes proceed?
 - A There was no problem with it at all.
 - Q When, if ever, did the Confederate

1	insurrectionists seize control of the United States
2	Capitol?
3	A They did not.
4	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And in your opinion, if in 1864 or 1868 a
5	violent mass of people had seized control of the U.S.
6	Capitol during the certification of presidential
7	electoral votes and disrupted the peaceful transfer of
8	power
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
10	MR. FEIN: wouldn't eighteenth-century
11	Americans have
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
13	MR. FEIN: understood
14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can stop
15	that question. Next.
16	MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. I have no
17	further questions.
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
19	Anything, Mr. Bopp?
20	MR. BOPP: No. No, Your Honor, not other
21	than to welcome a a fellow Hoosier and
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: The thought
23	crossed my mind.
24	THE WITNESS: Mine too.
25	MR. BOPP: Yeah. And I was a history major.

1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.
2	MR. BOPP: So maybe I can swear myself in.
3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you
4	very much, Professor.
5	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Please step
7	down.
8	(The witness left the stand.)
9	MR. CELLI: Your Honor, the petitioners call
10	Marjorie Taylor Greene to the stand.
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:
12	Representative Greene, would you please come over
13	here, please, ma'am.
14	(The witness took the stand.)
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Raise your
16	right hand, please. Do you solemnly swear or
17	affirm the testimony you give in this hearing is
18	the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
19	truth, so help you God?
20	THE WITNESS: I swear.
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Please be
22	seated.
23	Mr. Celli, go ahead.
24	MR. CELLI: May I proceed? Thank you.
25	Good morning, Representative Greene. I'm

Andy Celli. I represent the plaintiffs in this 1 2 matter. 3 MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, 4 having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as 5 follows: 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 BY MR. CELLI: 8 Ms. Greene, you were elected to Congress in 9 November of 2020, right? 10 Α Yes. 11 Q And you became a member of Congress on January 3, 2021; is that correct? 12 13 Α Yes. 14 And when you became a member of Congress, 15 you became a member of Congress by virtue of having taken an oath of office, right? 16 17 I became a member of Congress by being Α 18 elected by the people of the 14th district. 19 Okay. But you actually were permitted to 20 take your seat in the House of Representatives because you took an oath of office; isn't that correct? 21 22 I sworn an oath on January 3rd. 23 And that oath required you to swear that you 24 would support and defend the Constitution of the

25

United States; right?

Α Yes. 1 2 And it required you to swear an oath that you would support and defend the Constitution of the 3 United States against all enemies, right? 4 5 Α Yes. And part of the oath you took says that you 6 7 were going to undertake that obligation to defend the 8 Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you 9 10 recall that part? 11 Α I think so. 12 (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: 13 14 Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. Q 15 will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. 16 17 Α Uh-huh. 18 (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 19 This is the 20 excerpt from the Congressional Record? MR. CELLI: No, Your Honor. 21 This is --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one? 22 23 MR. CELLI: This is Exhibit PX-63. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. 24 25 MR. CELLI: This is a federal statute,

5 U.S.C. 3331, which sets forth the oath of 1 2 office for federal officers, including members of 3 Congress. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 4 5 MR. CELLI: And, Ms. Wells, if you can make 6 that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the 7 representative can see it. The highlighted 8 portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: 9 10 So if you see about a third of the way, 11 two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): 12 will -- I will take this obligation -- I take this

A Uh-huh.

purpose of evasion. See that?

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14

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Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right?

obligation freely, without any mental reservation or

A Yes.

Q And what did that mean to you, Congresswoman Greene?

A About taking it freely, without reservation?

Q Yes.

A It -- it means I'm swearing the oath and I have no reservation.

Q Right. Now, one part of the Constitution,

Representative Greene, is the Twelfth Amendment, 2 right? Yes. 3 Α You're familiar with the Twelfth Amendment. 4 5 Α Yes. That's the one that provides for the 6 7 constitutional process for counting electoral votes in 8 a presidential election, right? 9 MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I -- I object. Under 10 the speech and debate clause, she cannot be 11 questioned about what she does on the Floor of 12 Congress pursuant to her legislative 13 responsibilities. 14 MR. CELLI: And I don't intend to ask any 15 questions of that sort, Your Honor. I just want to under -- have her understanding of the 16 17 Constitution. This is a case about 18 Representative Greene's state of mind, including 19 her understanding of the oath and the 20 Constitution. MR. BOPP: Then I further object because 21 this case is not about her state of mind. 22 23 whether or not she engaged in insurrection or "Engaged" connotes conduct --24 rebellion.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:

I concur.

Ι

1 concur. 2 MR. BOPP: And to --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained. 3 Next question, Mr. Celli. 4 BY MR. CELLI: 5 Ms. Greene, if somebody tried to unlawfully 6 7 interfere with the process of the counting electoral 8 votes, unlawfully, that person would be an enemy of the Constitution. Wouldn't you agree? 9 10 Α Does it define that way? Is it defined that 11 way? 12 I'm asking for your understanding. 13 somebody broke the law in a way designed to interfere 14 with the process of counting the electoral count college votes, that person would be an enemy of the 15 Constitution. 16 17 You mean interrupting Congress? Is that 18 what you're referring to? 19 Doing anything unlawfully to interfere with 20 the process of counting the electoral votes. 21 Interrupting Congress, like when the Α Democrats interrupted Congress and had a sit-in on the 22 23 House Floor and stopped Congress? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let -- excuse 24

Excuse me, Representatives Greene.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. 1 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Could you 2 rephrase your question, Counsel. 3 MR. CELLI: I'm -- I'm entitled to ask my 4 5 questions in the way I'd like to ask them, Your Honor. I'd ask that she listen to my question 6 7 and simply respond. 8 May I -- may I proceed? 9 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 10 BY MR. CELLI: 11 Q So if someone broke the law in an effort to 12 interfere with the counting of the electoral votes, 13 that person would be an enemy of the Constitution. Am 14 I right about that? Breaking the law is unlawful. There's been 15 over 700 people charged for what happened on 16 17 January 6th. 18 Right. And those people were trying to 19 interfere with the lawful process of counting the 20 votes for the electoral college, right? I -- I -- I would assume yes, they -- they 21 Α 22 did. They stopped the electoral count, yes. 23 Right. And so those people would be enemies 24 of the Constitution. You would agree with that,

25

right?

A I don't know if it -- I don't know. I don't know if it defines it that way.

Q Well, having taken the oath that we saw on the screen, if you were aware that someone was going to lawfully -- unlawfully, excuse me -- unlawfully interfere with the constitutional process of counting the electoral votes, you'd be obliged by your oath to try to stop it, right?

MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I -- I object.

The -- the claim is not she violated her oath.

The claim is under Section 3 of the Fourteenth

Amendment. And so her opinion on words like

"enemies" could -- are words of art often in -
in the law. It's just irrelevant to -- to the

matter, to whether or not she engaged, did a

direct and overt act of insurrection.

MR. CELLI: Your Honor, we -- we had a one-hour presentation on the law from Mr. Bopp. We did not object to that.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I will let you answer the question.

I've forgotten what it is. Can you repeat it.

MR. CELLI: Can we ask for it to be read back?

(The court reporter read the question.) 1 2 MR. CELLI: You may answer. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You may 3 answer the question to the best of your ability. 4 THE WITNESS: Of any attempt. And so if --5 that's a question that I can't answer. 6 7 MR. CELLI: Well, I'm ... 8 THE WITNESS: I can't answer that question. 9 MR. CELLI: I -- I take your representation 10 that you have no knowledge. But for the time 11 being, I'm asking it as a hypothetical question 12 just to understand --13 THE WITNESS: I can't answer a hypothetical 14 question. MR. CELLI: Well, I'm permitted to ask you 15 16 one. So I'm going to ask you again. If you had 17 knowledge in advance that someone was going to 18 unlawfully interfere with the counting of the 19 electoral votes in the presidential election, 20 under your oath, you'd be obliged to do something 21 to stop that, right? MR. BOPP: I -- I object. She's not being 22 23 charged for violating her oath. There's no 24 foundation laid that she had any knowledge about

anything like that.

MR. CELLI: Well, we'll come back to that.

MR. BOPP: And -- and so these hypothetic --

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.

Sustained.

BY MR. CELLI:

Q Let me try it a different way, Ms. Greene. You remember the part in the oath where you talked about taking on the obligations of the oath freely and without mental reservation or purpose of evasion? You recall that from a few minutes ago, right?

A Yes.

Q Okay. If you knew that people were planning to interfere with the constitutional process of counting the electoral votes, you knew that before you took the oath and you took the oath anyway and decided not to do anything about those plans, that would be a mental reservation.

MR. BOPP: Object --

MR. CELLI: Don't you agree?

MR. BOPP: I object. She's not -- she is not being charged with violating the oath. The question is did she engage in insurrection or rebellion.

MR. CELLI: Her state of mind is relevant,
Your Honor. We think it's very important to have

her understanding --1 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's relevant 2 to what, Mr. Celli? 3 MR. CELLI: It's relevant to whether she 4 5 engaged in insurrection during the time period from January 3rd to January 6th. 6 7 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well --8 MR. CELLI: And we're going to be talking 9 about her state of mind --10 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: -- why don't 11 we --12 MR. CELLI: -- all day. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You may come 13 14 back to that question after you have laid a foundation for why it ties into her -- her 15 activities from and after the administration of 16 17 the oath. 18 MR. CELLI: Fair enough. Fair enough, Your 19 Honor. BY MR. CELLI: 20 21 Ms. Greene, you're familiar with social 22 media, right? 23 Α Yes. 24 And that's a form of communication, right? 25 Α Yes.

You know what Facebook is and Twitter, Q 1 2 right? 3 Yes. Α 4 You use those as an important form of Q 5 communication in your work. 6 Α Yes. 7 You post messages on Facebook, right? Q 8 I post statements, messages. Yes. 9 Videos also, right? Q 10 Α Yes. 11 Q And you also re -- respond and react to 12 other people's comments when they're posted on Facebook or Twitter, right? 13 14 Α Yes. 15 And you do that as a way to get your Q political views out into the world. 16 17 It's my freedom of speech to do so. 18 I agree. And you've been very successful at 19 using social media to get your -- your views out into 20 the world, right? 21 I would say that's an opinion. Α 22 Well, I'm asking your opinion. You've got hundreds of thousands of people who follow you on 23 24 Twitter and Facebook, right? 25 Α No, not really because my Twitter -- my

personal Twitter account doesn't exist anymore.

Q Before it was suspended by Twitter, you had hundreds of thousands of people following you on Facebook and Twitter, right?

A Yes.

Q And by the way, the way Facebook and Twitter work is -- my understanding is they don't have to necessarily follow you to read what you have to say, right?

A I guess so.

 ${f Q}$ So it could be millions of people who have read the things that you have said on Facebook and Twitter over the years.

A I don't know that.

Q But it could be. You would agree with that, right?

A No. I don't know that. I don't know how many people read or see what I post on social media.

Q But what you post on social media is what you want people to know about your political beliefs; correct?

A Sure.

Q You're not putting stuff up there as a joke, are you?

A Sometimes, yes.

1	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Well, we'll come back to that. And you use
2	Facebook and Twitter to communicate with your
3	constituents in the 14th congressional district here
4	in Georgia, right?
5	A Yes.
6	${f Q}$ So immediately after the 2020 election and
7	through January 6th, even beyond that, you've issued a
8	number of tweets and made statements on Twitter and
9	Facebook about the election, right?
10	A Yes.
11	${f Q}$ You tweeted a whole lot of material about
12	your views of what happened in the 2020 election.
13	A Yes.
14	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And the thrust of those tweets were that you
15	felt that the election was stolen from the sitting
16	president.
17	MR. BOPP: I I object. That is
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can ask
19	the question, "What is your opinion?"
20	MR. CELLI: What is well, I also want to
21	ask whether she communicated that opinion through
22	
23	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well
24	MR. CELLI: Well, let's do it that way, Your
25	Honor. I I take your point.

1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Where are you
2	going with this, counsel?
3	MR. CELLI: I'm going to show the witness a
4	number of her tweets and I wanted to make sure
5	that I understand the context of them. That's
6	all.
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, she
8	said she posted on Twitter.
9	MR. CELLI: Right. And my question is
10	whether she posted material that reflect the
11	opinion that you have strike that.
12	Ms. Greene, you have the you had the
13	opinion between November, 2020, when the election
14	happened, and January 6, 2021, that the election
15	was stolen from President Trump.
16	MR. BOPP: I I object.
17	MR. CELLI: Am I right about that?
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm going to
19	sustain it. Ask if you've got questions about
20	specific documents
21	MR. CELLI: Okay.
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: or
23	specific things, go ahead. Let's not let's
24	not bandy around.
25	MR. CELLI: Let's let's go to PX-2(a),

Ms. Wells, please. 1 2 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry, which one is this? 3 MR. CELLI: 2(a), Your Honor. 4 5 (Image displayed on screen.) MR. CELLI: Do you see that, Ms. Greene? 6 7 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh. 8 (Petitioners' Exhibit 2(a) identified.) 9 BY MR. CELLI: 10 And what we have here in 2(a) is a Q 11 document -- well, I'll ask you. Can you tell us, is 12 this a statement that you posted on Twitter on 13 December 3, 2020? 14 MR. BOPP: (standing) Go ahead. Go ahead. MR. CELLI: Sure. 15 16 MR. BOPP: I'm sorry. 17 MR. CELLI: Yes, ma'am? 18 THE WITNESS: Yes. 19 MR. CELLI: Yeah. BY MR. CELLI: 20 21 And this is a statement where you talk about 22 that you were looking for a senator to join yourself 23 and Representative Mo Brooks to reject the fraudulent 24 votes for Joe Biden to keep the real Donald Trump in 25 the White House. Is that right?

1	MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor, to the
2	you can hear my objection.
3	MR. CELLI: I'm waiting. I'm waiting with
4	bated breath, Jim.
5	MR. BOPP: All right. Is that this violates
6	her right of free speech. There's nothing in
7	this statement that meets the Brandenburg test.
8	Even if speech could be considered would since
9	it can't when we're dealing with "engages" which
10	is conduct, not speech.
11	And and it does not provide does not
12	even meet the incitement test which requires
13	"directed to inciting or producing imminent
14	lawless action
15	MR. CELLI: Your Honor
16	MR. BOPP: "that is likely to"
17	MR. CELLI: we heard an hour of argument
18	this morning on this.
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Hold on.
20	Hold on.
21	Go ahead, Mr. Bopp.
22	MR. BOPP: Thank you, Your Honor "that
23	is likely to incite or produce action," end of
24	quote.
25	So it's objectionable. And to call her into

account for her First Amendment free speech is unconstitutional. And irrel --

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Mr. Bopp, I appreciate your argument but that's argument.

I'm going to allow the question.

Go ahead, Mr. Celli.

BY MR. CELLI:

Q When you sent out this -- strike that. Did you send out this tweet, Ms. Greene?

MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells, could you put it back up.

(Image displayed on screen.)

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. CELLI:

Q And when you sent out this tweet, you wanted the people who read the tweet to know that it was your view that the votes for Mr. Biden for president were fraudulent or some of them were, right?

A That really wasn't the purpose of that tweet.

Q I'm just asking whether when you sent this you were communicating to your -- the people who read your Twitter account that you believe that there were fraudulent votes for Mr. Biden and that your goal was to keep President Trump in the White House.

I was communicating that we were looking for Α 1 2 a senator to join our objection which is very much part of the responsibilities and duties that I can do 3 as a member of Congress. 4 I agree with that. But the purpose of that 5 6 was because you believed that the votes for Mr. Biden 7 were fraudulent, right? Or at least some of them. 8 We had -- we had been spending a vast amount 9 of time reading and researching and talking to people 10 and had seen tremendous evidence of voter fraud. 11 I don't know if you're aware because I know 12 you're not from Georgia. We currently have -- our 13 secretary of state has an investigation --14 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I would move to 15 strike this. I'm entitled to get answers --THE WITNESS: -- going on into election 16 17 fraud right now. MR. CELLI: -- to my questions, Your Honor. 18 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. 19 20 Thank you. Thank you, Representative 21 Greene. 22 All right. Let's back up. What was the 23 quest --MR. CELLI: By the way -- Your Honor, I'm 24

sorry to interrupt but we -- we missed something

1	very important. Can the representative be sworn?
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, thank
3	you. No, I swore her in. I swore her in. I
4	swore her in.
5	MR. CELLI: Oh, you did? I didn't see that.
6	Okay.
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I thought I'd
8	forgotten. Sorry. Thank you.
9	MR. CELLI: All right.
10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. No.
11	She's under oath, I think.
12	MR. CELLI: And can I ask the court to
13	acknowledge that this is a adverse wit
14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes.
15	MR. CELLI: witness, a hostile witness?
16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. I
17	acknowledge that she's an adverse witness and you
18	can therefore cross-examine her.
19	MR. CELLI: Right.
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Even though
21	she is on your case in chief. Yes, I acknowledge
22	that.
23	MR. CELLI: And I would ask the court to
24	remind the witness that in this posture, she has
25	to answer my questions. She can't give speeches.

Is that fair? 1 2 MR. BOPP: Well, she's -- she's entitled -you're entitled to an answer to the question that 3 is asked. 4 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's also 5 6 entitled to explain her answer. 7 MR. BOPP: You're not entitled to answers 8 that are -- that require her to answer when the 9 question is objectionable, violates her First 10 Amendment rights, is irrelevant to the charges 11 that are being made. Just to what? Fishing 12 expedition, political theater, what is this? MR. CELLI: This is -- this is 13 14 cross-examination. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No. This is 15 cross-exam. I mean, let's -- let's --16 17 MR. CELLI: I'm entitled to a "yes, no, or I can't answer" response. 18 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's go 19 20 ahead. MR. BOPP: Unless it's objectionable. 21 MR. CELLI: You have a standing objection, 22 23 Mr. Bopp, to everything in the world. I want to 24 question your witness. Let her testify.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay,

1	gentlemen. Wait a minute. Wait a minute. Wait
2	a minute. Wait a minute.
3	MR. CELLI: She's doing fine.
4	MR. BOPP: He's instructing
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's
6	enough.
7	MR. CELLI: He's obstructing
8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Stop.
9	Mr. Bopp, please sit down.
10	Next question, Mr. Celli.
11	This is not theater. This is not an
12	argument in front of the Supreme Court. This is
13	an evidentiary hearing. So let's get going.
14	Go ahead, Mr. Celli.
15	(Petitioners' Exhibit 2(c) identified.)
16	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells, can you pull up
17	Plaintiff's Exhibit 2(c), please.
18	(Image displayed on screen.)
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry,
20	what was which number? Two
21	MR. CELLI: 2(c).
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
23	BY MR. CELLI:
24	Q Ms. Greene, is this a tweet that you sent
25	out from your account on December 19, 2020?

1	A Yes.
2	Q And in this tweet
3	MR. CELLI: Let me go back a second.
4	Your Honor, I would just ask that the
5	previous exhibit, which I think was 2(d) be
6	admitted into evidence.
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What was the
8	number?
9	MR. CELLI: 2 (d).
10	MS. WELLS: 2(a).
11	MR. CELLI: I'm sorry, 2(a).
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.
13	So 2(a) is in. Yes, I will admit it. Go ahead.
14	(Petitioners' Exhibit 2(a) admitted.)
15	MR. CELLI: And ask that 2(c) be admitted
16	into evidence.
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 2(c)? All
18	right. Say that again. I was distracted. Go
19	through it again.
20	MR. CELLI: Sure. I asked the witness if
21	this was her tweet. She said it was.
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is your
23	tweet?
24	THE WITNESS: Yes.
25	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.

1	MR. CELLI: I ask that it be admitted into
2	evidence.
3	MR. BOPP: I object. It's not probative.
4	It violates her First Amendment rights.
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well
6	MR. BOPP: It has nothing to do with
7	"engage." It doesn't it was before
8	January 3rd.
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's in for
10	what it's worth, Mr. Bopp.
11	(Petitioners' Exhibit 2(c) admitted)
12	MR. BOPP: Okay.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, I
14	don't know that it's worth anything but it's in.
15	Go ahead.
16	MR. BOPP: Well, I and I apologize, Your
17	Honor.
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's okay.
19	MR. BOPP: I do I do think it's my
20	responsibility to make pertinent objections.
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I I
22	respect you for it, Mr. Bopp. I respect you.
23	Go ahead. Go ahead, Mr. Celli.
24	MR. CELLI: Thank you.
25	BY MR. CELLI:

Q Representative Greene, in your tweet on December 19, 2020, that we've marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit 2(c), one of the things you're communicating to the people who would read this tweet was that you want them to come to Washington on January 6th for a demonstration. Is that right?

A For a march for Trump.

Q Right. March for -- fight for Trump -- the phrase that you used there is hashtag "Fight for Trump," right? That's what the words say.

A That's what it says on my tweet.

Q Okay. And you posted that because you, in fact, wanted people to show up on January 6, 2021, in D.C. in order to help you stop the theft of the 2020 election from your point of view.

A No.

Q Okay. Well, I'm not sure we got a clear answer on this. You -- you did believe at this time that the 2020 election had been stolen by the Democrats from Mr. Trump, right?

A I was asking people to come for a peaceful march, which is what everyone is entitled to do under their First Amendment. But I was not asking them to actively engage in violence or any type of action.

Q My question is really simple. It's about

your opinion. When this tweet came out in this period, it was your opinion that the election had been stolen from Mr. Trump or was about to be stolen, right?

A Under my opinion, there was a tremendous amount of fraudulent things that happened in the election, and under my opinion, I want to do anything I can to protect election integrity and to protect the people of my district in Georgia, people's votes. They should count.

Q Is it fair to say, Representative Green, that from election night of 2020 until January 6, 2021, your personal opinion and your wish was that Congress not certify Joe Biden as the winner of the 2020 election?

A No, that's not accurate.

Q You believed that Joe Biden had lost the election to Mr. Trump, right?

A Well, yes. We saw a tremendous amount of voter fraud. We have investigations going on right now in the state of Georgia. There's investigations going on in multiple states. My own husband showed up to vote in the general election and when he went in to vote in person, he was told that he had already voted by absentee ballot when in fact he had never even

requested an absentee ballot. There's many instances. 2 MR. CELLI: Let's -- let's -- oh. Your 3 Honor, we can do this now. I understand there's 4 an I.T. issue that requires a pause. 5 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Well --6 7 MR. CELLI: Should we take --8 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: How long do we need? Two minutes? All right. Well, we're 9 10 not -- everybody just be patient. Appreciate 11 your patience. 12 THE WITNESS: Yes. 13 (Technical issue addressed.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, I see 14 what it was. 15 16 Representative Greene, your camera was off. 17 That's why they -- your camera was off. 18 why they wanted to stop. 19 THE WITNESS: Oh, okay. 20 (Pause in proceedings.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you want 21 22 to -- I mean, I hate to make everybody just sit around. Let's take ten. 23 24 I mean, Representative, you may step down. 25 Take ten minutes. We don't need to stay

here and (indiscernible). 1 2 MR. CELLI: Okay. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's just 3 take ten. 4 (The witness left the stand and a break was 5 taken from 11:36 a.m. until 12:02 p.m., 6 7 after which the witness returned to the 8 stand.) 9 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 10 Ms. Greene, appreciate your patience with 11 the disruption. 12 Appreciate everybody's cooperation while 13 they dealt with the technology, one of the banes 14 of human existence. All right. 15 MR. CELLI: May I proceed, Your Honor? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Go ahead, 16 17 Mr. Celli. Thank you. MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I would just ask 18 19 that Mr. Bopp not consult with his client in the 20 break period while I'm examining her because 21 that's generally not permitted in my experience. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Go ahead. 22 23 MR. CELLI: Can we see Plaintiffs' Exhibit 24 2(c), please, Ms. Wells.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:

25

I'm sorry,

we're on 2(c)? 1 2 MR. CELLI: 2(c). (Image displayed on screen.) 3 BY MR. CELLI: 4 Ms. Greene, this is a tweet that we talked 5 6 about a little bit earlier. Just a quick question on 7 You issued this on December 19, 2020; correct? 8 I -- I can't see real well, but I think that's the date. 9 10 Q Maybe -- maybe we can make it a little 11 larger. 12 Α That's what it says. 13 Q And what you were doing in this tweet was 14 you were tweeting out a story from the Epoch Times 15 about President Trump saying that the protests that 16 were planned for January 6th were going to be, quote, 17 wild, right? MR. BOPP: I object. We don't have the --18 19 where's the article? 20 MR. CELLI: Right there, under the pic -under the picture of President Trump. 21 MR. BOPP: Does it quote that? 22 23 MR. CELLI: Yes. It says (reading): 24 Trump -- Trump called in supporters should join 25 wild protest in D.C. on Jan 6th.

MR. BOPP: Okay. I'll withdraw my 1 2 objection. I can't see that. I can't see what the --3 MR. CELLI: If you could make it a little 4 5 larger, Ms. Wells? You can answer the question, Representative 6 7 Greene. 8 THE WITNESS: What was your question? 9 MR. CELLI: My question is what you were 10 doing in this tweet is you were tweeting out a 11 story from the *Epoch Times* about President Trump 12 making a statement that the protest on 13 January 6th would be wild, right? 14 THE WITNESS: I tweeted an article that had the details of the dates and times. 15 16 MR. CELLI: Right. And also included 17 President Trump's statements that he expected the demonstrations on January 6th to be wild, right? 18 19 THE WITNESS: I don't think that's what my 20 tweet was about. MR. CELLI: Okay. Well, but you see that 21 22 the article says: Trump, colon, supporters 23 should join, quote, wild protests in D.C. on Jan 24 6th.

THE WITNESS: I don't remember tweeting that

specifically for what you're saying. Those are 1 2 your words. MR. CELLI: No. I'm --3 THE WITNESS: Those aren't mine. 4 5 MR. CELLI: -- actually reading from what's on the --6 7 THE WITNESS: You're speculating on why I 8 tweeted that, but I don't remember tweeting it 9 for that specific reason. 10 MR. CELLI: Ms. Greene, I'm just asking 11 questions. 12 THE WITNESS: I'm just answering. BY MR. CELLI: 13 14 And in your tweet, you mentioned earlier Q that your words -- "Join, hashtag, March for Trump in 15 D.C. on January 6th. Fight for Trump" -- that you 16 17 were urging people to come to Washington for a peaceful demonstration, right? 18 19 Peaceful demonstration, absolutely. 20 Yeah. That word, "peaceful," is nowhere in Q this tweet, right? 21 22 Pardon me? 23 That word, "peaceful," is not in this --24 I can't read it. There's only half of it

25

there.

Let's -- let's give the representative a Q 1 2 paper copy of that. I want to make sure --3 No, I can see it now. It was scrolled up 4 just a second ago. Okay. "Peaceful" is not in there, is it? 5 6 Well, you know, like --7 Is the word "peaceful" in there, Ms. Greene? 8 It does not say peaceful right there. 9 Q That's my question. Thank you. 10 But you're asking me, and I said for a 11 peaceful demonstration just like people have the right 12 to do in their First Amendment. 13 Q I'm asking, you didn't -- there's not a 14 secret code in there that's supposed to be peaceful, 15 right? 16 Well, I never mean anything for violence. don't support violence of any kind and I've said it 17 over and over again. So I -- I'm telling you that --18 19 You just didn't say it on this occasion, did 20 you? I never mean anything for violence. 21 All of Α 22 my words never ever mean anything for violence. 23 Well, we'll examine that question. (Petitioners' Exhibit 2(f) identified.) 24 25 MR. CELLI: Put up Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2(f),

please. 1 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 2 MR. CELLI: F. 3 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 4 Frank? 5 MR. CELLI: Yes. 6 7 (Image displayed on screen.) BY MR. CELLI: 8 9 Q And I'm looking at -- yes -- this top half 10 of the exhibit. 11 Ms. Greene, this is a tweet that you sent 12 out on January 2, 2021; correct? I'm not sure. 13 14 Okay. You don't recall this? 15 I -- I don't recall tweeting that. No. Okay. We'll set that one side. 16 Q 17 Well, let me ask this question. Does 18 anybody tweet things on your Twitter account -- strike 19 that. Did anybody in January of 2021 tweet things on 20 your Twitter account without your permission? On what day? 21 22 At any time from November of 2020 to 23 January 6th. 24 I don't remember. That's difficult to 25 answer.

Okay. Would -- you'd be surprised if Q 1 2 somebody got into your Twitter account and tweeted something without your permission, wouldn't you? 3 Well, no one tweeted anything without my 4 I just don't remember who tweeted what. 5 permission. 6 Fair enough. Now, would you agree, 7 Ms. Greene, that this tweet from January 2, 2021 is 8 something that we can fairly attribute to you, being 9 that it was tweeted on your Twitter account? 10 I -- I'm sorry, I -- I don't know. 11 Q Okay. 12 MR. CELLI: You can take that down. 13 Q Ms. Greene, you've had your disagreements 14 with Speaker Pelosi, isn't that right? I'm not sure what you mean. 15 Α 16 You've had political disagreements with her. Q 17 You don't agree with some of the things she's done in her career, right? 18 19 Politically speaking, that would be correct. 20 Right. You don't agree with a lot of things Q 21 she's done, right? 22 Politically speaking, that would be correct. 23 In fact, you think that Speaker Pelosi is a

You're -- I'm not answering that question.

traitor to the country, right?

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Α

It's speculation. 2 You've --Q It's hypothetical. 3 4 You've said that -- Haven't you, Ms. Greene? 5 -- that she's a traitor to the country? No, I haven't said that. 6 7 Q Okay. 8 MR. CELLI: Put up Plaintiff's Exhibit 5, 9 please. 10 THE WITNESS: Oh, no, wait. Hold on now. 11 believe by not upholding the -- securing the 12 border that that violates her oath of office. MR. CELLI: Fair enough. I'm -- I'm not 13 14 interested in her oath of office. I'm interested that you said that she's a traitor to our 15 16 country, right? 17 MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor. 18 not -- this is quintessential --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I don't see 19 20 the relevance of that, Mr. Celli. Next. MR. CELLI: Your Honor, can we give Mr. Bopp 21 22 a standing objection on the First Amendment 23 grounds because --24 MR. BOPP: No. 25 MR. CELLI: -- this -- this is -- this is --

this is an effort to interrupt my examination of 1 2 the witness. I am attempting to establish the -the witness's desire to engage in insurrection 3 during the period January 3rd to January 6th. 4 5 Now, it's true that some of the things that she said are relevant if they were -- even though 6 7 they occurred before January 3rd. But there's no 8 First Amendment objection to the evidence, Your Honor. She -- she said what she said. 9 10 MR. BOPP: There is First Amendment 11 objections. 12 MR. CELLI: We don't agree. 13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, I --14 MR. BOPP: Fine, but I get to make my objection. 15 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can make 16 17 the objection. You can have a standing objection to the First Amendment --18 19 MR. BOPP: I don't want a standing, Judge. 20 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. MR. CELLI: Because he wants to interrupt my 21 22 flow, Your Honor. 23 MR. BOPP: I just --24 MR. CELLI: That's -- that's not

25

appropriate.

1	MR. BOPP: I don't object to everything.
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
3	That's
4	MR. BOPP: I have specific things that I
5	think are I object to, and I I should be
6	extended the courtesy to do that.
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You may
8	you may object then. I but
9	MR. BOPP: Thank you.
10	(Petitioners' Exhibit 5 identified.)
11	MR. CELLI: Plaintiff's Exhibit 5, please.
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We're on five
13	now?
14	MR. CELLI: Uh-huh.
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Five, okay.
16	(Image displayed on screen.)
17	BY MR. CELLI:
18	Q So I'm placing before you what we premarked
19	as Plaintiff's Exhibit 5 which is an article that
20	appeared in CNN on January 26, 2021.
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you have a
22	hard copy of this labeled?
23	MR. CELLI: Should be in the book.
24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean does
25	she have a hard copy? I mean, she can't read it

off the screen. 1 2 MR. CELLI: We -- we have one for her. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Good. 3 let's -- let's start using hard copies. This --4 5 you can't read stuff like this on a screen. 6 MR. CELLI: May I approach the witness, Your 7 Honor? 8 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, sir, you 9 may. You have standing permission to approach 10 the witness to deliver copies of documents as to 11 which you're going to ask her questions. 12 MR. CELLI: Thank you. 13 Ms. Wells, if you could scroll down a bit. 14 One second. BY MR. CELLI: 15 16 Ms. Greene, I want to direct your attention Q 17 to the bottom of the fourth page of the exhibit. 18 Uh-huh. Α 19 This is -- this is a paragraph that starts She's a traitor to our country. Do you see 20 out: 21 that? 22 MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor. possible relevance could it be that they -- she 23 24 had political disagreements that resulted in 25 hyperbole. It is commonly used.

MR. CELLI: Your Honor, this --1 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled. 2 MR. CELLI: -- is argument. 3 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled. 4 Next. 5 MR. CELLI: 6 Thank you. 7 BY MR. CELLI: 8 I just want to ask a narrow question, 9 Representative Greene. Did you say, referring to 10 Speaker Pelosi: She's a traitor to our country. 11 She's guilty of treason. She took an oath to protect 12 the American citizens. She gives aid and comfort to 13 our enemies who illegally invade our land. That's 14 what treason is and our law representatives and senators can be kicked out and no longer serve in our 15 government. And it's a crime punishable by death is 16 17 what treason is. Nancy Pelosi is guilty of treason. 18 Did you say those words? 19 I said -- this is what I was telling you is 20 I -- she doesn't uphold our laws. She allows --It's a simple yes-or-no question, ma'am. 21 22 I'm answering your question. 23 Did you say that?

MR. BOPP: She can answer without being

instructed by him to say yes or no.

24

25

MR. CELLI: I don't agree, Your Honor. This 1 2 is cross-examination. MR. BOPP: This is all why --3 MR. CELLI: I'm entitled to an answer to my 4 5 questions. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 6 7 Representative Greene, did you say these words 8 that are quoted on the bottom? Did you say that? THE WITNESS: According to the CNN article, 9 10 I did. I don't remember. 11 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you recall 12 saying it? THE WITNESS: I don't recall saying all of 13 14 this, but I do -- I do recall having said this 15 about the -- I totally disagree with the border 16 issues. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 17 THE WITNESS: And -- and I believe --18 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Asked and 19 20 answered. Next question. THE WITNESS: Okay. 21 BY MR. CELLI: 22 23 Representative Greene, you -- you have 24 advocated the use of physical violence against people

you disagree with politically, right?

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled Go ahead. What's the question again, Mr. Cell MR. CELLI: You've advocated the use of physical violence against people that you disagree with politically. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's a question? MR. CELLI: Yes. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Is that the THE WITNESS: I don't think so. I don't know how to answer that. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Next question. BY MR. CELLI: Q Well, have a look at what we've marked a Plaintiffs' Exhibit 5.	li?
Go ahead. What's the question again, Mr. Cel MR. CELLI: You've advocated the use of physical violence against people that you disagree with politically. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's a question? MR. CELLI: Yes. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Is that the THE WITNESS: I don't think so. I don't know how to answer that. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Next question. BY MR. CELLI: Q Well, have a look at what we've marked a	li?
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BY MR. CELLI: Q Well, have a look at what we've marked a	
Q Well, have a look at what we've marked a	
18 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 5.	S
THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-5?	
20 MR. CELLI: P-5.	
THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.	
That's that's the same the same one	
MR. CELLI: It's the same one.	
THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: correct	
Okay. Thank you.	t?

You've got a copy of this, Representative?

THE WITNESS: Oh, is it the same one?

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, the

same.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

BY MR. CELLI:

Q And let me ask a foundational question. You understand that on social media posts like Facebook and Twitter, one of the things -- well, I guess on Facebook one of the things you can do is you can like someone's post, right?

A You can like people's post.

Q And when you like someone's post, that's a way of signifying that you agree with or admire or think it's -- it's correct, the post is correct, right?

A I don't know. I don't agree with your phrase of questioning.

Q Well, I'm asking you. Isn't it true that when you like -- when you, personally, Ms. Greene, like someone's post, you're signifying your approval for what the post said?

A No. I don't agree with the -- how you're phrasing that question. No, I don't agree with that.

Q So it's true, though, that you liked a post

that suggested that, quote, a bullet to the head of Nancy Pelosi would be a quicker way to remove her as 2 Speaker of the House than impeachment, right? 3 Now, you're using a CNN article, which 4 5 has -- CNN has lied about me multiple times, and you're using a CNN article --6 7 I'm asking you to answer my question. Did 8 you like a post that said it's quicker -- that a bullet to the head would be a quicker way to remove 9 10 Nancy Pelosi from the role of Speaker? 11 I have had many people manage my social 12 media account over the years. I have no idea who 13 liked that. 14 Q Okay. You're -- are you testifying under oath it wasn't you? I just want to be clear on that. 15 16 I am testifying I have no idea who liked Α 17 that comment. Fair enough. It could've been you, right? 18 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's test --19 20 THE WITNESS: I'm telling you I --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 21 22 answered the question. THE WITNESS: -- do not know. 23 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's 24

answered the question. Go ahead. Next -- next

question. She answered.

BY MR. CELLI:

Q Okay. By the way, you know, Ms. Greene, that one of the places inside the United States
Capitol building that was invaded by people who were doing violence was Ms. Pelosi's office, right?

A I was inside the chamber during -- on January 6th. So I do not know all of the places that those people went. I only know where I was.

Q Are you telling us that in the more than a year since these events occurred you have not become aware that one of the offices that was invaded by people who were illegally in the Capitol was Nancy Pelosi's office?

- A I've seen that on the news.
- **Q** Okay.
- A But I don't know for sure. I haven't -- I haven't investigated all of that.
- **Q** Now, you mentioned earlier in response to some of my questions that there was a demonstration that was being planned for January 6, 2021, called the "March for Trump," right?
- A We talked about it on one of my Twitter posts.
 - Q Right. And -- and that demonstration was

being organized in part by an organization called 2 "Women for America," right? I don't remember who organized it. 3 4 Q Okay. (Petitioners' Exhibit 2(d) identified.) 5 MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells, can you pull up 6 7 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2(d). THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 8 I'm sorry, 9 which one, Mr. Celli? 10 MR. CELLI: I'm sorry, 2(d), Your Honor. 11 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: D or B? 12 MR. CELLI: D. 13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: B as in boy. MR. CELLI: No, no. D as in dog. I'm 14 15 sorry. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: D as in dog. 16 17 Thank you. 18 MR. CELLI: And I -- we're going to do this 19 on paper as well. I've got ... BY MR. CELLI: 20 I placed in front of you what's a document 2.1 22 that's been premarked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2(d). 23 Just begin by asking, one of the things that you can 24 do on Twitter, Ms. Greene, is you can retweet or send 25 out again somebody else's Tweet, right?

- A Yes.
- **Q** Okay. And on Plaintiffs' 2(d), which I placed in front of you, you are retweeting a tweet sent by Kylie Jane Kremer on December 19, 2020, right?
 - A I don't know if I retweeted it.
- **Q** Well, if you look carefully, it says

 Marjorie Taylor Greene with American flag and it says

 re -- retweeted.
 - A I don't know --
 - Q Is your testimony --
 - A -- if I retweeted it.
- Q You don't -- you don't recall one way or the other.
 - A I don't recall.
- **Q** And it's your testimony that if this got retweeted from your account, that would've been done with your permission, right?
 - A I don't -- I don't recall retweeting it.
- Q That's not my question. You don't deny that Kylie Jane Kremer's message was retweeted from your account in the form set forth as Plaintiffs' 2(d) in -- on December 20, 2020. I'm sorry, December 19th. You don't deny that, do you?
- A This is what your picture has, this paper has. I don't have this Twitter account anymore. So I

don't recall -- I don't remember retweeting this. 2 Okay. But you do remember that there was this thing called the "March for Trump." It was going 3 to be on January 6th, right? 4 5 Α Yes. And that "Women for America" were one of the 6 Q 7 organizers, right? 8 I don't remember, but that's what this says. 9 Okay. And one of the other hashtags for the 10 demonstrations that were planned on January 6, 2021, 11 in Washington D.C. was a hashtag, "Stop the Steal" 12 hashtag, "Stop the Steal," right? 13 Α Stop -- yes. 14 Q Yes. And another hashtag that got used at 15 the time was -- or I'm sorry, a website that was being 16 used to organize people to come to Washington was 17 something called "WildProtest.com," right? 18 Α I don't know. (Petitioners' Exhibit 33 identified.) 19 20 MR. CELLI: Okay. Let's have a look at 21 PX-33, please. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 22 I'm sorry 23 again, Mr. Celli, P ... 24 MR. CELLI: PX-33. 25 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: X? PX?

1 2

MR. CELLI: I call it PX. P-33, Your Honor.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-33, okay.

MR. CELLI: Plaintiffs' exhibit.

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THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, I got

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you, sorry.

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BY MR. CELLI:

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I placed before you, Ms. Greene, a document that was marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit -- or Petitioners' Exhibit 33. I'm just going to ask a couple questions about it.

Does this refresh your recollection that there was a website known as "WildProtest.com" that was encouraging people to come to Washington for a pro -- a protest on January 6th?

I don't remember the website, but I'm seeing it here in this -- on your paper.

Okay. And "wild" was the term that President Trump used to describe what he thought was going to happen on January 6th, right?

Wild is also a term that high schoolers use when they talk about spring break.

Fair enough. But whatever the title of the demonstration or the name or the hashtag that was used, you would agree that you were aware in -- after the election and before January 6th that people were

being asked to come to D.C. for a large demonstration to object to the certification of Joe Biden as President of the United States, right?

A I was aware people were coming to support our objection in Congress and on January 6th. The only thing I was preparing for was objecting.

Q When did you first become aware that there were going to be large demonstrations in D.C. on the sixth?

A I don't recall.

Q Did you consider at any point participating in any of those demonstrations?

A It -- it was put on my calendar, but then I never went. It -- it -- we were too busy. We were, you know, looking at all of the evidence and preparing for our debates and preparing to object.

- **Q** And who put it on your calendar?
- A I don't know.
- Q Somebody on your staff, I take it?
- A I have no idea.
- Q Well, it wasn't a complete stranger, right?
 It was somebody from your congressional staff, right?
 - A Probably so, but I have no idea.
- **Q** And as you sit here, can you tell us why it is that a -- an appearance for you at that

demonstration was placed on your calendar? 2 Can you rephrase that question? Α Sure. How did it come to pass that it was 3 put on your calendar that you were going to appear at 4 5 a demonstration. I understand you said you were too 6 busy, but --7 Α I don't -- don't know. I was so busy just 8 preparing to object. I don't know. 9 You were going to go to one of these 10 demonstrations as a speaker, right? 11 Α I don't think so. I was always preparing to 12 object. We were very busy. Well, have a look at what we've marked as 13 Q 14 33. If you go about three pages in, at the bottom of 15 that page, and then over to the next page, it says 16 invited speakers and featured guests, right? 17 I'm assuming -- I guess I was on there Α because I was invited. 18 19 Right. And --Q 20 Α But I don't -- I don't know who made this I -- I'm sorry, I can't answer --21 website. 22 Okay. Well, if you say --Q 23 -- anything about it. Α 24 Q Well, you can answer that that's your name

25

and face, right?

 ${\bf A}$ $\,$ That is my name and face, but I -- again, I don't run that website. I have no idea who does.

Q My question to you, Representative Greene, is did some -- did you or someone under your authority at your congressional office authorize you to be placed as a speaker or guest of the Wild Protest demonstration?

A I get many invitations as a member of Congress, to many events and -- and all kinds of speaking engagements. And most of the time those go on my calendar, but they have no relevance as to whether I attend or not.

Q So would it be fair to say, Ms. Greene, that through your office you authorized your name and your likeness to be associated with the wildprotest.com demonstration?

A No, you cannot say that or assume that. That would be whoever organized this.

Q Well, let's talk about that. Going back to 33, you know Ali Alexander, don't you?

A No, I don't really know him. No.

Q When you say you don't really know him, you've met him, right?

A I've seen him before, but I don't know him.
I --

1	Q	How many times have you been in his physical
2	presence	to your knowledge?
3	A	I cannot even guess. Hardly any.
4	Q	Ten? Twenty?
5	A	No.
6	Q	Have you shaken his hand?
7	A	I've shaken his hand before, yes.
8	Q	All right.
9	A	I shake hands with pretty much everyone I
10	meet.	
11	Q	Lots of people, right? And he's a friend of
12	yours, ri	ght?
13	A	No.
14	Q	Okay. We'll come back to that.
15		Did you discuss with Mr. Alexander the idea
16	of you co	ming to appear at a demonstration on
17	January 6	th?
18	A	I do not recall that, no.
19	Q	You're not denying that happened. You just
20	don't rec	eall one way or the other.
21	A	I do not recall that, no.
22	Q	Well, did you discuss with anybody attending
23	the Wild	Protest demonstration that was planned for
24	January 6	th?
25	A	I do not recall ever talking about

attending.

Q Other than people on your congressional staff or your campaign staff, list for me all of the people who you spoke to about the demonstrations on January 6th.

- A I -- I'm sorry, I -- I have no idea.
- Q Okay. You don't remember any of them?
- A I do not remember.
- Q Not any of them?
- **A** No.
 - **Q** Okay. And you spoke to some people about those demonstrations prior to being sworn in as a representative from the 14th district, right?
 - A I -- I don't remember.
 - **Q** And you spoke to some of those people after you took the oath on January 3rd and before the 6th, right?
 - A I don't remember.
 - **Q** Did you speak to anybody in government about the fact that there were going to be demonstrations in Washington on January 6th?
 - A I don't remember. We were mostly reading information about election fraud and people signed affidavits about what they witnessed with voter fraud and preparing to object. That was pretty much all I

remember doing.

Q Right. Pretty much, but your testimony as you sit here today under oath is that you didn't talk to anybody in government about the fact that there were going to be large protests in Washington on January 6th.

A I don't remember.

Q You spoke to Representative Biggs or his staff about that fact, didn't you?

A I do not remember.

Q How about Representative Gosar?

A I'm sorry, I don't remember.

Q Did you talk to people at the White House about the fact that there were going to be large demonstrations on -- on January 6th in Washington?

A I don't remember.

Q Prior to January 6th, Representative Greene, did anyone ever mention to you the possibility that there might be violence in Washington on January 6, 2021?

A I don't remember.

Q So it's possible that folks told you things could get violent in Washington on January 6th, right?

A I was a brand-new member of Congress. If I-- I don't remember those conversations but I would

hope Nancy Pelosi and those in charge of the Capitol were taking the Capitol security very seriously.

- **Q** My question is just about whether anybody at all ever mentioned to you the possibility of violence.
 - A I don't remember.

- **Q** Okay. So you're not denying it. You're just saying you don't recall.
 - A I don't recall.
- **Q** And you don't recall that people said, you know, We're having these big demonstrations in Washington and some of the people who come to those demonstrations might become violent. That never happened.
- A The only violence I'd ever seen was the antifa and BLM riots. And I've been to so many Trump rallies and I've never once seen violence out of Trump people. I don't recall any talk of violence.
- **Q** And you knew that the people who were coming for the demonstrations on January 6th, those were Trump people, right?
- A I knew there were many people coming to support President Trump and our objection on January 6th.
- **Q** Right. And at least some of them were coming because you asked them to come, right?

1	<pre>A I didn't pers I don't recall personally</pre>
2	asking people to come, but evidently I tweeted about
3	January 6th.
4	Q Did anybody strike that. Did you have
5	any conversations with anybody in government
6	representatives, senators, White House staff, the
7	President of the United States at the time, any
8	government official or government employee about
9	the fact this is now prior to January 6th, about
10	the fact that there was a risk that people coming to
11	Washington for January 6th demonstrations might become
12	violent?
13	MR. BOPP: I object. That's the fourth time
14	he's asked the same question. She's
15	repeatedly saying
16	MR. CELLI: It's not the same question.
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is the
18	last time.
19	MR. BOPP: This really is the same question.
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I will let
21	it well, you can answer the question.
22	This is the last time, Mr. Celli.
23	THE WITNESS: I don't I don't recall.
24	BY MR. CELLI:
25	Q Ms. Greene, did you ever hear that from

any source prior to January 6th that some folks were planning to come to Washington on January 6th and the idea was that they were going to flood the Capitol with people?

- A No. I don't remember ever hearing that.
- Q Okay. You never discussed that with anybody.
 - A No, I do not remember that.

- **Q** But you supported the idea of people coming to Washington on January 6th and flooding the Capitol, right?
- A No. I support people's First Amendment to have a peaceful protest, use their freedom of speech.
- **Q** Well, previously you've publicly said that one way for people to express their displeasure with their government would be to flood the Capitol building with people, right?
- A The Capitol belongs to the people. They -that's where you come and speak to your senators, your
 representatives. You -- you come to express your
 views. You come to talk about how you want your tax
 dollars spent. You come to talk about how you want
 senators or representatives to vote.
- **Q** My -- my question is a bit more narrow than that. You publicly expressed support for the idea

that people should come to Washington to express their displeasure with their government by flooding the 2 3 Capitol. I don't remember. 4 Α MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor. 5 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's 6 7 answered the question. Next. Move on. 8 MR. CELLI: Can we have PX-23, please. 9 (Petitioners' Exhibit 23 identified) BY MR. CELLI: 10 11 Q Ms. Greene, I've placed in front of you what 12 we've previously marked as Petitioners' Exhibit 23 13 which is a CNN article entitled "In 2019, Marjorie 14 Taylor Greene Told Protesters to Flood the Capitol and Feel Free to Use Violence." 15 MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I object. 16 This is 17 2019. How many years back? High school? Do we have to be treated with statements that -- like 18 19 "Flood the Capitol?" Flood the Capitol --20 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, this is a speaking 21 objection --MR. BOPP: 22 There are at --MR. CELLI: -- it's not appropriate. 23 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Go ahead. 24

You may -- if you can figure out how you're going

to lay a foundation for this, you may proceed. 1 2 Go ahead, Mr. Celli. 3 MR. CELLI: Okay. Thank you. BY MR. CELLI: 4 I want to direct your attention, 5 6 Representative Greene, to the second page of this 7 exhibit. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Mr. Celli, 8 9 could you -- could you please go through the 10 proper things to -- so she knows what she's 11 looking at. 12 MR. CELLI: Yes. Well, I thought I did, 13 but --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I -- I didn't 14 hear it. I'm sorry. 15 16 MR. CELLI: Okay. BY MR. CELLI: 17 18 Ms. Greene, this is an article that 19 appeared, we believe, on CNN in the wake of 20 January 6th and ask if you've seen this document before. 21 22 No, I haven't seen it. 23 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. 24 BY MR. CELLI: 25 Q Well, I'm going to ask some questions about

statements that are attributed to you in this article and you can tell me whether you made them or not, 2 3 okay? The second page of the document has a 4 5 quotation that reads, quote: All of us together, when we rise up, we can end of this. We can end it. We 6 7 can do it peacefully. We can. I hope we don't have 8 to do it the other way. I hope not. But we should feel like we will if we have to because we are the 9 10 American people. 11 Do you recall making that statement in 2019 12 in connection with a protest around "Fund the Wall"? 13 Α No --14 MR. BOPP: I object. THE WITNESS: -- I don't recall. 15 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Asked and 16 17 answered. Go ahead. 18 MR. BOPP: I object. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 19 20 MR. CELLI: Are you denying --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Objection 21 22 noted. 23 MR. CELLI: -- that you made that statement? 24 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Objection

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noted.

1	MR. CELLI: Are you denying that you made
2	that statement?
3	THE WITNESS: I'm saying I don't I don't
4	recall.
5	MR. CELLI: Okay. You're
6	THE WITNESS: This is
7	MR. CELLI: not denying it. You just
8	don't recall.
9	THE WITNESS: It's a CNN article.
10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She said she
11	does not recall.
12	MR. CELLI: Okay.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That is the
14	answer. Let's move on.
15	(Petitioners' counsel conferred with
16	cocounsel.)
17	MR. CELLI: I'm sorry, Judge. I think I'm
18	missing a page in my copy of the exhibit.
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
20	(Petitioners' counsel conferred with
21	cocounsel.)
22	BY MR. CELLI:
23	Q A little further along in the article, I'm
24	just going to ask you whether you made these this
25	comment (reading): If we have a sea of people, we

will shut down the streets. If we shut down 2 everything, if we flood the Capitol building, go inside, these are public buildings, we own them. 3 own these buildings. Do you understand that? We own 4 5 the buildings and we pay all the people that work in 6 the buildings. 7 Did you say that in connection with the 8 "Fund the Wall" demonstration in February of 2019? MR. BOPP: And because it's about the "Fund 9 10 the Wall" demonstration and not -- not after she 11 was sworn in as a member of Congress and taken an 12 oath --13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 14 irrelevant. MR. BOPP: Completely irrelevant to what she 15 16 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It -- I'm 17 inclined to agree. 18 19 Let's go on. 20 MR. BOPP: Thank you. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 21 Move on. 22 MR. CELLI: Did you say that? THE WITNESS: I don't recall. You're using 23 24 CNN and they've chopped up my words so many

times. I mean, you sound like you have as many

1	conspiracy theories as QAnon at this point.
2	MR. CELLI: Well, you believe in QAnon,
3	right?
4	THE WITNESS: I no. I didn't I did
5	not say I believe in QAnon.
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's move
7	on.
8	MR. CELLI: You don't believe in QAnon?
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is not
10	relevant. Let's move on.
11	MR. CELLI: She brought it up, Your Honor.
12	(Petitioners' Exhibit 84 identified.)
13	MR. CELLI: Can we get PX-84, please,
14	Ms. Wells.
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one?
16	MR. CELLI: 84.
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 84?
18	(Image displayed on screen.)
19	BY MR. CELLI:
20	Q Is that your face, Ms. Greene?
21	f A It appears to be.
22	Q Okay. So this is a video clip. I'm going
23	to ask that we play it it's about a minute and
24	fifty seconds and simply ask if that's you making
25	those statements.

MR. BOPP: Your Honor, before he starts 1 2 running this, I want -- I object unless he 3 assures us that this is the complete clip, not selected out pieces --4 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right. 5 MR. BOPP: -- that it's the entire --6 7 MR. CELLI: We haven't touched it, Your 8 Honor. MR. BOPP: Okay, well, I'm not saying you 9 10 touched it. 11 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right. Well 12 13 MR. BOPP: This is on -- you're prepared to 14 play this. I think your responsibility -- and 15 I'm asking the court to require this or I 16 object -- is to make sure that this is not taken 17 out of context. You want to present it as evidence. I think you should be required to 18 19 explain that this is the entire statement that 20 was made, not some selected piece out of context. 21 MR. CELLI: May -- may I be heard on this, 22 Your Honor? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 23 Sure. Go --

MR. CELLI: Your Honor, we have been denied

go ahead, Mr. Celli.

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the opportunity to conduct discovery in this case, as Your Honor knows, given the speed with which this proceeding had to go forward. We have been denied the opportunity to issue subpoenas to get records to do precisely what Mr. Bopp would like me to do. In fact, Mr. Bopp objected to all of those things and said: We don't want them to do those things. So the idea, now, that he is objecting to us playing a portion of his own client's words ...

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she can defend herself quite ably. She will tell us if it's out of context or if it's QAnon or something else.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's back First of all, what is this again? up.

MR. CELLI: This is a video, we believe, of the congresswoman making a statement.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And where did it come from?

MR. CELLI: It came from -- the CNN article links to it from Facebook.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: So this is -but this was pulled off of what? The Internet?

MR. CELLI: Well, it was -- it was connected through CNN, I believe. No? Through the --

1	from from a tweet.
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Next
3	question: This is the complete what was
4	there?
5	MR. CELLI: That's what was there, yes.
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Have
7	you made any alterations?
8	MR. CELLI: No, sir.
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Are you aware
10	of any alterations?
11	MR. CELLI: No, sir.
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Do we
13	know when it was made?
14	MR. CELLI: We believe it was made in
15	February of 2019, but
16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.
17	You can ask the witness about it.
18	MR. CELLI: Can we can we play the video,
19	please.
20	(Recording played from 12:41 to 12:43 p.m.)
21	BY MR. CELLI:
22	Q Ms. Greene, that's you, right?
23	A That's me.
24	${f Q}$ And and in that clip, you were urging
25	people to come to Washington and flood the Capitol,

right? 2 What year was that? Α You tell me, Ms. Greene. 3 I believe it was for February 23, 2019. 4 5 Right. Q There was no violence that day. 6 7 peacefully protested. 8 Fair enough. But my point is to ask you the 9 question, you were urging people for that 10 demonstration to flood the Capitol. 11 Α To peacefully protest with me and enter the 12 Capitol and -- and ask our lawmakers to serve the 13 American people. 14 Q So now you remember giving that statement, 15 right? Now that we've watched the video, I remember 16 17 that. 18 Now that your memory has been jogged a little bit, do you remember talking about that 19 20 demonstration being done on a peaceful basis? That demonstration was peaceful. 21 22 Right. And you remember that you said, "We 23 can do it peacefully," right? 24 Of course. I only believe in peaceful 25 demonstration. I do not support violence.

In fact, what you said is: We can do it 1 Q 2 peacefully. We can. I hope we don't have to do it 3 the other way. I hope not. But we should feel like we will if we have to because we are the American 4 5 people. That was an another statement that you made 6 7 in the same presentation, right? 8 That was in your CNN article, and I don't 9 trust CNN as a source. They've lied about me multiple 10 times. 11 Are you denying that under oath, that you 12 made that statement? 13 Α I'm not. I just don't recall -- I'm not 14 recalling saying specifically that. The demonstration was peaceful. History shows that. 15 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What year was 16 17 this again? THE WITNESS: 2019. It has nothing to do 18 19 with January 6th. 20 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. this -- I'm --21 MR. CELLI: I'll move on, Your Honor. 22 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You're 23 24 pushing the envelope, Mr. Celli.

MR. BOPP: I thought he'd already fallen off

the cliff. 1 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No comments. 2 3 No comments, Mr. Bopp. MR. CELLI: Yeah. I -- I'd appreciate if 4 5 Mr. Bopp --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No comments. 6 7 MR. CELLI: -- would keep his humor to 8 himself for the moment. He can do that on the cameras outside when the time comes. 9 10 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Gentleman, 11 now, I'm serious. We need to -- we need to -- we 12 need to get back to task. BY MR. CELLI: 13 14 Q Ms. Greene, did you or any member of your government or campaign staff communicate with Anthony 15 16 Aguero about the events of January 6th prior to 17 January 6th? I don't recall. 18 19 Did you or any member of your staff, either 20 congressional staff or campaign staff, communicate 21 with somebody named Dustin Stockton --I don't --22 -- prior to January 6th? 23 24 I don't think I know who that is. 25 Okay. How about Jennifer Lawrence? Not the Q

actress but a Jennifer Lawrence who's involved in conservative politics. Did you or any member of your congressional or campaign staff communicate with Ms. Lawrence prior to January 6th about the demonstrations that were planned for that day?

A I don't recall. I don't think I know who that is.

Q Did you or any member of your campaign or congressional staff, Ms. Greene, provide any support for any demonstrations that occurred on January 6, 2021?

A I -- I have no idea. I don't think so. I don't recall.

Q Did you or any member of your staff provide information, advice, funds, printed material, the promise of a public statement, to withhold a public statement, anything along those lines in connection with the demonstrations that were planned for January 6th?

A I don't remember. I don't think so.

Q And if somebody were to come in here and say, Oh, yeah, she gave us support for our demonstrations, you'd say, I don't remember that. That didn't happen.

A I -- I'm not sure what you're saying. I

think you're speculating and it's hypothetical.

Prior to January 6, 2021, you heard that people were planning to enter the Capitol on January 6th and engage in violence, right?

No.

MR. BOPP: I object. I think that's the fifth time he's asked that question.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, no, she answered the question. No.

Next.

MR. CELLI: Never heard that from anybody?

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. CELLI: Okay.

BY MR. CELLI:

Q And prior to January 6, 2021, you were aware that people were going to make noise outside the Capitol as a means to disrupt the proceedings inside the Capitol. Is that fair?

A No. I have no idea what you're talking about.

Q Okay. And prior to January 6, 2021, had you heard that people were planning to enter the Capitol building illegally in order to disrupt the electoral count process?

A No, absolutely not. I don't know anything

about that. 2 Q Okay. MR. CELLI: Your Honor, it's -- I think 3 12:45 is ... 4 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, let's 5 talk about that. How much longer do you think 6 7 you need, Mr. Celli? 8 MR. CELLI: Probably an hour. 9 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. 10 Well, why don't we take a -- I'm going to change. 11 Let's take an hour. And let's be back here at --12 it's 12:45 so that's 1:45, right? Did I do that 13 right? 14 MR. CELLI: Can I respectfully ask for -- to make it forty-five minutes only? 15 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Forty-five 16 minutes. You want to make it 12:30? I mean 17 1:30, I'm sorry. I'm challenged on the clock. 18 19 1:30. Forty-five minutes, is that adequate 20 for you, Mr. Bopp? 21 MR. BOPP: (nodding) 22 Is that okay with you, congresswoman? 23 THE WITNESS: To continue in --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We've got 24 25 forty-five minutes for lunch. Is that okay?

THE WITNESS: Oh, sure. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. 2 All right. Well, let's -- we'll reconvene in 3 forty-five minutes which will be 1:30. 4 5 (Recessed for lunch from 12:51 to 1:34 p.m.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Everybody 6 7 please be seated. 8 Representative. THE WITNESS: Thank you. 9 10 (The witness returned to the stand.) 11 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you. 12 Okay, Mr. Celli. 13 MR. CELLI: Yes, sir. 14 Representative Greene, good afternoon. BY MR. CELLI: 15 I want to go back and ask you a couple 16 Q 17 narrower questions. Then we'll move to another topic. 18 The Twitter handle, @MTGreene, that's your 19 twittle -- Twitter handle -- or it was before your 20 account was suspended. 21 Before my account was permanently banned. 22 Got it. And during the period from 23 January 3rd to January 6th, did you or anybody in your 24 office, your congressional office, provide tours,

either formally or informally to people, of the U.S.

Capitol?

A No. The only people that were with me was my husband and my children.

Q That would be on the third; is that right?

A They were -- I don't recall the exact days.

I believe they went back to Georgia on the fourth.

Q Okay. I'm -- I'm trying to capture the period from January 3rd, when you were sworn in, to January 6th. At any time during that period, did anybody in your office provide tours to anybody --

A No.

Q -- of the U.S. Capitol?

A No.

Q Okay. During that period, did anybody on your campaign staff or did you authorize provision of funds, money, to people who were planning a demonstration on January 6th?

A I don't think so. I don't recall that at all.

Q If you wanted to know the answer to that question, who would you ask?

A I would have to talk to people in my campaign, but I don't think we did anything -- how would we have done that? We didn't do anything like that.

Q During that same period of January 3rd to January 6th, did you or anybody on your campaign or congressional staff provide any information of any sort to anyone in connection with January 6th demonstrations?

A I don't think so. I have no idea. I don't think so.

Q And did you have members of the public visit your congressional office between January 3rd and January 6th?

A No.

Q And during that period of January 3rd and January 6th, did anyone from your congressional office or your campaign provide maps for the location of offices within the Capitol?

A No. No. We got our keys to my office on January 3rd. I -- I couldn't even find where the bathroom was most of the time.

Q You know why I'm asking these questions, don't you, Representative Greene?

A I have no idea why you're asking these questions.

Q Representative Greene, you're familiar with the significance of the year 1776 in U.S. history, right?

Α Yes. 1 2 1776 is the year that the Declaration of Q Independence was signed, right? 3 4 Α Uh-huh. And that was a statement by representatives 5 of the thirteen colonies that they were no longer 6 7 subject to the authority to the British Crown, right? They were declare -- it was the declaration 8 9 of independence from the British Crown. 10 Right. And, in fact, you may recall this 11 from your studies, the Declaration of Independence 12 refers to King George as a tyrant, right? It -- I'm -- I'm -- I'm sure it may say that 13 14 somewhere in the history books. I don't have the 15 history books in front of me and I don't know which one you're referring to, but ... 16 17 Well, I'm referring to the Declaration of 18 Independence. That's the one that says that King 19 George was a tyrant, unfit to be a ruler of free 20 people. Are you quoting the Declaration --21 Α 22 Yes. 23 Α Okay. 24 Will you -- you'll accept that from me, Q 25 won't you?

If you're quoting it. Α 1 2 Okay. And you would agree that when a 3 government acts tyrannically, then it's unfit to be the ruler of a free people. 4 We're typically against tyrannical 5 6 governments here. 7 And the people who wrote the Declaration of 8 Independence, they were working with other people in the colonies to express their independence from 9 10 Britain, right? 11 Α I wasn't alive back then, but there's the 12 I'm not a -- I'm not a history expert, 13 but --14 Well --Q 15 -- as you say. 16 Q -- you've heard of the American Revolution, 17 haven't you? 18 Of course I have, yes. Α 19 Okay. And you know that the American 20 Revolution was a violent rebellion against British rule in the colonies. 21 22 Yes. 23 And they were trying to overthrow the 24 government in Britain that was ruling the colonies, 25 right?

A America was trying to start our own government.

Q Right. And to do that, they had to get rid of the British colonial officials who were here in America and throw them out.

A They -- yes.

Q And they viewed the British officials here and the Crown in Britain as a tyrannical government.

A Yes.

Q And that was an insurrection, wouldn't you agree? The American Revolution was an insurrection against the government?

A I don't believe it -- I don't know where it said that.

Q Well, I'm asking you whether or not you agree that the American Revolution was an insurrection against the British government.

A I believe it was -- the American Revolution was -- is part of our history where we separated from -- from the Crown and started our own government here.

Q Right. And the separation was brought about by violence, right?

A There was a revolutionary war, yes.

Q And the violence -- the colonists were

justified in using violence to get rid of the 2 tyrannical government of Britain, their officials in -- in America, right? 3 Is that your opinion? I assume so. 4 5 I'm asking you. It was a revolutionary war. It was violent. 6 7 Now, you've actually talked publicly about 8 the Declaration of Independence, calling for the overthrow of tyrannical governments, right? That's 9 10 something you've discussed publicly. 11 Α Are you referencing to something I've said 12 somewhere? 13 Q Well, do you recall talking about that 14 topic? I've talked about the Declaration of 15 16 Independence, but I don't know what occasion you're 17 referring to. 18 Well, one of the occasions where you talked 19 about the Declaration of Independence was in 20 connection with January 6th, right? I don't know. 21 Α 22 Okay. 23 MR. CELLI: Let's go to Plaintiffs' 15, 24 please.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one is

this, Mr. Celli? 1 2 MR. CELLI: Plaintiffs' 15. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-15. 3 Thank 4 you. MR. CELLI: P-15, yes. 5 6 (Image displayed on screen.) 7 BY MR. CELLI: 8 Ms. Greene, I'm going to play a short clip 9 and ask if that's you speaking on -- on the video, 10 okay? 11 MR. BOPP: What -- what's the date on this? 12 I can't read it from here. Do you know? (Petitioners' counsel conferred with 13 14 cocounsel.) MR. CELLI: October 26, 2021. 15 16 If you could play the clip, please. 17 (Recording played from 1:42 to 1:42 p.m.) BY MR. CELLI: 18 19 That's your statement, right? Q 20 I don't believe it was finished, but that I don't -- I don't recall -- I don't know 21 was me. 22 what the rest of what I was saying because it was cut 23 off. 24 But in that statement that we looked at, you 0 25 were comparing the overthrow of the British Crown in

America in 1776 to January 6th.

A I don't know what my statement was because it was cut off.

Q Now, you talked about the need for people to have guns in order to secure their rights against a tyrannical government, right?

A That's -- yes. We have a Second Amendment for a good reason.

Q Right. And a good reason is in case they need to overthrow their government, they can use their guns to do that.

A We -- we have a -- well, you're -- you're twisting things around. Could you rephrase your question, please?

Q Well, I'm -- I'm reacting to your answer.

You said we have a Second Amendment -- Amendment. And that's a good thing.

A Uh-huh.

Q And I said the reason from your point of view that there is a Second Amendment is so that people can overthrow their government by violent means with guns.

A That's not the exact purpose. We defend ourselves. Say if -- you know, if you're being attacked, you know, a gun is a tool to defend

yourself.

Q Right. And -- but one of the things it could be used for -- strike that. Let's -- let's go to PX-6.

(Petitioners' Exhibit 6 identified.)

BY MR. CELLI:

- **Q** I'm going to play a video here and ask a couple questions about it.
 - A Uh-huh.
- **Q** Well, first, let me just ask you. Do you recall giving an interview as reflected on PX-6 in October of 2020, just about a week before the election, at something called "The Relic Hunter Firearms Shop"?
 - A Uh-huh. I vaguely remember.
- **Q** Okay. And that's you on the left, and the gentleman on the right is the owner of the shop. Am I right about that?
 - A No.
 - Q Okay. Who -- who's that? Just so I know.
 - A Mr. Dorr.
 - Q Who's Mr. Dorr?
- A He's a -- he's a gun rights activist and -- and just someone I know.
 - Q Got it. And it's backwards because of the

video, but Mr. Dorr's T-shirt says: I am 1776 percent 2 sure that no one is taking my guns. 3 Do you agree that that's what it says? 4 Α Yes. 5 Q Okay. MR. CELLI: So let's play the video. 6 7 MR. BOPP: I -- I object to playing this. I 8 have watched this. Right in the middle there is 9 a section cut off, right in the middle. 10 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. 11 let's see --12 MR. BOPP: So it has been edited. And who's the source of this? 13 14 MR. CELLI: The source of this is Marjorie Taylor Greene, "It's Earned With the Price of 15 Blood." That's -- that's what we're going to be 16 17 talking about. 18 MR. BOPP: No. Who's the source of the 19 video? Who -- who --20 MR. CELLI: Where did we get this from? MR. SHAPIRO: It was on YouTube. 21 MR. CELLI: YouTube. 22 23 MR. BOPP: Huh? MR. CELLI: YouTube. 24 25 MR. BOPP: YouTube, okay.

1	THE WITNESS: It says Mother Jones.
2	MR. BOPP: Well, I, you know I know
3	you'll need to see it, but
4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We'll see it.
5	MR. BOPP: Okay.
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can
7	make obviously that's it's difficult to
8	cross-examine a video but it's certainly possible
9	to say what's defective about it.
10	MR. CELLI: I'm going to ask a lot about it,
11	Judge, and she can tell us if it's
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah, you
13	as best she can, you know. Go ahead.
14	(Recording started.)
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let me stop
16	you. We're not watching the whole thing. We're
17	picking up in the middle of it; is that correct?
18	MR. CELLI: It's a minute and nine seconds,
19	Your Honor.
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No, no. What
21	I'm asking is never mind. Oh, I see. It's
22	his shirt. It looked like we were halfway
23	through the video. That's why I was asking. I

MR. CELLI: No. No. The red part.

1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You're
2	starting at the beginning.
3	MR. CELLI: Yeah.
4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You're
5	playing the whole thing.
6	MR. CELLI: Can we go back, Ms. Wells, to
7	just the very beginning.
8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. Let's
9	start it over again, please.
10	(Recording played from 1:46 to 1:47 p.m.)
11	MR. BOPP: Oh, okay. Mother Jones.
12	Let me it started off with a cut sentence
13	when she said: But
14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's clearly
15	edited.
16	MR. BOPP: Okay. So whatever she said
17	before is wiped out. And then you saw three
18	times when it was cut
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.
20	MR. BOPP: okay?
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.
22	MR. BOPP: And Mother Jones? I'm sorry, I
23	am not going to rely upon them to give an
24	accurate depiction
25	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, but she

could --1 2 MR. BOPP: -- of the tape. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 3 We can proceed with the questioning and the witness can 4 respond. I mean, it is -- it is the witness's 5 statements she made and she can respond. 6 7 So go ahead. MR. CELLI: Well, let's estab --8 9 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled. 10 Thank you. 11 MR. CELLI: Let's establish that. 12 BY MR. CELLI: 13 Q Representative Greene, this is a statement 14 that you made in an interview with Mr. Dorr in October 15 of 2020, right? That is a very partial cut off and pasted 16 17 statement. That is me speaking, but my sentences are 18 cut off. My full message is not there. 19 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: BY MR. CELLI: 20 21 And in that statement, what you say is if 22 you can defend yourself, you can stop a tyrannical 23 government. However, if they take away your guns, you 24 can never stop a tyrannical government, right?

25

Α

Correct.

- Q And you believe that.
- **A** Absolutely.

- Q Okay. And, in fact, what was done in 1776 was to stop a tyrannical government with guns, fair?
 - A Sure. Yeah.
- **Q** And that was to use violence against the tyrannical government, to get that clear.
- A No. They were -- they were trying to get rid of a tyrannical government. They were -- there was a lot of -- I mean, there was a big process.

 There was a big build-up there before the Revolutionary War.
 - Q What did you --
- A The whole purpose was not to use guns for violence --
 - Q What did you --
- **A** -- is the narrative that you're trying to push here.
- **Q** What did you mean when you said that once you lose your freedom, it has to be earned with the price of blood?
- A Well, once -- I -- I've always said I'm against violence. And I've said I never want to see a war in this country. Never. I've said that over and over again in many speeches. And the reason why I say

that is because I don't want to see war here on American soil. I have three children that are young adults and I never want to see my children fighting a war, earning back our freedoms. And I've said that. That's what I'm talking about.

Q Earned with the price of blood is a reference to violence, isn't it?

A The price of blood is the unfortunate and tragic cost of war. And that's what happened in the Revolutionary War. And -- and that's what I'm talking about.

Q And you know that the term 1776 is actually a term that's sometimes used in politics today.

A I don't know if you've noticed our state seal here in Georgia. I know you're not from Georgia. But as you can see, we -- we enjoy our history and -- and we're proud of our freedoms. 1776 is on our state seal.

Q Great. And it's also a term that's used in political discourse in America today.

A I don't use it as a term of violence.

Q But you use it as a term, right?

A I have used it as a term, but I do not use it as a term of violence --

Q We're --

Α -- as you're trying to push. 1 2 We're not -- we're not up to that yet. I'll -- you'll have your chance --3 I understand. 4 Α -- to answer the question that you want to 5 6 answer, but you have to start by answering my 7 question, okay? 8 Α Sure. 9 You acknowledge that 1776 is a term that's 10 used in political discourse today, right? 11 Α Yes. 12 And, in fact, one of the examples of 1776 13 being used in political discourse today is the T-shirt 14 that Mr. Dorr was wearing in the interview that we just saw, right? 15 We saw 1776 backwards on his T-shirt on that 16 17 cut-up video. 18 Right. Q 19 Α Yes. 20 And you understood that T-shirt to mean that people need to possess firearms in order to oppose a 21 22 tyrannical government. I don't recall even re -- I don't remember 23 24 seeing his T-shirt that day when I saw him. The only

time I'm paying attention to it is now because you're

drawing the reference. 2 Okay. But as you sit here today, you understand that what the T-shirt is conveying as a 3 political message is that people needed to -- need to 4 5 possess firearms in order to oppose a tyrannical 6 government. 7 Α I don't necessarily understand what you're 8 trying to say. 9 Q I'm just asking whether you have an 10 understanding or not. 11 Α I think you're more trying to push a 12 narrative and push words in my mouth and I don't agree 13 with what you're saying necessarily. 14 As you sit here today, Representative Q Greene, you know that that term, 1776, has been used 15 in connection with events of January 6, 2001 (sic). 16 17 I -- I guess it -- I guess so. I don't 18 know. 19 Well, you yourself have used the term 1776 20 to describe the events of January 6, 2021. I don't recall, but if you say. 21 Α MR. CELLI: Let's go to PX-27, please, 22 Ms. Wells. 23 24 (Petitioners' Exhibit 27 identified)

MR. CELLI: By the way, this video, Your

Honor, has been admitted into evidence. 1 2 (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right. 3 MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells. 4 5 (Recording played from 1:54 to 1:55 p.m.) BY MR. CELLI: 6 7 That's your statement on January 5, 2021; Q 8 correct? 9 Uh-huh. I don't know the date. I -- again Α 10 I don't recall. But now that I've seen it, what --11 what was the date of the video? 12 January 5, 2021. 13 Okay. 14 You don't have to take my word for it. We can play it back and you'll see what you're talking 15 about, that tomorrow is the sixth. 16 17 Α Okay. Yes. 18 And this is two days after you took Okay. 19 the oath of office to be a representative from the 20 14th congressional district; correct? 21 Α Yes. And you used the term, 1776, to describe --22 23 in response to a question from the Newsmax broadcast, 24 right? 25 I was speaking about objecting.

1	Q Well, you he asked you: What is your
2	plan? What are you prepared to have go down tomorrow,
3	on January 6th? And your response was: Tomorrow is
4	our 1776 moment. Right?
5	A I was talking about the courage to object.
6	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And you said you were echoing the words of
7	your Republican colleagues. Was the term 1776 used by
8	your Republican colleagues?
9	A I don't recall. That was the video, but I
10	don't recall.
11	Q In fact, Representative Boebert has used the
12	term 1776 to describe the events of January 6th,
13	hasn't she?
14	A I don't recall. I have no idea.
15	MR. CELLI: Let's go to PX-9(e), please.
16	(Image displayed on screen.)
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: PX-99?
18	MR. CELLI: 9(e).
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 9(e), thank
20	you.
21	(Petitioners' Exhibit 9(e) identified.)
22	BY MR. CELLI:
23	Q Do you recall seeing a tweet from
24	Representative Boebert in Colorado on at 8:30 in
25	the morning on January 6, 2001 (sic). Today is 1776?

I don't remember seeing this. I see it now Α 1 2 3 Okay. Q -- if -- if that's her tweet. 4 5 Do you have any doubt that Representative Boebert used the term 1776 to describe the events of 6 7 January 6th? Α 8 I don't know. 9 MR. CELLI: Let's go back to PX-27, please. 10 (Image displayed on screen.) 11 BY MR. CELLI: 12 Q So that was an interview that you gave to 13 Newsmax, right? 14 That's what it said on the screen: Newsmax. 15 Okay. Well, you're not denying that, right? No. I -- just saying I -- I don't even 16 Α 17 remember the interview until we've seen it. 18 Okay. And that interview was posted that Q day on your Facebook page. 19 20 Α I don't remember. (Petitioners' counsel conferred with 21 22 cocounsel.) 23 Now, when you said, This is our 1776 moment, 24 you knew that some of the people who felt that Donald 25 Trump was the rightful winner of the 2020 election

used that term to refer to the possibility of violence 2 on January 6, 2021. No. I never heard anyone talking about 3 4 violence for January 6th. 5 You've never heard any --Absolutely not. 6 7 You never heard about anyone using the term Q 8 1776 to refer to the possibility of --9 I would never use --Α 10 Let me finish my question, Representative Q 11 Greene. 12 Α Okay. Excuse me. Sorry. 13 I don't mean to cut you off --14 No, I apologize. 15 -- and please don't cut me off. 16 Α Yes. 17 You've never heard anybody say: Use the 18 term 1776 as a code word for violence to occur on 19 January 6, 2021. 20 No, absolutely not. Α 21 Are you -- you're familiar with a group called the Proud Boys? 22 I've heard of them. 23 Α 24 And you know that the Proud Boys -- it has

developed -- had a written plan for conduct on

January 6, 2021, right? 2 No, I did not know that. The Proud Boys are an extremist violent 3 You would agree with that. 4 group. 5 I don't know much about the Proud Boys. You've never heard that they're a violent 6 Q 7 extremist group? I've heard about them. I don't know what 8 Α I -- I don't know much about the Proud Boys. 9 they do. 10 And you haven't heard that the written plan 11 attributed to the Proud Boys for January 6th was 12 called "1776 Returns"? 13 No. I have no idea of anything about that. 14 Never heard of it, okay. 15 Uh-uh. MR. CELLI: Let's pull up PX-39. 16 (Petitioners' Exhibit 39 identified and 17 18 displayed on screen.) 19 BY MR. CELLI: 20 This is an article that appeared in the New Q York Times on March 14, 2020, entitled "Document in 21 22 Jan 6th case shows plans to storm government 23 buildings." Do you see this document? 24 I have never seen it, no. 25 Let me -- let me get you a copy so you can Q

have a look.

Ms. Greene, did you see a story in the New York Times or any other publication or media outlet in March of '22 -- 2022, about Proud Boys having a written plan to storm government buildings on January 6th?

A No. I've -- I've never -- I don't recall.

I never heard anything about it.

- Q Never heard about it.
- A Uh-uh.
- **Q** Never heard that that was called "1776 Returns," that plan that the government alleges Proud Boys had to storm government buildings.
 - A No, I've never heard of it.
- **Q** You were aware prior to January 6th that 1776 referred to an idea or a plan for people who were opposed to the certification of the electoral college vote to infiltrate and occupy buildings in D.C.
 - A No, never --
 - Q You never heard that.
- A No.
 - **Q** And you were aware prior to January 6, 2021 that 1776 was a term that people were using to describe a plan or an idea to physically interfere and prevent the electoral college vote.

1	A No. I don't know anything about that.	
2	Q Okay. You can put that to one side.	
3	We talked a little bit about a person name	∍d
4	Ali Alexander this morning. Do you remember that	
5	testimony?	
6	A Uh-huh.	
7	Q And you said it's somebody you've met on a	ì
8	number of occasions. Is that fair?	
9	A I I've seen him a couple times. I I	Ī
10	don't remember when and it's not someone I know.	
11	Q Okay.	
12	MR. CELLI: Let's put up 67, please. PX-6	57,
13	Ms. Wells.	
14	(Petitioners' Exhibit 67 identified and	
15	displayed on screen.)	
16	BY MR. CELLI:	
17	Q Okay. Let's just start I'm going to as	sk
18	you to have a look at just the first ten seconds of	
19	the video it's it's just a person not even	
20	speaking and tell me if you can identify that	
21	person, okay?	
22	(Recording played from 2:04 to 2:04 p.m.)	
23	BY MR. CELLI:	
2 4	Q Do you know that person?	
25	A That's Ali Alexander.	

Q Let's -- thank you. Let's go to minute
eleven twenty. This is a -- this is a rather long
clip and I'm going to take you to the middle of it,
around eleven minutes and twenty seconds.

(Recording played from 2:04 to 2:05 p.m.)

MR. CELLI: You can stop it there.

BY MR. CELLI:

- **Q** You see that Mr. Alexander describes you as his favorite, right? You heard him say that.
 - A That's what he said. I just saw it.
- **Q** Okay. Do you have any explanation for why he would feel that way?
- A Maybe he -- he likes the work I do? I don't know. I don't really know him that well. I've only met him a couple of times.
- Q He describes himself as -- you as a friend of his, right? That's what he said on --
 - A Those were his words.

- **Q** Right. That's what he said on the video. Is he lying when he describes himself as a friend of yours?
- A I don't -- I wouldn't call him a friend. I do not know him. I've only met him a couple of times.
- **Q** Okay. So if he says he was a friend of yours, he would be lying.

Sometimes people say things on videos for Α 1 2 their followers or to maybe -- I don't know. It's -that's what he said. I don't know him. I've only met 3 him a couple of times. 4 In fact, Mr. Alexander was very active on 5 Twitter in the postelection 2020 period up until 6 7 January 6th; isn't that right? I don't know. I don't follow his account. 8 9 Okay. Let's go to -- well, I think we've 10 established that during that postelection period, from 11 November, when you were elected, till January 6th, one 12 of the things you were doing was organizing people in 13 Congress to file objections to the electoral college 14 count, right? Yes, working very hard on objecting. 15 Α 16 Q Okay. 17 MR. CELLI: Let's go to PX-3, please. (Petitioners' Exhibit 3 identified.) 18 19 Ms. Wells, if you could scroll MR. CELLI: 20 up so we can see the bottom half first. 21 Go down, please. 22 (Image displayed on screen.) 23 MR. CELLI: I'll get you a paper copy. 24 BY MR. CELLI:

Ms. Greene, I want to focus your attention

25

Q

on the box in the middle of the page. It says: Marjorie Taylor G-r-e dot, dot, dot, dot, 12/30/2020.

Do you see that?

A Yes.

- Q And that's a Twitter comment that you made on December 30, 2020, right?
- A I don't recall making that tweet, but that's what this piece of paper says.
- Q Do you have any doubt that a tweet from your account was issued on December 30, 2020 that said, quote: Word on the Hill is that Mitch McConnell and Nancy Pelosi could be working together on a rules change deal to block our electoral college certification objection?
 - A I don't recall this tweet.
- **Q** My question is a little bit different. Do you have any doubt that this is a tweet from your account?
 - A I don't know.
- Q Do you recall in late December of 2020 hearing a rumor on Capitol Hill about a deal between Mitch McConnell and Nancy Pelosi to create a rules change so as to block the objections to the electoral college count?
 - A I can't really remember. It's been sixteen

months or so ago.

Q That would be pretty important -- wouldn't
it? -- if they changed the rule so that you couldn't
object to the electoral college count, right?

A It would've been, but there was no rule change. We -- we were still able to object. Or at least we tried anyways.

Q But by this point, in December of 2020, your focus was on objecting to the electoral college count in Congress, right?

A Yes. Finding evidence of voter fraud and planning to object. Yes.

Q And if there had been rumors of a rule change, that would be something that would be important for you to tweet out and talk about publicly.

A It -- it possibly would have been. I just don't remember this tweet. I don't remember it.

Q You know that Ali Alexander has responded to tweets that you've sent out over the years, right?

A I don't know. I don't -- I don't all -- I have no idea who retweets and who responds. That's not something that I spend much time at all looking at.

Q You -- you spend some time looking at it,

though, don't you, Representative Greene? Who responds to your tweets?

A Occasionally I have some time and I look at who responds. But I do not know what he has responded, what he has tweeted or retweeted.

Q And the reason that you look at responses to your tweets is you want to see how what you've said is being taken on board by other people. Is that fair?

A Actually, I don't really look at comments on Twitter because they're filled with a lot of bots and a lot of hateful people. And I don't like to read things like that. So I really -- I don't read many comments. Hardly ever.

Q Well, you read Mr. Alexander's response to your December 30th retweet that's shown in Exhibit 3, right? And just to read it out loud, what he writes is: If they do this, everyone can guess what we and 500,000 others would do to that building. 1776 is always an option.

You read that, didn't you?

A I'm -- if this is his Twitter, I see it on the screen. I have no idea. Those -- those are his words, I guess. I have no idea.

Q Well, as you sit here today, you understand that what Mr. Alexander was referring was not legal

objections on the Floor of the Congress, right?

A No. I don't know what he's referring to.

Q And you knew back then that what Mr. Alexander was responding to your tweet was to say "if they make a rules change and Congresswoman Taylor Greene can't object, we're going to go into the Capitol and do violence."

A I have no idea. I don't know anything about this.

 ${f Q}$ And that term, 1776, is the way Mr. Alexander was conveying that to his listeners or his readers.

A I have no idea. Again, I don't know anything about this. I've never seen it before.

Q Between January 3rd and January 6, 2021, Ms. Greene, you viewed the electoral college certification of Joe Biden as a blow to freedom. Is that fair?

A I -- I viewed it as we needed to object because there was so much evidence and so many people had signed their name -- thousands of people had signed their name on affidavits saying they witnessed voter fraud. And that meant something to me because I care about the people and I care about their votes and I care about our election integrity.

- But my question is whether you viewed it as 1 Q 2 a blow to freedom if the electoral college certification of Joe Biden were completed. 3 I don't agree with your wording. 4 5 Okay. Because once freedom is gone, it 6 doesn't come back by itself, right? 7 I don't agree with your wording. 8 The only way you can get freedom back is when it's earned with the price of blood. That's --9 10 those are your words, right? 11 You're twisting my words and creating a 12 narrative that you're trying to make. That's not my narrative. That's not what I said. 13 14 Well, on --Q That's not what I meant with that. 15 16 -- October 27, 2020, that's what you said Q
- and that's what you meant, right?

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I -- I'm sorry.

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- **Q** Yeah. On October 27, 2020, when you did the interview with Mr. Dorr, when you said the only way to get freedoms back is when it's earned with blood, that's what you meant, right?
- A Well, you showed a video that's chopped up, that doesn't show my full -- even my full sentences. So, no, I don't agree with what you're saying.

Q Do you have any explanation, Representative Greene, for why it is that on January 5th, the day before January 6th, you described January 6th as "our 1776 moment"?

A I don't remember. This is -- seeing this interview is the first time I've seen it in a long time. I don't remember.

Q Now, prior to January 6, 2021, you spoke publicly on your Facebook page about the transfer of power that would occur on January 6th. Do you recall that?

A I don't recall.

Q Okay. You said on the video on your Facebook page that the peaceful transfer of power ought not be allowed to occur.

A I don't recall.

Q You said that the peaceful transfer of power cannot be allowed to occur because Joe Biden didn't win the 2020 election, right?

A I don't recall.

MR. CELLI: Let's go to the videotape. Can we start with -- so let me -- it's probably best if I explain this. There are two versions of this and I'm going to ask about both of them.

You can tell me if you think they've been chopped

1	up in any way. They are they have been
2	chopped up. That's true. But you can tell me
3	whether you were misinterpreted, okay?
4	(Petitioners' Exhibit 66 identified and
5	image displayed on screen.)
6	MR. CELLI: The first one is PX-66.
7	MR. BOPP: Okay. Just a second. What's the
8	date and the source of the video?
9	MR. CELLI: The source is it was
10	something Ms. Greene's Facebook page is not
11	available. This is something that was captured
12	by someone else and posted on another Facebook
13	page.
14	MR. BOPP: Where where it says it's from
15	her Facebook page?
16	MR. CELLI: Yes, I believe it does.
17	66 has been admitted, Your Honor, though.
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. It's
19	been admitted for what it's worth.
20	MR. BOPP: And what is the date?
21	MR. CELLI: We're going to ask your client
22	that, Mr. Bopp.
23	MR. BOPP: Okay. You don't know. Okay.
24	(Recording played from 2:17 to 2:17 p.m.)
25	BY MR. CELLI:

Q Okay. So that's you, right, Ms. Greene?

A Yes, that's me.

Q And when you say "We can't allow it; we can't just let it go," the "it" in that phrase is to have Joe Biden declared the winner of the 2020 presidential election.

A You are showing a video where it doesn't give us any reference beforehand and it doesn't give us any reference afterwards, so it's not really my complete -- it's hard to get an understanding of what I was saying.

Q Okay. So you -- your answer is you don't know what you were referring to.

A I -- I don't. We're -- we are watching a partial video and a partial statement of -- of clearly an interview I was doing. I don't know what date it was on, and it's definitely off someone else's Twitter or Facebook. I can't see it from here.

Q Well, that's you saying you can't allow it to transfer power peacefully like Joe Biden wants and allow him to become our president because he did not win this election. That's you saying that, right?

A That's the partial statement of -- on that video.

Q Okay.

1	MR. CELLI: Can can we pull up
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Did we see
3	the whole thing?
4	MR. CELLI: We can run the rest of it if you
5	like.
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's see the
7	whole thing.
8	MR. CELLI: Sure. And there's another one
9	on top of it. So we'll watch two.
10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, you
11	said they're different. I want to be sure that
12	we she has an opportunity to see what the
13	difference is.
14	MR. CELLI: Can I make a suggestion, Your
15	Honor?
16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes.
17	MR. CELLI: Let's go back to the beginning
18	of this one.
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.
20	MR. CELLI: And then we'll play it all the
21	way through.
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That'll be a
23	good I agree. Let's do that.
24	(Recording played from 2:19 to 2:20 p.m.)
25	MR. CELLI: Is that where it ended? It just

sort of cut off there? 1 2 MS. WELLS: Yeah, it is. MR. CELLI: Okay. Let's -- let's show the 3 witness PX-12. 4 (Petitioners' Exhibit 12 identified.) 5 MR. CELLI: Let me -- hold off on that for 6 7 one second. BY MR. CELLI: 8 9 This video that we just saw, which we've 10 marked as Plaintiffs' 66, that's a video that you made 11 in anticipation of objecting to the electoral college 12 count in favor of Joe Biden, right? I don't know. It -- I don't see a date. 13 14 It's not from my specific Facebook page. It appears to be on someone else's. 15 MR. CELLI: Let's see the other video. 16 17 Twelve. 18 (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And where's 19 20 this one from? MR. CELLI: This is also -- it's the same 21 22 thing. It was taken, I believe, off of the -the video -- off the Facebook page of the 23 24 client -- of the congresswoman, but let's ask

25

her.

1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: But where'd
2	where did y'all get it?
3	MR. CELLI: Where did we get this, Sam?
4	MR. SHAPIRO: It's it's off the
5	Facebook of the Republican Accountability
6	Project.
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. So
8	this is a secondary source?
9	MR. CELLI: Yes.
10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It was copied
11	and but that's where you got it from.
12	MR. CELLI: Yes.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: So this is a
14	different version.
15	MR. CELLI: Correct.
16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Do you
17	want to go ahead and play it?
18	MR. CELLI: Hold on one second. This one is
19	also admitted into evidence, Your Honor.
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: For what it's
21	worth.
22	MR. CELLI: For what it's worth.
23	(Recording played from 2:21 to 2:22 p.m.)
24	BY MR. CELLI:
25	Q Now that you've seen that clip,

Representative Greene, do you agree that this is a video that you created in anticipation of objecting to the electoral college vote on January 6th?

A This video on the Democrat leftist PAC Republican Accountability Group that looks to be chopped up and spliced? That video? That's not my full video.

- Q Listen to my question.
- A It's -- yes.
- Q The words that are shown, you -- that you're speaking on the screen --
 - A Uh-huh.

- **Q** -- those are things that you were talking about in anticipation of objecting to the electoral college count vote on the Floor of Congress, right?
- A The only thing I was working on was objecting. But, again, that's a cut-and-spliced video.
- **Q** And when you said, "We're organizing an effort to object to the college -- electoral college votes," on video, the "we" were members of Congress, right?
- A Well, members of Congress are the only ones that can object. That's -- that's part of our ability. That's what we're allowed to do lawfully.

Q Right. Exactly. And making objections is, in fact -- by members of Congress is part of the lawful transfer of power, right?

A Objecting is part of the electoral count process. Democrats did it. With the past three Republican presidents that were elected, they objected. And I'm -- I'm sure there was a lot of planning that went into that and discussion. We put a lot of planning, a lot of work into it. And, as you can see, we talked about it.

Q So when you were talking about "We can't allow it to happen, we can't just let it go, you can't allow it to transfer power peacefully like Joe Biden wants and allow him to become our president because he didn't win," you weren't talking about objections on the Floor of Congress, were you?

A What I -- I believe what I was referencing is we can't allow the -- the electoral count to happen without objecting, that I felt it was our dutiful responsibility to object on behalf of the large amount of voter fraud and the people who truly felt like that there was big problems in our elections.

Q And you test -- you're testifying under oath that that's what you meant when you said, "You can't allow it to transfer power peacefully like Joe Biden

wants and allow him to become our president," that that was in reference to $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$

A Without objecting.

- **Q** -- debates on the Floor.
- A Without objecting.
- **Q** Of course, you don't say anything in that part of the video about objections on the Floor of the Congress, right? Would you like to see it again?
 - A I believe the video -- I said objecting.
- Q But in the sentence where you said, "You can't allow it to transfer power peacefully like Joe Biden wants and allow him to become our president because he didn't win the election," you don't say anything in that sentence about objections on the Floor of Congress.
- A Sir, we just saw two videos that are cut and clipped and they don't -- my sentences aren't even completed. I think the first video started with me saying "and," meaning it was starting into partially something I was already saying. What I was -- from the video and my recollection from watching them just then, it was talking about objecting.
- **Q** One of the things that you say in these videos is that you -- you call upon people to come to Washington on January 6th, right?

Α I don't -- did I in -- I -- I don't remember 1 2 every single word that we just watched. 3 Let's -- let's look at it again. I think 4 P-12 is the one that includes that. 5 (Recording played from 2:26 to 2:26 p.m.) MR. CELLI: Stop it. 6 7 BY MR. CELLI: 8 So in that segment, Representative Greene, 9 you're asking people to come to Washington on 10 January 6th. 11 Α In this video which I saw jump three times, 12 which means it's been cut and spliced, yes, I did talk 13 about people coming there to support our objection 14 peacefully, support our objection, support President

Q How did you know that there might be a million or more people coming to Washington on January 6th? Did you just make that up or did somebody tell you that?

A I believe those were the numbers being talked about at the time.

Q By whom?

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Trump.

A The media, just different --

Q People who were --

A -- sources.

1	Q planning the demonstrations?
2	A I have no idea. I think I saw that on the
3	news.
4	${f Q}$ And what you said is it's critical for
5	everyone to show up, right? That's what we saw.
6	A Supporting yeah, peacefully supporting
7	our objection. That's the only thing I was interested
8	in doing and planning is objecting.
9	Q Now, the last thing you say on the video is:
10	We aren't a people that are going to go quietly into
11	the night. Do you recall that part?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Now, that phrase, "We aren't a people that
14	are going to go quietly into the night," that's not
15	something that you came up with on your own, is it?
16	A I have no idea what you mean.
17	Q Well, that's something that you borrowed
18	from a movie script, right?
19	A I don't know what you're talking about.
20	Q You borrowed that line from the movie,
21	Independence Day, right?
22	A No.
23	MR. CELLI: Let's go to the videotape,
24	Ms. Wells.
25	THE WITNESS: Oh my goodness.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Andy, we need the 1 2 time stamp. MR. CELLI: Oh, the time stamp is one oh 3 eight to one forty-four. Hold on, one second. 4 5 BY MR. CELLI: You've seen the movie, Independence Day, 6 Q 7 right? 8 I've seen it before, yes. 9 It's a great movie, right? 10 I think it's probably a great movie. 11 haven't watched movies in a long time, but from what I remember, it's a great movie. 12 13 Q This is the one about the aliens who come to 14 the world and then there's a big battle on July 4th to ward them off, right? 15 You are giving us quite the entertainment 16 Α 17 today. Thank you. 18 Okay. And there's a scene in that movie 19 where the president -- the guy who's playing the 20 president of the United States -- addresses the 21 fighter pilots who are about to go into battle against 22 the aliens. Remember that scene? 23 I do not remember, no --24 Q Well, we're going to have a look at it.

-- but I'm sure you're going to show us.

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Α

Q Yeah. 1 MR. BOPP: Can we see the whole thing? 2 THE WITNESS: 3 Yeah, can we watch the whole movie? 4 MR. BOPP: Great movie. 5 6 (Recording played from 2:28 to 2:28 p.m.) 7 BY MR. CELLI: 8 Q Great -- great scene, right? 9 Yeah, that was a great scene. 10 And the phrase the actor uses there is "We Q 11 will not go quietly into the night." You heard that. 12 Α Heard it just now, yes. 13 Q And that's the exact phrase that you use in 14 the video that we saw that was the previous exhibit: 15 We aren't the people that are going to go quietly into 16 the night. 17 I don't view courtrooms and politics as 18 Hollywood like you do. That is not the first person, 19 I'm sure, that said that and won't be the last. 20 don't recall getting any inspiration from this 21 Hollywood movie like you're suggesting. 22 So you were not communicating in referencing 23 that film that January 6th was going to be a new kind

A All I was talking about is objecting and

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of independence day.

standing up for people's votes in our elections. 2 By the way, Independence Day is July 4th, right? 3 Yes. 4 Α It's July 4th of 1776, right? 5 6 Α That's right. 7 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, this might be a good 8 time to break if you -- if we're on schedule. 9 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: How -- well 10 11 MR. CELLI: I've got a pretty short piece 12 left, but it's up to you. 13 THE WITNESS: I don't need a break. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's keep 14 15 going. MR. CELLI: Great. 16 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, 17 again, I mean, if we're talking, you know, thirty 18 19 minutes. If we're talking two hours ... 20 MR. CELLI: Yeah. No, I don't think it's 21 two hours. 22 BY MR. CELLI: 23 Ms. Greene, did you advocate to President 24 Trump to impose martial law as a way to remain in 25 power?

I don't recall. 1 Α 2 So you're not denying you did it. You just 3 don't remember. 4 Α I don't remember. 5 And do you agree that the storming of the Capitol on January 6th is something that you're --6 7 that's despicable? 8 Α Yes. 9 Okay. 10 I was very unhappy about it. 11 Q Now, we talked earlier about a fellow named 12 Anthony Aguero, right? 13 Α You brought up Anthony Aguero earlier, yes. 14 Right. And he's somebody who you know, yes? 15 Yes. And he's somebody who you've spent a fair 16 Q 17 amount of time with. Is that fair? 18 Not much time, no. Α 19 He's a friend of yours. Q 20 Α Someone that I do know, yes. 21 And you consider him a friend. Q 22 Someone I hardly ever talk to, but someone I 23 have known for a few years. 24 Okay. And he is a friend of yours, right? Q 25 A distant friend. Someone I know. Α

1	Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his
2	closest friends. You've heard that, right?
3	A I have not.
4	Q Okay. And you refer to him as amazing,
5	right?
6	A He does a lot of great work down at the
7	border, showing the illegal invasion constantly
8	happening at our southern border. I think that's
9	amazing, the footage that he shows and exposes.
10	Q Okay. And you know that Mr. Aguero entered
11	the Capitol, the U.S. Capitol, on January 6,
12	2001(sic), right?
13	A I had heard that sometime after January 6th.
14	Q And you've seen a picture of him in the
15	middle of the crowd in the Capitol Rotunda on
16	January 6, 2021.
17	A No, I have not seen that picture.
18	(Petitioners' Exhibit 13(b) identified.)
19	MR. CELLI: Let's have a look at PX-13(b),
20	please.
21	(Image displayed on screen.)
22	MR. CELLI: Can you make that a little bit
23	bigger?
24	BY MR. CELLI:
25	${f Q}$ Representative Greene, is that man in the

red circle on the left of our exhibit, 13(b), is that 2 Mr. Aquero? I don't know. I can't really tell. 3 If I told you that it was reported that that 4 5 was Mr. Aguero and he acknowledged that publicly, would that help you discern that that's who that is? 6 7 I -- I don't really buy a whole lot of what 8 You've been using CNN and Mother Jones and you say. other terrible sources as your sources and showing 9 10 Hollywood movies. So ... but that's what you're 11 trying to say now. But I -- I don't know if that's 12 him or not. 13 Q I'm just asking whether if I suggested to you that he's acknowledged publicly that that's him in 14 the Capitol Rotunda, would that help you identify him 15 16 as your friend Mr. Aquero? 17 I don't see your evidence of him acknowledging that that's him. 18 I think we can probably do something 19 Okay. 20 with that. MR. CELLI: Can I see 13, please. 21 22 (Image displayed on screen.) BY MR. CELLI: 23

I think I have it here. If I showed you

something from CNN, you probably wouldn't accept it as

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authentic, would you?

A (nonverbal response)

 ${f Q}$ I think we've established that today. We'll move on.

Have you spoken to Mr. Aguero since January 6th?

A I don't recall speaking to him, no.

Q Or communicate with him in any way? Text? E-mail?

A No, I don't recall. No.

Q And did you communicate with Mr. Aguero at any point prior to January 6th about the plans for a demonstration in Washington on January 6th?

A No, I didn't. Now, did he have press credentials? I know -- I mean, there was a lot of press in there. And that's the job that he does with a -- a border media company that he -- he works with. So I -- I have no idea about what -- I have no clue about it.

Q Okay. Were you aware that he was going to be in his capacity, I guess, as a member of the press present on January 6th in Washington for the demonstrations that were planned?

A No, I was not aware.

Q Okay. Did he communicate with any member of

your staff in any way -- by text or e-mail, cell phone -- about the fact that he may be coming to Washington on the sixth?

- A Uh-uh. Not to my knowledge, no.
- **Q** Did you ever discuss with Mr. Aguero the idea that on January 6th as part of the demonstration the U.S. Capitol was going to be flooded by people?
- A No. Because the only thing -- I was working on objecting and had no expectation of anything that happened on January 6th.
- **Q** Well, you knew there were going to be demonstrations, right?
 - A I knew there was a peaceful march planned.
- **Q** On January 6th itself, were you in contact with anyone who was involved in what you've described as the peaceful march that occurred that day?
 - A No.

- **Q** Was anybody from your staff, congressional staff or your campaign staff, in touch by cell phone, text, e-mail with anybody who was involved in the day's demonstrations?
 - A Not of my knowledge.
- **Q** At any time on January 6th, did you disclose to anyone outside the Capitol your location in the Capitol during that day's events?

I texted my family and told them I was safe. Α 1 2 Anybody other than family? Q 3 Α No. When on January 6th did you first learn that 4 5 people were entering the United States Capitol unlawfully that day? 6 7 When we were in the House Chamber. 8 starting the electoral count and we went on lockdown. 9 And -- and that's when I first learned of it. I was 10 shocked. 11 Q And do you know what time of day that was? 12 I don't know the exact time. 13 Q And when you went on lockdown, as you 14 describe it, why don't -- why don't you tell us what that meant, what you were -- what you mean by that. 15 They had to lock all the doors and the House 16 Α 17 And they told us that -- that it was on 18 lockdown and that we could choose to leave or stay 19 inside, and it would be safer inside. And so I stayed 20 inside. And when you say "stayed inside," where did 21 Q 22 you stay? 23 Inside the House Chamber. Α 24 And during that time that you were on -- in 25 lockdown, as you put it, on the House Floor, you said

you were in touch with your family to tell them you were safe?

- A Not at that time, no.
- Q Okay. When did that happen in the day?
- A Sometime later, after we were evacuated.
- **Q** And where were you evacuated to?
- A I can't disclose that location.
- **Q** Some -- somewhere in the Capitol?
- A Uh-huh.

- **Q** And when you were in that other location in the Capitol, I presume that would be a secure location; is that right?
 - A Yes.
- **Q** Did you have any communication -- either by phone, by text, some other way -- with anybody who was outside the room, outside the secure location you were in --
 - A Not --
 - Q -- other than your family?
 - A Not that I recall, no.
- **Q** And when you were notified that people had entered the Capitol illegally, did you also understand at that point that there had been violence at the Capitol?
 - A I only knew what I was told. I'd heard --

I'd heard a gunshot. We all heard it. And we were so confused. We thought antifa was breaking in or BLM because of -- those were the riots that had gone on and on all throughout 2020, day in and day out, just horrible riots all over the country. And that was the only thing that made sense to most of us.

- Q What do you mean by "BLM"?
- A BLM rioters.

- Q Is that an acronym for something?
- A Black Lives Matter rioters. The rioters that were attending the Black Lives Matter protest.
- **Q** To your knowledge has anybody connected with the Black Lives Matter movement or the antifa movement, as you say, been subject to arrest or charged in connection with the January 6th events?
- A I don't -- I don't know actually. I know they were arrested all over the country, much through 2020, and over 95 percent of them had their charges dropped, unlike January 6th rioters that are still in jail. Some of them. Pretrial.
 - MR. CELLI: Could I have a few moments to consult and then I think I may be done.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sure.

Just -- yeah. We don't -- we don't need a break,

do we?

1	MR. FEIN: Five minutes.
2	MR. CELLI: Five minutes would be great.
3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. You
4	want a five-minute break. We'll if y'all want
5	to step out, that might be easier for everybody
6	else.
7	MR. CELLI: Yeah, (indiscernible).
8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I think
9	there's a room next door you can probably duck
10	into. That spares everybody having to go and
11	come.
12	(Pause in proceedings as Petitioners'
13	counsel left the courtroom from 2:42 to 2:47
14	p.m.)
15	MR. CELLI: Your Honor, can we approach for
16	a moment?
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Certainly.
18	Mr. Bopp?
19	Now, this is hot. Do we need to go
20	somewhere we can't be heard?
21	(Bench conference held at the bench out of
22	the presence of the court reporter.)
23	MR. CELLI: Thank you for your patience,
24	Representative Greene, Your Honor.
25	BY MR. CELLI:

1	${f Q}$ In the previous discussion, I had asked
2	about what we've marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 27,
3	which is the Newsmax clip, you recall, that we showed
4	you. You remember that, right?
5	A The one we've already watched?
6	Q The one we've already watched. And I asked
7	you whether you recall that you posted that Newsmax
8	clip on your Facebook page.
9	A I don't recall what was posted on my
10	Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts.
11	Q Fair enough. Let's let's
12	(Image displayed on screen.)
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Explain what
14	this is.
15	MR. CELLI: Yeah.
16	I'd like to I'd like to show you this.
17	This is a live version of your congressional
18	campaign Facebook page as it sits there today.
19	And what we have is the clip that we had
20	separated in the previous testimony.
21	And I'd like to play that for you just to
22	see if you will acknowledge that that clip is now
23	available on your Facebook page.
24	(Recording played from 2:53 to 2:53 p.m.)
25	BY MR. CELLI:

Q Ms. Greene, that's up on your Facebook page today, right?

A If it's -- if that's there, then, yes, it's on there.

Q Right. And that's been posted since

A I don't -- I didn't post it, but if that's when, then that's when it was posted.

January 5, 2021; correct?

 ${f Q}$ Things that are posted on your Facebook page are posted with your authorization and permission, right?

A I do not view things that are posted before they're posted.

Q That wasn't my question. My question was if it was posted on your page, that's something that you authorized and permitted whether you viewed it in advance or not.

A I -- I think if I'm authorizing, I would view it in advance before it's posted.

Q Well, no one -- no one put that up on your Facebook page without authorization from you in some sense, right?

A I don't recall authorizing, but you have to understand as a member of Congress we have staff and many people that post interviews and so forth on our

social media for us. 2 If we could make it a little bit larger, if you look in the top right, you'll see there's a 3 message, Ms. Greene. If we can make that larger. 4 5 January 5, 2021 -- that's a comment that you 6 posted on your own Facebook page -- this is our 1776 7 moment, right? 8 That is my campaign Facebook page. 9 Q Right. And that was posted, as it says, on 10 January 5, 2021; correct? 11 Α That's what it says. 12 Okay. I'm going to ask about a couple of Q 13 other things. Prior to the inauguration in 2021, did 14 you advocate for martial law with the President of the 15 United States --I don't recall. 16 Α 17 -- President Trump? 18 I don't recall. Α 19 You know President Trump, right? Q 20 Α Yes. Yeah. He's supported you politically, 21 Q 22 right? 23 Α Yes. 24 And obviously a very important person in Q 25 general, right?

The forty-fifth president of the 1 Α 2 United States --And you -- you had --3 -- I'd consider that very important. 4 5 -- a number of meetings with him, right? 6 Yes. 7 And you had meetings with him between the Q 8 election in 2020 and January 20th of 2021, right? 9 Yes. 10 And in those meetings, you discussed with 11 him your advocacy for the idea that there should be 12 martial law declared in the United States. 13 No, I don't recall ever discussing that. 14 Q Are you saying it didn't happen, or you're 15 saying you don't know one way or the other? I don't recall ever discussing that. 16 17 Did you discuss that topic? The idea that there should be martial law declared in the United 18 States prior to the inauguration of President Biden --19 20 MR. HILBERT: Your Honor, I'm going to have 21 to object. I actually represent the president of 22 the United States and that's covered by executive 23 privilege. She can't get into any of his 24 conversations.

MR. CELLI: Executive privilege?

25

She's not

a member of the executive.

And this counsel is here on her behalf, not on Mr. Trump's behalf unless there's something I missed.

It's not a proper objection, Your Honor.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Excuse me.

Go -- I'm sorry, I got flustered. What was the question again?

MR. CELLI: The question was whether prior to the inauguration of Joe Biden, Ms. Greene, whether you ever advocated for martial law to be imposed in a conversation with the chief of staff of then-President of the United States Mr. Trump.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't recall.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.

BY MR. CELLI:

Q Did you ever advocate for martial law prior to the inauguration of Mr. Biden with any member of the White House staff that was part of the Trump Administration?

A I don't recall.

Q Are you aware of any other congressional -- elected congressional representatives advocating for

martial law to stop the peaceful transfer of power 2 before the inauguration of Mr. Biden? I don't remember. 3 Do you regard the people who were arrested 4 5 and charged in connection with the January 6th events 6 as Patriots? 7 I -- I don't -- I don't think them being 8 arrested and charged on January 6th affects the fact that they're Patriots or not. 9 10 Right. So you do regard them as Patriots. Q 11 Α Yeah. Some of them are veterans. Yes, some 12 of them definitely are Patriots. 13 Q Okay. MR. CELLI: Can we have PX-60 and PX-40. 14 (Petitioners' exhibits 60 and 40 15 identified.) 16 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one is 17 this? PX-60? 18 19 MR. CELLI: Yes, this is Plaintiff's 60. 20 (Image displayed on screen.) BY MR. CELLI: 2.1 22 Ms. Greene, I've placed in front of you what 23 we've marked as Petitioners' Exhibit 60 which is a 24 story that appeared in the Washington Post on 25 January 5, 2021. Did you read that story in the

Washington Post?

A I don't think I've read this one.

Q Do you recall hearing that the Washington -prior to January 6th, did you recall hearing the
Washington Post was reporting that there were concerns
that there were going to be violence in -- there was
going to be violence in Washington on January 6th?

 ${f A}$ I -- I -- I had not heard that. I heard no threats of violence that I remember at all for January 6th.

Q Okay.

MR. CELLI: Can we also look at PX-40. (Image displayed on screen.)

BY MR. CELLI:

Q Ms. Greene, I'm going to show you this.

Ms. Greene, I placed before you a January 5, 2021

article entitled "Violent Threats Ripple Through Far

Right Internet Forums Ahead of Protest." This is a

article that appeared in NBC News on the 5th.

Do you recall reading that NBC was reporting that there were violent threats that were expected to occur on January 6th and that they reported that on the 5th of January?

A Sir, we were really busy just preparing to object on the sixth. I -- I don't recall that news

report. 1 2 Have you read this news report before? Q Not until you placed it in my hand. 3 Α 4 Q Okay. Probably didn't have much time to 5 read it. Α No. 6 7 MR. CELLI: Let me consult for one minute. 8 (Counsel conferred with cocounsel.) 9 BY MR. CELLI: 10 One last thing, Ms. Greene. You told us 11 early in the day that you were suspended from your 12 Twitter account or permanently taken off Twitter; is 13 that right? 14 Permanently banned. 15 Q Banned. You're not banned from Facebook, 16 though, right? 17 Α No. 18 We saw your live Facebook page just a couple Q 19 of minutes ago, right? 20 Α You pulled that up. Yes, you did. 21 And on your Facebook page, you have directed 22 that certain videos be removed from the Facebook page, 23 right? 24 I don't recall. 25 Q One of the videos that you had removed was

1	the one from February of 2019 where it talked about a
2	sea of people and flooding the Capitol and violence ir
3	the Capitol in connection with the "Fund the Wall"
4	matter, right?
5	A I don't know what you're referring to.
6	${f Q}$ You had your staff take that one down,
7	didn't you?
8	A I don't refer I don't know what you're
9	referring to.
10	Q Facebook never ordered you to take any video
11	off your Facebook page, did they?
12	A I don't recall.
13	MR. CELLI: I have nothing further, Your
14	Honor?
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you want
16	to proceed?
17	MR. CELLI: Sure.
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, do
19	you need a break? Are y'all okay?
20	THE WITNESS: Oh, no. I'm doing great.
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. I
22	mean, again, I don't I don't if you're
23	ready
24	MR. BOPP: We will not take long and I
25	assume we can have a break to get ready for our

final argument. 1 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. 2 That'll be great. That'll be perfect. Thank 3 4 you. R E D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N 5 BY MR. BOPP: 6 7 Q Representative Greene, I want to take you 8 back to January 6th. You've already testified that --9 that you were in lockdown in the House Chambers. 10 And --11 (The court reporter requested that counsel 12 speak louder.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, I'm 13 14 sorry. Oh, you need him to speak up. Sorry. BY MR. BOPP: 15 You've already testified that you were in 16 Q 17 lockdown in the House Chambers. 18 Α Yes. 19 And did you have an opportunity to do a 20 video? Yes, I did. 21 Α And a tweet accompanying that video? 22 23 Yes. 24 And about what time did that occur on Q 25 January 6th?

A I believe it was around 2:30 in the afternoon.

2.5

Q And where were you when the video was -- when you took the video?

A I was inside the House Chamber and we had gone on lockdown. And it was after I had learned that there had been some violence outside the Capitol and someone had been shot. And there was just pe -- we were only told there were people inside the Capitol.

And I got very concerned because at that time I was confused. I was so confused. I was shocked. I'd never been in anything violent before or any kind of situation like that and I was really scared. And I went inside the cloakroom, inside the House Chamber in the Republican cloakroom, into one of the phone booths where you can go to make a phone call or anything. I went inside there and I made a video telling people to be peaceful, not to be violent, and -- and just giving out a message. And I tweeted that video from the Republican cloakroom.

 ${f Q}$ Did you know at that time who was attacking the Capitol?

A No, I didn't know. There were -- there was -- people were saying different things. We mostly thought that it was antifa dressed up as Trump

supporters. That was the first thing we were told. 2 We -- we had no idea. I was in the cloak room. 3 Couldn't see the news. I just knew that we were on lockdown and -- and they said -- by that point, they 4 5 said: You cannot leave. You have to stay in here. 6 (Respondent's Exhibit 1 identified.) 7 BY MR. BOPP: 8 I'm going to show you what's marked as R-1. 9 It's the tweet. And I don't know if that -- I think 10 we just have the video on -- electronically. So ... 11 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This has 12 already been admitted? 13 MR. BOPP: Yes. 14 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. (Counsel hands document to the witness.) 15 BY MR. BOPP: 16 17 Is this your tweet? Is this your face? Q 18 Α Yes. 19 And for -- did you say in this tweet: A 20 message from the capitol: Be safe, be smart, be 21 peaceful, obey the laws. This is not a time for 22 violence. This is a time to support President Trump and support election integrity. God bless. 23 24 Α Yes.

MR. BOPP: Would you show the video, please?

25

1	R-1.
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Somebody got
3	that set up?
4	MR. BOPP: I don't see Devin. He was
5	setting it up yesterday.
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh.
7	MR. CAPRARO: Mr. Hamilton said he would
8	play it here today.
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Dominic we
10	have to wait a sec, sorry. I don't see him here
11	in the courtroom.
12	MR. BOPP: Yeah, Devin was set it up
13	yesterday or maybe the day before. I'm sorry I
14	didn't give you him warning.
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Of course.
16	Everybody's here until you need them. I think
17	that's a universal rule of life.
18	MR. BOPP: We had a thumb drive delivered,
19	Your Honor, yesterday or the day before.
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I know. I
21	apolo technology.
22	MR. BOPP: Yeah.
23	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, I
24	have this may be it. I have
25	MR. CAPRARO: That's it.

1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Is that it?
2	I mean, I guess it's safe. It's been in my
3	custody.
4	You know again, I don't know where he is.
5	And you do not want to be touching a computer. I
6	can assure you of that.
7	I think this is I think this is it.
8	(The Court conferred with I.T.)
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, we'll
10	take five minutes.
11	MR. BOPP: Okay.
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, you
13	know, people are not going to leave and come back
14	in five minutes.
15	It's going to take a minute to set it up.
16	Sorry.
17	MR. BOPP: Okay. I thought it was already.
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's all
19	right.
20	(Pause in proceedings from 3:07 to 3:13
21	p.m.)
22	THE DEPUTY: Quiet in the courtroom.
23	MR. BOPP: Can you start it over?
24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We can start
25	it over, yeah.

(Recording played from 3:16 to 3:17 p.m.)

BY MR. BOPP:

- Q Representative Greene, is that you?
- A Yes.
- **Q** As I look at your face and hear your voice, I think you're scared.

MR. CELLI: Objection. This is -- this is not for Mr. Bopp to testify about his feelings.

BY MR. BOPP:

- **Q** What was your feelings at that time?
- A I -- I was scared. I was very scared. I was concerned. I was shocked, shocked, absolutely shocked. Every time I said we're going to fight, we're -- it was all about objecting and, to me, that was the most important process of the day.

And I -- I had no idea what was going on.

And I just didn't want anyone to get hurt. I didn't
want to see anything terrible happen. And it was -it was very upsetting. I was very, very upset when I
made that video.

- **Q** And you've been on the stand for several hours here, during direct examination, and they showed you multiple tweets and multiple videos. Did they show you that video?
 - A No, they didn't. They didn't show that one

or -- or all the other social media posts that is -have been made on my accounts that I have made or
videos I have made where I've always denounced
violence and all the videos I've said and speeches
I've said of how upset I was about the riot on
January 6th and how much I didn't like it and how much
I was against it.

And even when I went and visited the January 6th defendants -- pretrial defendants in the D.C. jail and I went there to see their conditions because we had heard horrible things about their treatment --

MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I don't know what this is relevant to. I object.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I -- it is not relevant, but -- so I sustain, yes.

MR. BOPP: In other words, cutting you off is going to be on the question. Thank you.

(Respondent's Exhibit 4 identified.)

BY MR. BOPP:

Q Now, let me show you what's been admitted as R-4. So this is a transcript of the video. It's been admitted into evidence. And I want you to turn to page 2.

And you -- did you say these words: So I

urge you to remain calm. I urge you to have a 2 peaceful protest. Make sure everyone is safe and protected. And let's do this in a peaceful manner. 3 This is -- this is not the time for violence. This is 4 5 a time to support President Trump, support our election integrity, and support our important process 6 7 that we're going through in Congress where we're 8 allowed to object. So this is -- this is very 9 important. So I urge you to stay calm. Be the great 10 American people that I know you are and just know that 11 we're -- we're in here fighting for you. So God 12 bless, be careful, be safe, and be smart, and obey the 13 law. Thank you. 14 Α Yes. 15 (Petitioners' Exhibit 1(p) identified.)

BY MR. BOPP:

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Q I think there's a subsequent tweet that you did, referring to the violence that occurred on January 6th. And it's P-1(p), and I am actually not certain whether that has been admitted or not admitted.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let me look.
P-1.

MR. BOPP: P-1(p).

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I didn't -- I

do not believe it's been admitted.

BY MR. BOPP:

- **Q** So, Representative Greene, did you tweet this tweet, if I know what I'm talking about?
- A I don't remember but I see it's my -- @MTGreene Twitter account.
- **Q** Okay. So it went out from your Twitter account, but you don't know if you did it or another member of your staff or another person?
- A I can't recall exactly, but I think I tweeted this one.
- **Q** Now, this says -- and this -- well, the date is January 12th; is that correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. This tweet says: I proudly stand with Representative Mo Brooks and everything in his statement -- which you've linked to later on.

 (reading): The unhinged left is out of control and
- their witch hunt is full of hypocrisy. Democrats are on record for support of violence all year. We did not plan, cause, and denounce -- and that's capital
- 23 I defend my honor and reputation.
 - So was that the message you sent out on your Twitter account?

letters, isn't it? -- denounce the January 6th attack.

1	A Yes. It's the same message I've said over
2	and over again about January 6th.
3	Q Now, representative or excuse me, FBI
4	director Christopher Wray testified before Congress
5	soon after the attack. It was before the Senate on
6	March 2, 2021.
7	And this is R-5, which has been admitted
8	into evidence. And let me show you this.
9	(Respondent's Exhibit 5 identified)
10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Are you
11	moving for the admission of this?
12	MR. BOPP: Yeah. I wasn't sure if it had
13	been admitted or not.
14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I don't it
14 15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I don't it hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted.
15	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted.
15 16	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted. So are you moving to admit it?
15 16 17	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted. So are you moving to admit it? MR. BOPP: Oh, all right. Yes, I am.
15 16 17 18	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted. So are you moving to admit it? MR. BOPP: Oh, all right. Yes, I am. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Any
15 16 17 18 19	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted. So are you moving to admit it? MR. BOPP: Oh, all right. Yes, I am. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Any objection?
15 16 17 18 19 20	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted. So are you moving to admit it? MR. BOPP: Oh, all right. Yes, I am. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Any objection? MR. BOPP: I move
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted. So are you moving to admit it? MR. BOPP: Oh, all right. Yes, I am. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Any objection? MR. BOPP: I move MR. CELLI: No objection, Your Honor.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted. So are you moving to admit it? MR. BOPP: Oh, all right. Yes, I am. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Any objection? MR. BOPP: I move MR. CELLI: No objection, Your Honor. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's in.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted. So are you moving to admit it? MR. BOPP: Oh, all right. Yes, I am. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Any objection? MR. BOPP: I move MR. CELLI: No objection, Your Honor. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's in. MR. BOPP: 1(p).

MR. BOPP: Thank you.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.

BY MR. BOPP:

Q Now, when he testified before Congress on March 2nd, of course, you were a member of Congress, right?

A Yes.

Q And he said: I was appalled, like you, at the violence and destruction that we saw that day.

He's referring to January 6th.

A Yes.

Q (reading) I -- I was appalled that you -- he's testifying before Congress, looking at members of Congress -- (reading) our country's elected leaders, were victimized right there in these very halls.

Were you a victim of the attack?

A Yes, I was. I was in the House Chamber when it happened. I had to be evacuated to safety. We were held for hours in a secret location, protected by Capitol police, military members for hours until they cleared the Capitol. Yes, I was a victim of the riot that day.

MR. BOPP: No further questions.

MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I believe the testimony has opened the door on the issue of

text messages that Representative Greene sent on January 6th during the insurrection.

We would call for their immediate production and the ability to have a moment to look at them so that we can examine her on them.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I thought she -- I thought the testimony was she did not send any other messages.

MR. CELLI: No. She's testified that she sent messages to her children and her family.

MR. BOPP: Those were text messages. Those
were not tweets.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh.

MR. BOPP: We did not talk about any text messages. That was the controversy over the admission of the text messages which we have not referred to --

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right.

MR. BOPP: -- at all.

MR. CELLI: Except that Representative

Greene referred to it when I asked her if she was in touch with anybody from the -- from that day from the Floor. And she said that she texted her family.

MR. BOPP: You can't open the door.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Hold on. 1 2 Hold on. MR. BOPP: Only I could open the door --3 MR. CELLI: Well -- well ... 4 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's --5 MR. BOPP: -- okay? 6 7 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's -first of all, do you have any questions other 8 9 than on that topic? 10 MR. CELLI: I do and I'm going to preserve 11 that position but I'll move on. 12 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I understand. 13 We're going to take a break. It's been a little chaotic for the last few minutes. So --14 MR. CELLI: Representative --15 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: -- let's --16 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 17 18 BY MR. CELLI: 19 Representative Greene, you -- you mentioned 20 a number of statements that you made after January 6th 21 when you talked about being upset about the fact that 22 there was violence, right? 23 Yes. Α 24 Can you point to one press release, tweet, 25 or comment on Facebook prior to January 6th where you

use the word "peacefully" in -- in terms of urging people to behave peacefully at the demonstrations that were expected to occur?

A I would have to look all through my social media, but I'm sure that it's there. I've -- and I've always denounced violence. I denounced those antifa, BLM riots all over the country, over and over, just like I denounced the January 6th riot. Over and over, even --

Q So -- so you recall that.

A -- even to the people in jail.

MR. BOPP: Your Honor, objection.

THE WITNESS: I told them that it was wrong. I told them in the D.C. jail I did not like what they did but that I'm there because I support their due process rights which is being violated.

BY MR. CELLI:

Q Can you point to one video prior to

January 6th where you urged people to behave

peacefully on January 6th? One time in public that's

on video where you said those words?

A I don't have a computer. I don't have my social media. I didn't -- I didn't remember many of the social media posts that you pulled up and introduced.

1	Q I was interested that you answered some
2	questions about FBI director Wray's testimony in in
3	Congress. Do you believe the FBI was behind the
4	January 6th violence at the Capitol?
5	A I don't know. I certainly think there's a
6	lot to be investigated. We don't know who Ray Epps
7	is, the scaffolding commander. We don't the
8	Governor Whitmer's plot certainly leads to questions
9	about things that happened on January 6th. I think
10	there's a lot of investigations that need to happen.
11	Q You you've referred to January 6th as a
12	"fedsurrection," right?
13	A I'm I'm not sure.
14	MR. CELLI: Nothing further.
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
16	Anything else, Mr. Bopp, before we take our
17	break?
18	MR. BOPP: No.
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Anything
20	else?
21	MR. CELLI: No, sir.
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
23	MR. BOPP: Do they do they rest or
24	what
25	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you rest?

MR. CELLI: No. We have -- well, we have an 1 issue that we want to --2 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 3 MR. CELLI: -- consult on, but either we're 4 5 going to put in the video or we're going to move 6 to closing statements. But the video's been 7 admitted. So it's a timing issue we want to talk 8 about. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. 9 All 10 right. All right. So you don't need the 11 witness. She's excused. 12 MR. CELLI: That's right. Thank you. 13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you. 14 Thank you, Representative. You are excused. 15 You may step down. 16 (The witness left the stand.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. 17 Now, I believe we discussed we would take a break 18 19 before we go -- what do you want to do, 20 Mr. Celli? I mean, do you want to take a break? 21 I don't know what -- I don't know what you're 22 contemplating. Five minutes or an hour? MR. CELLI: Yeah. I think a -- Your Honor, 23

we would appreciate a very short break.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, let's

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take fifteen and be back at -- let's be back at a 1 2 quarter till. MR. CELLI: Your Honor, may I ask a 3 question? 4 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 5 6 MR. CELLI: Are we absolutely dedicated to 7 stopping at 4:30? If it went a little longer 8 than that, would that be --THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I will have 9 10 to consult with the -- the real powers. 11 MR. CELLI: Okay. Only because we want --12 we're trying to figure out our presentation, the 13 last piece of our presentation. Do we want to 14 close or do we have one more thing. And so it'd be nice to know --15 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, we 16 17 will -- I will consult with Judge Malihi and we will respond when we reconvene. 18 19 MR. CELLI: Thank you. 20 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. We're 21 off duty for fifteen minutes. 22 (Break taken from 3:30 to 3:47 p.m.) 23 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 24 Mr. Celli, before we start, I trust the message 25 got to you --

MR. CELLI: It did. Thank you. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We can -- we 2 can go as long as you need to go. 3 MR. CELLI: Very much appreciated. Very 4 5 much appreciated, Your Honor. Appreciate counsel on the other side as well. 6 7 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. 8 let's see. Where did we -- you --9 MR. CELLI: So, Your Honor, there are two --10 two last matters of evidence --11 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. MR. CELLI: -- before we rest. We -- we 12 13 would apply for the -- the entirety of P-1 and 14 P-2, which are the tweets reflected in the 15 ProPublica report and the Lofgren report to be admitted. 16 17 We believe that Representative Greene's testimony about how her Twitter account was 18 19 operated, that she authorized tweets to be 20 issued, is -- is sufficient foundation for them 21 to be admitted. And so we would ask that those two sets of 22 23 the plaintiffs' exhibits be admitted. 24 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Mr. Bopp?

MR. BOPP: Yeah. If they -- well, there's

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been a lot -- oh my goodness, sorry (standing). 1 2 It'd have made a lot more sense if we -- if 3 that'd have happened at the time -- at each time because just because it's authenticated doesn't 4 5 mean it's admissible. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, that's 6 7 why I'm asking. What's --8 MR. BOPP: Right. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What's your 9 10 position on this? There were a number of them 11 that we went over and then there were some that I 12 don't believe we went over. And I think there 13 was one you requested to be admitted. So ... MR. BOPP: And -- and it was. 14 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And it was. 15 MR. BOPP: Yes. 16 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 17 It was. MR. BOPP: I have no objection. 18 19 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. 20 The P-1 -- so we're talking about -- so we're now 21 going to -- we're going to take all of the --22 and, again, just to be -- so I make sure I've got it right, we're looking at basically everything 23 24 in P-1; is that correct, Mr. Celli?

MR. CELLI: Yes, that's correct.

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1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
2	They're in.
3	(Petitioners' Exhibit 1 admitted.)
4	MR. CELLI: Great.
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: They're in.
6	They're in.
7	MR. CELLI: Thank you.
8	And P-2 as well, which
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And P-2.
10	MR. CELLI: is the Lofgren.
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Now, wait a
12	minute.
13	MR. BOPP: The Lofgren?
14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's a
15	different kettle of fish. What are we talking
16	about? Are you talking about the whole thing?
17	MR. CELLI: Yes. These are her social media
18	posts.
19	MR. BOPP: I do not object to a social media
20	post. I
21	MR. CELLI: That's all they are.
22	MR. BOPP: Well, but there's also isn't
23	P-2 the entire report?
24	MR. CELLI: Actually
25	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.

Well -- all right. 1 MR. CELLI: Yeah. 2 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It looks like 3 this is -- again, let's -- you might want to take 4 5 a second look at it. MR. BOPP: Well, and I -- I have looked 6 7 at -- at the --8 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. 9 looks to me like these -- everything that's in 10 P-2 looks like it is -- there's a cover page. 11 MR. CELLI: We're happy to exclude that, 12 Your Honor, if it's easier. 13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. 14 That -- that was my question, what about the 15 cover page. MR. CELLI: We'll exclude that from the --16 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. 17 So you basically are going to pick up from 18 19 page 22 of 128 to 128. So 22 --20 MR. CELLI: That's right, Your Honor. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which is just 21 22 the texts and the tweets and the enclosures. MR. CELLI: Exactly, Your Honor. 23 24 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. 25 I'm going to admit it unless -- going once, going

1	twice
2	MR. BOPP: And you've you've reserved
3	yes, and I know you reserved ruling on this,
4	whether or not it was authenticated, and, of
5	course, we have made our individual objections
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right.
7	MR. BOPP: yesterday.
8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.
9	MR. BOPP: And if that
10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And they're
11	preserved
12	MR. BOPP: satisfies you
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And they're
14	preserved.
15	MR. BOPP: Yeah.
16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: If you
17	want you're preserving those. There's no
18	MR. BOPP: Yes, please.
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: re all
20	right. We're going to preserve the objections.
21	I'm going to admit it.
22	MR. BOPP: Thank you.
23	(Petitioners' Exhibit 2, pages 22-128
24	admitted.)
25	MR. CELLI: Before we rest, Your Honor, we

1	have one piece last piece of evidence which is
2	Plaintiffs' I'm sorry, P-73 which is a video.
3	It's fourteen minutes long, Your Honor.
4	(Petitioners' Exhibit 73 identified.)
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one is
6	this?
7	MR. CELLI: This is the Washington Post
8	video.
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Didn't I
10	already admit it?
11	MR. CELLI: It shows the events of
12	January 6th.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Did I not
14	already admit this?
15	MR. CELLI: Yes. I think it's been
16	admitted.
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Then why does
18	the audience need to watch that? I can watch it.
19	MR. CELLI: That's that's fine. We we
20	though that
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I've already
22	watched it a couple of times.
23	MR. CELLI: Okay.
24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And, again, I
25	mean, one of these things about

1	MR. CELLI: It's only seventeen minutes.
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: There's a lot
3	of material in the record which, obviously, is
4	not the subject of today's hearing, which I'm
5	perfectly happy to refer refer to and review
6	in connection with the briefs.
7	So but I don't know that we need to play
8	the video. This Washington Post video, it's
9	available on public sources, right?
10	MR. CELLI: As you wish, Your Honor.
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right,
12	great.
13	Okay. Any anything else, Mr. Celli
14	MR. CELLI: No. The
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: before we
16	do closing?
17	MR. CELLI: The petitioners rest.
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You rest.
19	Anything else, Mr. Bopp?
20	MR. BOPP: We rest.
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Very well.
22	All right. Well, I'll hear closing.
23	Petitioners get the last word.
24	Mr. Bopp, you get the you get to go
25	first.

MR. BOPP: Oh, okay. Thank you -- thank you, Your Honor.

I, again, want to talk about the law, and then I'll talk about the evidence that has been submitted and whether or not that evidence meets the correct legal standards that we believe are applicable here.

Of course, we enter procedure under North Carolina state law 22-1-5 which permits the secretary of state to remove someone as a candidate for office if, one, they do not qualify as a candidate for office, or, number two, if they are not eligible to take office, and in this case on January 3, 2023.

Now, they assert a disqualification under Section 3 is that Representative Greene engaged in insurrection or rebellion after taking the oath of office on January 3rd. And I -- and I assume, even though they're not clear on January 6th, Section 3 also provides that Con -- that, quote, Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. In other words, remove the political disability of not being able to take office by taking the oath, which is the trigger. And -- and they can

do that at any time.

You can see the wording of the last sentence is not time limited. In other words, it could clearly have been done last week. It could be done next -- next month. It could be done on January 3, 2023, when Representative Greene presents herself.

And before she's sworn in, Congress could pass a statute under Section 3, the last sentence, and she would then be qualified to take office. How in the world do we know right now that she will not be qualified on January 3, 2023, when Congress at any time, either for her in particular or for a class of people as Con—as Congress has done?

In fact, there were thousands of individual amnesties granted and then two general amnesties granted by -- by the Congress. They could do that at any time. It is impossible for this court to know at this time that she is not eligible to take office because of that contingency that could be exercised by Congress at any time in the future up until January 3rd. That means this is nothing.

She cannot be viewed as disqualified today

because it's in -- it cannot be determined that she is ineligible for office on January 3, 2023. That should end this.

Now, second, this has already happened. The amnesty has already been granted. The simple argument about this is the 1872 Amnesty Act relieved the disability under Section 3 to, quote, all persons, whomsoever. Representative Greene is a -- all persons, whomsoever.

And it relieved the political disability that Section 3 imposed. And by the way, the word "imposed" here is a past participle, meaning that phrase "imposed by Section 3" is an adjective on -- regarding what political disabilities are we talking about. Because absent that modifier of that -- of political disability, it could be you're a felon, you lost your civil rights, and we're giving you amnesty from the political disability that you cannot take office as a convicted felon. So the only way to know what political disabilities we're talking to is the past participle -- I didn't know this at the beginning, Your Honor -- the past participle imposed by the -- by Section 3.

Now, we also know that Section 3 is both

retrospective because it affected anyone in the past that had engaged in insurrection or rebellion after taking the oath and disqualified them from office, but it also had a prospective effect because why would we be here? If it didn't have a prospective effect, what would be -- what would be the basis to apply this to Representative Greene?

So we know it has both prospective and retrospective. And in the Amnesty Act of 1872, it was removed. That -- that retrospective or prospective political disability under Section 3 was removed for all persons, whosoever.

And the court -- district court in North

Carolina agreed with that analysis. That case is
now on appeal. The -- the district court here in

Atlanta did not and that case is also on appeal.

So you get to be the tiebreaker, all right?

Now, we also know that when they use -- when the 1872 Amnesty Act was adopted that they did intend to be -- to it to be both retrospective and prospective because of the wording of the 1898 Amnesty Act.

The 1898 Amnesty Act, after the phrase "disabilities imposed by the third section of the

Fourteenth Amendment of -- article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States" inserted the words "heretofore incur." That is not in the '72 version. So Congress knew very well how to do a retrospective amnesty if they chose to do it because in 1889, that's exactly what they did, a retrospective only amnesty based on the words "heretofore incurred."

So in accordance with the English language in terms of construction, we can't treat "heretofore incurred" as like, you know, sur -- surplusage or something. It -- it is -- it comports with the understanding of Section 3 that -- that political disabilities were both retroactive and prospective. In 1872, the wording of that amendment of that act encompassed both. The 1898 wording only referred to retrospective.

Now, you know, we -- we heard some, you know, interesting things, you know, about the history of our country from my fellow Hoosier law professor. He -- but he admitted that when Congress considered the -- the Fourteen Amendment in Section 3, there was not a word about any other insurrection or rebellion other than the

Civil War. And that means that history about Shay's and about -- about the Whiskey Rebellion, as interesting as they are, simply played no role.

In other words, that that -- it was a historical occurrence. There is no evidence -- even if we need to look at legislative history, no evidence that Congress considered that at all.

So I will soon be talking to you about what we do know about what they thought in 1867, but

Now, so let's get to the meaning of the words in -- in Section 3. Engage in insurrection or rebellion was one. And giving aid or comfort to the enemy thereof is number two. Well, that number two is about foreign wars, as I will soon explain. Number one is about domestic wars as has been de -- and was -- which were described at the time by authorities when they talked about those phrases.

So what is engagement? What is engage? It connotes conduct, and you will see -- hear the authority for the proposition that that is, quote, direct -- a direct overt act, such as voluntarily joining the armed forces of the

Confederacy, giving them food, giving the army food, you know, cash, whatever, shelter, the people in the war department prosecuting the war, et cetera.

Now, there is not a single piece of evidence that any of those things occurred here with respect to Representative Greene. There were certainly some seven hundred people involved -- at least they have been charged to have been involved in the attack on the Capitol. Greene wasn't one of them. They agree with that. And there's no other act of -- direct overt act of an insurrection nature that she has engaged in, not a single one.

Now, of course, they're not satisfied with that. They want to use her -- political speech. And -- and when they use their political speech, they want to use the nuances or the vagueness or wait a second, you didn't use the word "peaceful" in this one sentence. Even though you said it over here, you didn't use it in this one sentence right here.

And code words for goodness sakes, right there (indicating). This state is an insurrection -- it is -- are insurrectionists.

Right -- says it right there: 1876 (sic).

Now, if you're going to use speech, which you can't use here because they didn't use the word "incite violence," they said, "engage," or "incite an insurrection or rebellion," they said, "engage in an insurrection or rebellion" -- but it is instructive.

And it's different because you can see, for instance, in the act of 1862 where it was a felony to, quote, incite, set on foot -- whatever that means -- assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection, end of quote. That's codified at 18 U.S.C. 2383.

Those two words are used in the same lift. Rules of construction tell you that they have to be different or they're surplusage and you -- you never assume Congress is -- is just throwing words out there as surplus. So they -- they necessarily mean a different thing.

Brandenburg defined incitement as requiring speech that, quote, directed or inciting or producing imminent lawless action that is likely to incite or produce such -- or that is likely to produce such action. Producing imminent lawless action, now, that's very restrictive. That's

very limiting. And, of course, the reason is the protection of the First Amendment which we have now seen on full display here, full display the danger of construing words way beyond their meaning to allow political opponents to smear their — their opposition in a court of law.

I know your -- you've got -- you know, I -- I understand the constraints Your Honor is under in -- in the role that you play, and they have exploited that to the max.

Well, what are the words that do not amount to insurrection? Well, we -- we know there are words like that or statements like that: Ku Klux Klan leader, quote, advocating the duty, necessity, or propriety of crime, sabotage, violence, or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means to accomplish industrial or political reform. And the court said: That's advocacy. That's not incitement of violence.

The -- a representative of the NAACP said:

If we catch any of you going in any of them racist stores, we're going to break your damn neck, end of quote. That's the -- in the NAACP case. That is advocacy, not incitement for violence. And a Vietnam war protester: We're

taking the f'ing street again, end of quote. Not incitement for violence, but advocacy protected by the First Amendment.

So we know the kind of words that will be considered that. So what do we have from them? We have a rally -- there is no evidence that there was anything but -- that that was anything but a peaceful rally -- and at a -- a accusation that she organized it, which she didn't. And -- and while she, on a few occasions, urged people to go to it, she didn't even go to it herself and speak. And there was zero evidence that anything unlawful happened there.

These kind of rallies happen in the Capitol of the United States numerous times every single year on the Ellipse. I attend one of them every -- every year. And -- and, you know, guess what -- what was one of the things they always say? And, of course, these are "left wing, right wing" Democrats, Republicans, whatever. What do they always say? Well, once we're done here, go to the Capitol. Tell your representative, you know, to vote for our issue, okay?

That, in their world, is vi -- is calling for violence when it is absolutely appropriate

for people to go to the Capitol of the United
States to enter into it. It is absolutely lawful
to do that, to go talk to their congressman,
watch the House and Senate, whatever, whatever
they might do.

"Flood the Capitol" was a code word, I guess. "Flood the Capitol." Then -- well, what about this, Representative Green: Did your staff take anyone on a tour of the Capitol between January 3rd and January 5th? Did any of you give any maps of the Capitol to anybody?

What are they talking about? Congressmen do that every single day for their constituents. Is giving a tour or giving out a map some sort of code word or to be viewed as what? Participating in a lawless riot? Oh, but 1776. Or what about Independence Day? Or how about talking about the Declaration of Independence? Or what about talking about the Revolutionary War for our independence?

These are now code words for advocating a violent overthrow of the government of the United States. What an outrage. They want to hijack and cancel words like "1776, the Declaration of Independence, Independence Day," and the

"American Revolution."

What about -- oh, no -- defense of the Second Amendment? If you advocate for defense of the Second Amendment, you're in favor and in fact are engaging in the -- the violent overthrow the government of the United States. That's -- that's the implication, isn't it? Right?

Of course, the Second Amendment says at the very first part of it, you know, a well-regulated militia, you know, necessary for, you know, a free republic or whatever -- I don't remember exactly -- then citizens have the right to keep and bear arms.

So, yes, there's a military application, if you will, the mil -- the militia. I mean, the militia won the -- you know, was a major factor in winning our Revolutionary War. Many people who were in the Indiana militia fought in the Civil War. And so -- and they were able to do that because of the Second Amendment in many cases.

So advocating for the Second Amendment is now a code word for engaging in an insurrection and rebellion against the United States. How about get our freedoms back, getting our freedoms

back? She said those words.

Oh my word, I mean, yes, people on the conservative side are concerned that the Biden Administration is eroding our freedom. I mean, we just got one back as a result of a federal judge, just like, what, two to three days ago.

And -- so, yeah, that is a concern about what will happen with the election of Biden and has proven to be the case. We have lost our freedoms, some of them. And to be concerned about that is quintessential political speech.

Well, what about -- they keep saying this:

Events of January 6th. So what we're going to do
is just mush them all together, right? They're
all one thing, just mush them all together.

Well, the First Amendment doesn't allow you to do
that.

What the First Amendment provides with respect to freedom of association, which is what a rally is, or under the First Amendment as an assembly protected by the First Amendment is is that if you have a peaceful rally, which they had -- there's no evidence otherwise -- some people leave, as some people did and went to the Capitol, and some of them committed an illegal

act. This rally does not lose its First

Amendment protection. Because the actions of a few that show up in that situation are not -- cannot be attributed to the organization itself or who never had -- who could ever have a rally?

I mean, nobody can guarantee that somebody might show up, whether they be supporters of what their -- what the rallies about or agent provocateurs or whatever, and cause illegal acts to occur or violence. You can't -- I mean, I've been to a rally where there's 500,000 people on the Ellipse of the Capitol. And how do you guarantee that?

And the -- and -- and so what -- what -there's a two-step analysis. First, was the
rally peaceful and nonviolent? Unquestionably so
under -- under what we know and what the evidence
is. Well, can the rally be held into account for
what the few did that left the rally, went to the
Capitol, and the few there, some 700 who attacked
the Capitol?

And this is what the Supreme Court said in the NAACP case: The right to association does not lose all constitutional protection merely because some members of the group may have participated in conduct or advocated doctrines that itself is not protected.

The NAACP is particularly instructive here in that -- and that was end quote. The NAACP is particularly instructive here as there were constitutionally protected speech, association, and petition designed to influence government action, i.e., support the constitutional right of members of Congress to object in the two votes on the -- regarding the electoral college.

Along with the illegal actions by a few, but the acts of the latter don't strip the others of their First Amendment rights where the government failed to prove that, quote: The NAACP authorized either actually or apparently the unlawful conduct -- either authorized it or ratified it, actually or apparently. There's no evidence of that. There's not a single word about that.

So we have different events, some that are subject to First Amendment protection. Others, the attack on the Capitol, that are not. And to drag her into "Well, did you promote the rally? Did you -- you know, did you put it on your calendar? Did you -- were you invited to speak?

Joe Blow said you were invited to speak" is to strip her of her First Amendment Rights. All of these are First Amendment protected activities, every single one of them. And none of them constitute even incitement, much less constitute engaging in unlawful conduct.

Now, of course, the question of the -- of the in -- of the, quote, insurrection. The insurrection is narrowly defined. I quoted cases, some from 1898 or some from 1842, some from the 1795 Militia Act that all said basically the same thing, which is it has to be a armed uprising that is so formidable as to defy the authority of the United States in order to suppress it.

And -- and, of course, we have a case -- what *CJS* says about riot is that you can have mob violence and it's not an insurrection unless it is so serious that a -- actually military force is required to suppress it.

Now, I mean, how do we know all this? Okay? Well, in 1867 -- and it came up, went up on the screen. P-48 that has been admitted was put up on the screen for a moment and I have that and I'd like to give you a copy.

(Respondent's counsel handed document to the Court and Petitioners' counsel.)

MR. BOPP: Now, I don't know who can read the exhibit.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I was getting ready to say \dots

MR. CELLI: Yeah.

MR. BOPP: Okay.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: The page --

MR. BOPP: I confess I cannot.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.

MR. BOPP: However, therefore, what I have done is at 3:00 in the morning, Thursday morning, I figured out how to not only, you know, zoom it -- Okay? -- to make it larger, the applicable sections, but copy them. So I did that. And those are the attachments, all right?

Now, because it was two -- you know, 3:00 in the morning, I kind of screwed up on my numbering. So it's 1(a) and 1(b) and then I go two through fourteen or so. And this takes you step-by-step through the analysis of the Attorney General of the United States in 1867 that was mentioned on -- on the stand -- Okay? -- and -- and shown to you what the words "engage" and

"insurrection or rebellion" and "giving aid or comfort to the enemy thereof" mean and meant in 1867. Because those words were not just used in 1868 in the Fourteenth Amendment, but they were used — and this is what the attorney general is addressing, it was used in a reconstruction act because they were going to open up voting to the people who lived in the Confederacy, old Confederacy.

And they were required to take an oath. And that oath -- in order to register to vote, one of its sections was that they have to swear that they did not, quote: Engage in insurrection or rebellion or give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. Those are the exact words, okay?

So the first, 1(a), starts about in the -in the middle column. We're going to go down the
middle column for a while, all right? And it -it starts with: Considering -- I now come to
consider the meaning of the disqualification
arising from this point of the oath. It requires
a person to state that he is, quote, not engaged
in an insurrection or rebellion against the
United States or giving aid and comfort. Each of

these are separately considered according to the attorney general.

The next page, now it's on the left a little bit: My duty here is one of simple construction.

And I thought this was important. He was not applying constitutional concepts to his construction, which, of course, under modern First Amendment jurisprudence, I mean, you absolutely have to do that and as has happened in the NAACP case, et cetera, as we have discussed.

And even at that, he viewed the oath -because you couldn't vote -- as depriving you of
a right. And -- and that was -- that was
important to his analysis.

On page 2, he goes to: That the requirement of the oath and the disqualification must be viewed as a punishment for that conduct. And as a result, it made the oath even more objectionable than -- than the fact that it was also a violation of a right and a right to vote.

Now, then on page three, he said any doubts must be resolved in the, you know, favor of the voter, all right? And then said: What acts, then, are within the meaning of this provision? Well, at the bottom he says: Well, the first

sentence, Engage in insurrection or rebellion, covers the case of domestic war. And the second phrase, Aid or comfort to the enemy, applies to foreign wars. So in this context, we need to be looking at engaging in insurrection or rebellion. He continues on on page 4 on that analysis. Page 5 is not -- I'm sure interesting, but not relevant.

And then we go to page 6: We are now to inquire what is meant by "engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States." He said, first, the force of the term "to engage" carries the idea of active rather than passive and voluntary rather than compulsory.

And he, then, analyzes the voluntary part -All right? -- that conscripts cannot be charged
with engaging because it's involuntary. But
somebody who voluntary joined can be.

On page 7, he take -- he begins to consider, you know, the question of whether persons may have engaged in rebellion with -- without having actually levied war or taking up arms. And he finds in that regard that, for instance, people in the war department of the Confederacy did

engage even though they didn't literally take up arms.

We then go to why civil officers are not covered, you know, people that just run the government, you know, maintain the peace. You know, they do perform civil functions, they're simply not covered.

So -- and he continues that discussion on page 9, that it -- that: I now concur what amounts to individual participation in the rebellion. And, of course, he -- he agrees that -- that it isn't only the Civil War that is to be considered, but that the Civil War provides much instruction on what is meant by rebellion or insurrection.

Again, page 11 is continuing with discussion of voluntary participation. And then on page 12, at the top, he says: For what is engaged? He says, quote: I am of the opinion that some direct overt act, done with the intent to further the rebellion, is necessary to bring a party within the purview of engage. A direct overt act done with the intent to further the rebellion. That is where I get the phrase "direct overt act."

And -- and then he says: Mere disloyal sentiments -- think of their evidence: Mere disloyal sentiments or expressions are not sufficient because they're not acts, they're taught.

And so that is where we find out surely -- I mean, by one of the most authoritative sources, the Attorney General of the United States at the very time this -- these phrases are used in several constitutional provisions, one, and statutes, several, about what it means. It does not mean nuance. It does not mean innuendo. It does not mean code words. It does not mean First Amendment protected speech.

A direct overt act is conduct and it has to be with the intent to further not some political agenda or whatever but the actual insurrection that has occurred, the domestic war as they described it, he described it, that was occurring.

Anything short of that -- and every political disagreement is going to be characterized by bold well-funded lawyers and interest groups into "you're going to have to fight for your life, you're going to be

disqualified from Congress." You're going to be whatever they can do and maybe, in the worst possible situation, charged with a federal offense.

Those -- those same words are used in a federal crime of a felony. I mean ...

And that's why I said at the beginning two things. This is not about hyperbole, political smear. At least in my opinion, it has never been about that. It has to be about the law and what the law provides, understanding that if this line is breached so that the political hyperbole of calling people insurrectionists turns into lawsuits brought by interest groups in order to abort our democracy, destroy the rights of voters to vote for the candidacy of their choice and preclude individual members from running for reelection.

Our -- our democracy, Your Honor, can't survive that. We -- we cannot survive these trials right here. This was never designed to do what -- what they have employed it to do. We are stripped of our rights, okay? We can't do discovery. We can't move to dismiss their complaint before trial. And certainly there's no

time even to try, but no time to do it, right?

And -- and we come into a hearing, all these cameras and all of these live-streaming and all this, why are they interested in this? Because Representative Greene's on the ballot? Oh, please. No. This is a political agenda. And this has been a political show trial. Not because of your fault but because of their exploitation of what we have done here -- what had been done here.

I mean, this -- this procedure is for "you're not twenty-five, Representative Greene," and she comes in with a birth certificate. This is not for a major trial that -- of intense factual and legal consequences and elements, part of which constitutional claims, federal claims cannot even be -- be heard by you in terms of decisions.

We have got to put a stop to this and this is where it should happen. Thank you.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Mr. Celli.

MR. CELLI: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, Mr. Bopp talked a lot about the law, a little bit about the history, not much about the facts. I'm going to try to confine my

remarks to the facts. And we're going to submit a brief, as Your Honor knows, next week with responses to all the interesting legal issues that Mr. Bopp has raised.

But it's been a long day. And it's been a difficult day. And it's been a solemn day. And we find ourselves back where we started, with the Disqualification Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. And it's three very simple requirements: that the candidate for federal office had taken the oath to the Constitution, that an insurrection occurred, and that the candidate, having taken that oath, engaged in insurrection, promoted it, supported it, assisted it, helped bring it into fruition.

Those are the three elements we came here today prepared to prove. And those are the three elements that we have proved. Let's talk about each of the three.

Marjorie Taylor Greene took the oath of office on January 3, 2021. She became a member of the United States House of Representatives, the body that represents not the states, but the people of the country in general. We, the people.

Now, Mr. Bopp said this morning "words matter" and we agree with that. Our proof today started with the oath because in taking the oath, Ms. Greene understood a very -- undertook a very solemn and very specific obligation to uphold the Constitution, to defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Now, taking that oath was an honor, but it was also an obligation. Ms. Greene was no longer a simple citizen of the great state of Georgia. She wasn't just another person with opinions and a Twitter account. She became a part of our government. And she took on an affirmative obligation as part of our government to protect the Constitution, to protect its processes from anyone who would seek to block or impede them. That is what the Disqualification Clause is all about, that special status that is conferred upon a person when she takes the oath of office.

Now, we'll argue in our brief to this court that that status means that Ms. Greene can't just say anything she wants that she could have said as a private citizen. And our brief will also point out that there are lots of things that people say that are words that matter and that

also have legal consequences.

But that -- all of that is for another day. Today the evidence has proven factually that not only did Marjorie Taylor Greene engage in the ceremony of taking the Oath of the Constitution, we've proven that the Oath has meaning, that it has teeth, that it has consequences.

Insurrection. What happened at the U.S. Capitol building on January 6, 2021 was an insurrection. It's as clear as day. And even Mr. Bopp doesn't really deny it. And how do we know that? Because he keeps talking about the rally. It's the rally. It's the Ellipse. It's the rally. We're not talking about the rally. We're talking about what happened at the Capitol.

Now, there are lots of words and phrases that can be used to describe what's on that Washington Post video that Your Honor has viewed a couple of times: lawlessness, disturbance, a riot. And Ms. Greene and her counsel have used some of those words today in their briefs. But the word they really avoid using is insurrection.

A riot can be an insurrection. We've learned that today from Professor Magliocca. Insurrections can be disturbances. They are

lawless, they are unrest. But when it's used in the Disqualification Clause, an insurrection is more than these things. It is something where the purpose of it is to block, impede, disrupt a constitutional process or to overthrow the very existence of the government itself.

Professor Magliocca explained all of this and how American history has faced many insurrections in the past and how all of them share the same features: violence aimed at the processes or the legitimacy of the government, sometimes they're aimed at courts. In this case, they were aimed at the legislature and the violence that cannot be quelled by ordinary law enforcement means.

Judge Beaudrot, you saw and heard with your own eyes not just the violence, horrific and sickening as it is, but it's goal which was to stop the certification of the electoral college vote in favor of Joe Biden. It's goal was to stop the constitutional process of the Twelfth Amendment: the peaceful process of transferring power between presidents. It's goal was to physically prevent Congress from meeting to do the essential work of our democracy.

Here's the worst of it. It worked. For a time, the insurrection worked. It succeeded only briefly but it worked. The joint session of Congress adjourned for several hours into the next morning and ceased carrying out its Twelfth Amendment all because of the insurrection, because people violently flooded the Capitol with the goal of striking fear in the hearts of the people who work there and to use violence.

Fear, violence, flooding the Capitol, these are words that came out of Marjorie Taylor Greene's mouth.

Now, many people were responsible for this attack on our democracy, most of -- most of all, of course, the individuals that you saw on a Washington Post video and many other places.

They defiled the People's House, but they're not the only ones.

There were others as well -- the leaders, the people who justified, who promoted, who supported, who assisted -- who encouraged this in the days and weeks leading up to January 6th.

Marjorie Taylor Greene is one of those people.

How do we know this? We know this from the evidence. Let's start by talking about what

we're talking about. As a legal matter, in order to be disqualified from federal office,

Ms. Greene has to have engaged in insurrection sometime after January 3, 2021, when she took the Oath. Your Honor, you said it yourself. It's a narrow window: January 3rd to January 6, 2001(sic).

And the evidence is very clear that, in fact, Marjorie Taylor Greene justified, assisted, supported, and promoted the insurrection in that window. That's what the term "engaging in insurrection" means under the law. And we will lay that out in great detail in our brief next week. It's a legal point, but it's a common sense point as well.

Jefferson Davis didn't take up the musket and fire on Union troops, at least as far as I remember my history, but he was just as much an insurrectionist as the tens of thousands of soldiers for the Confederacy who did.

Now, the January 3 to January 6 window can really only be understood by looking at the facts of what happened before that window and before the Oath. There's really no dispute about this either. We have proven that Marjorie Taylor

Greene was an advocate for violence against government officials. In fact, she advocated violence against the Speaker of the House, the highest ranking member of the House, Mrs. Pelosi, the very House that was attacked on January 6, 2021. She admitted it. She kind of wiggled there for a second and then she admitted it.

And you saw that with your eyes. Treason, the death penalty, a bullet in the head, that's what she said about Nancy Pelosi.

And we have proven that she saw the invasion of the Capitol building and creating fear -- fear is the word that she used -- in the hearts of public officials, that she saw that as a legitimate political tactic. And when she told people, when she was discussing this tactic, she told them they should feel like they can act in a violent way. She denied it, not really. She said: I don't remember. That's not -- that's CNN. That's fake news.

Don't buy that. You don't have to accept that. You saw the videos and you saw the testimony. We have proven that Marjorie Taylor Greene was very clear on certain occasions with her supporters about her support for political

violence. She said it on tape. The price of blood would need to be paid if the government took away her freedoms. She wouldn't even admit that that was a call for violence. She said something about the First Amendment, the Second Amendment, a bunch of other amendments. The price of blood could not be more clear.

Now, this didn't happen in high school as Mr. Bopp suggested in one of his objections. This happened in late October of 2020 when she was interviewed by Mr. Dorr and she was talking about how her freedoms and the freedoms of Americans could be taken away by a tyrannical government. It doesn't just come back on its own, these freedoms, she said. It has to be taken back with the price of blood.

These are things that Marjorie Taylor Greene said as a private citizen, candidate for federal office, but a private citizen nonetheless before the 2020 election. And maybe she has the right to say those things or had the right before she took the oath.

But let's keep going. Let's keep moving down the timeline to the period after the election. And in that period you saw and heard

Ms. Taylor Greene speaking out consistently and claiming that the 2020 election was stolen by the Democrats. I disagree with that point of view, but I respect that people can have that point of view and it's a perfectly -- it's an acceptable part of our political discourse, for better or for worse.

But then she said this. Not just that the election was stolen, not just that there were ballots that were fraudulent, not just that it's time to make objections, perfectly legitimate thing to do -- we have no problem with her objections on the Floor of the House.

Then she said something else. That mask that Mr. Fein spoke about this morning came down for just a minute: We can't allow power to transfer peacefully like Joe Biden wants because he didn't win the election. We can't allow power to transfer peacefully.

You saw and heard it with your own eyes,

Judge. She said the quiet part out loud. She
spoke her truth in a video that she made that she
posted on her own Facebook page and that she
wanted her hundreds of thousands of Facebook
followers and the untold millions of other people

to whom it would be available to know that her point of view was that you can't allow -- we cannot allow poverty -- the power to transfer peacefully.

Marjorie Taylor Greene said this when she was a federal official or right about to be.

It's not clear. But what we can tell from the context of that tape is that she stated her opposition to the peaceful transfer of power, and it was a stunning statement.

This is not Internet dribble. This is not the dark corners of Parlor. This is a person who's a federal official, a member of government. And this wasn't even a rhetorical flourish on the back of a campaign truck after a long day. This is somebody who sat down in a camera and calmly and carefully told her viewers: We will not accept the peaceful transfer of power. We can't allow it. And then she said: We will not go quietly into the night.

She framed this as an existential battle, a new Fourth of July, a new Fourth of July, 1776.

This brings us right up to and into that critical window, that critical phase of time:

January 3rd to January 6th. Marjorie Taylor

Greene's rallying cry for violence at the Capitol on January 6th were the words "1776."

Now, I think we all know that those words have a lot of meaning. They mean a lot to me. They are on the -- on the seal of the great state of Georgia and I -- and I venerate that. But that's not what Marjorie Taylor Greene was talking about.

Here's how we know this because here's what we've proved. Marjorie Taylor Greene organized objections on the Floor of the House and this was not an insurrection. This actually was part of the constitutional process and we have no -- no issue with it. But then Marjorie Taylor Greene promoted, encouraged, and supported the idea of large demonstrations in Washington on January 6th.

Now, there's nothing wrong with large demonstrations either. And this is Mr. Bopp's point about the rally on the Ellipse, not the insurrection at the Capitol. He says: Well, you now, who cares. It's a good thing.

I agree. People do these things all the time. I've done them as well. And demonstrations are an important and venerated

part of our democratic tradition.

She worked with organizers and made calls for people to come, and that's not a problem out of context. Out of context it's not a problem. In context, this support was part of a scheme, a scheme where lawful demonstrations were Plan A, the first step, and there was also Plan B. What was going to happen when all of the lawful demonstrations happened and all of the objections on the Floor of the House were heard? And as everyone knew, they were futile. The votes were there to certify the election of Joe Biden.

There was a Plan B. And Plan B was violence at the Capitol. Plan B was to physically enter the Capitol illegally -- not on a tour or a tourist tour, busting in the windows and doors as you saw on that video, injuring and ultimately causing the deaths of law enforcement -- to block the certification of Joe Biden as the winner of the 2020 election. That's what Plan B was. And Plan B had a name. It had a code name: 1776.

Now, how do we know that? Well, the clues are everywhere. On December 30th, Marjorie Taylor Greene, tweets out a rumor that their lawful objections on the Floor of the House may

be blocked by a rule change.

And Ali Alexander, who she acknowledges knowing, says she's a friend, he's an organizer of a major demonstration. He tweets in response to that: 1776 is always an option. And he refers to what 500,000 people will do to that building if the objections are suppressed by a rule change. That's what that tweet exchange was about.

I don't believe that Marjorie Taylor Greene doesn't read every response to her tweets and care about them. I think she acknowledged it in -- in truth. And she knew exactly what 1776 meant in that context. She denied it: Sort of, not really, I can't remember.

Don't buy it. She knows exactly what Mr. Alexander was referring to. By the way, when that tweet came out and that reference came out to 1776, we don't see a response of "What? What? What is this? I -- I don't know what this is about," or "Gee, if you're talking about doing violence in the Capitol, 500,000 people doing something to that building, I want no part of that."

And we heard a lot about Ms. Greene's saying

that she's always peaceful and she put out comments about peacefulness. Never one before January 6th, only after. That video, after. Those press releases, after. You've got to ask yourself, why is that? Well, obviously, the insurrection succeeded for only a few hours, and then the tide turned. People saw it for what it was and she needed a cover story.

Marjorie Taylor Greene knew perfectly well what 1776 meant, that it meant violence against the government, overthrowing a tyrannical government, and that that was Plan B of January 6, 2021. She embraced it and she promoted it.

And probably the most important piece of evidence from our point of view in this case is Plaintiffs' Exhibit -- or Petitioners' Exhibit 27. This is the short clip of Marjorie Taylor Greene on Newsmax. It's the night before January 6th. She's asked a number of questions about the objections that she and others are going to lawfully file on the Floor. And then the broadcaster asks her: So what's your plan? How do you think this is going to play out and roll out tomorrow? And her answer is one

sentence: This is our 1776 moment.

It's a stunning statement. It has no meaning unless you know the code. It has no meaning unless you're in the club. It's 1776.

It's Plan B. It's "block the certification."

It's "flood the Capitol." It's "use violence if you have to."

This is a message posted, stated on

January 5th, in the middle of that window, posted
on Facebook to her hundreds of thousands of
followers and anybody else who wanted to see it
on January 5th from a sitting member of the
United States Congress.

It was her clarion call. People knew what she meant. They knew exactly what she meant. "Tomorrow is our 1776 moment."

Now, it's interesting that the examination that Mr. Bopp did of his client never asked her about that. Never asked her about providing support to people who were planning the demonstrations or providing support for people who ultimately broke into and trashed the People's Temple. Never asked her any of those questions. She never addressed it. When I asked her, she said: I don't remember, I'm not sure, I

don't think so.

So what you have before you, Your Honor, at this point, you have her own words in context against nothing. Not even a real denial.

Judge Beaudrot, Marjorie Taylor Greene comes to this court and this nation and she asks to be a candidate for federal office. She comes with unclean hands. With her hands, her words, her actions, she was one of several leaders who gathered the kindling, who created the conditions, who made it possible for there to be an explosion of violence at the Capitol on January 6th. And then she dropped the match.

Now she comes into this courtroom and she says she's surprised and appalled that a fire occurred. Sticks of wood and dry leaves are harmless in and of themselves. In fact, they're natural, they're healthy for the environment. Rallies, protestations, objections on the Floor, these are all things that are good for the republic. They're part of our tradition.

But when the conditions are dangerous, some people capitalize on -- on those conditions and they add a spark, a flame that causes all of those things to -- to explode into a fire of

violence and death.

That flame can be in the form of actual assistance, given to an equal for performing acts of violence, like the quartermaster in the Confederate Army who passes out the muskets and the balls and the rations. But that flame can also be a spark by words, by signals, by signs, by code, by promotion, by justification, by support, by assistance, and that is what Marjorie Taylor Greene did. That's why we're here.

Your Honor, we urge you to find that
Marjorie Taylor Greene is disqualified from the
ballot under Section 3 of the Fourteenth
Amendment of the one of the greatest political
documents in the history of the world, the United
States Constitution.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you,
Mr. Celli.

It's quite late, but I'd like to take a couple of minutes just to talk about the briefing and a couple of things.

First of all, I would greatly appreciate it if someone would get us a copy of this, this -- you know, a blown-up version or something that's easier to read.

And I appreciate what you did, Mr. Bopp, but I -- if somebody can do a better job of it, that'd be great. No offense.

MR. BOPP: It's beyond my capacity --

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: But I'm sure you have folks that can do that. And that gets into a couple of things about the briefing.

You know, the briefing's due by the -- you know, midnight on Thursday. So a couple of things. I want to be sure that -- Mr. Bopp, one of your objections, the first one, I think, in the motion to dismiss was about the -- the fact that this procedure -- and I know I can't determine it's unconstitutional but I'm talking about findings, about related to the belief and -- and the concern -- some of which you voiced in your closing argument. I would like to hear what you would like for me to think about finding.

I mean, I -- I mean, we haven't really talked about that very much because it's not const -- it's not something I can decide but it's something I need to consider. In particular, I think, the question of the word "belief," but I think I mentioned in the footnote "reasonable."

I mean, there's -- there's issues there.

I would appreciate both sides do it, to comment on that. You don't need to write forty pages, but I'd like to understand your views on that and I'm sure a few in court will.

We mentioned this is some -- we're dealing with very ancient histor -- ancient, not ancient, I mean, you know, but two hundred years old. You know, Europeans laugh at us. They live in houses older than our country.

But in all seriousness, some of these -some of these authorities are pretty obscure. As
long as we can find them and pull them up, that's
great, particularly, like, if there's a link and
it's public, you know, somewhere, that's great.
If it's something that's really obscure, that's
not readily available on the Internet and you
can't point us to it -- first of all, our first
preference is just show it, you know, tell us
where it is on the Internet, where we can find it
or, you know, if it's readily available, it's not
a problem.

If that's not available, please supplement your briefs with copies of anything arcana like that so that we don't have to spend time chasing

stuff down because we don't have time -- a lot of time either.

Obviously, I've got to leave it to y'all how you want to organize your respective briefs.

We -- at this point the record has gotten a little bit chaotic because we've had so much back and forth and we've had a number of orders and some ...

And I know, Mr. Bopp, that in your -- you've got your original motion to dismiss. A lot of those arguments which you made in your closing, it might help -- if you don't mind doing it, maybe put them together again in light of this hearing and it would be to focus them and streamline them so I just don't have to wallow around, trying to look at multiple documents. I'm sure Mr. Celli will do the same thing.

Brevity is always better. You know -- What is it? -- write it like you think I'm going to sign it because we do need to get this done. I mean, the Georgia courts move very fast. We will be very fast. I hope to have it out within a week of y'all getting it to us. So this is -- this is extraordinarily important stuff.

MR. BOPP: Your Honor, thank you. And thank

you for the directions --

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah

MR. BOPP: -- on the briefing.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It -- yeah.

MR. BOPP: And fortunately my associate,

Melena Siebert, who's done a really fine job is

listening --

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.

MR. BOPP: -- and I'm sure taking notes. So we'll do the best we can.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right. And again I know -- again, I know -- I know everybody's running and gunning and I know you've -- I've got to get this done, an appeal filed to the Eleventh Circuit. So I don't know what your briefing schedule is on that. I know there's -- there's a briefing schedule in the Fourth Circuit case. I'm sure you have a lot of fires to put out and I'm fully cognizant of that.

But -- so just do -- I'm sure you'll do the work -- by the way, y'all've done great work. I mean everything -- everybody's working under exigent circumstances very quickly and everybody's taking it seriously the way it's being taken. So I'm sure it will be very helpful

1	and we look forward to getting it and finishing		
2	this stage of the matter.		
3	Is there before we close, is there		
4	anything else?		
5	MR. CELLI: Nothing from Petitioners, Your		
6	Honor.		
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.		
8	MR. BOPP: No. Other than, Your Honor,		
9	you've really done a fine job and very		
10	extraordinarily		
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.		
12	Thank you. Flattery is always appreciated.		
13	MR. CELLI: Put us down for flatter too,		
14	Judge.		
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No, no,		
16	that's good.		
17	MR. BOPP: Well, I think when when it's		
18	merited, it ought to be provided.		
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, you're		
20	very kind.		
21	MR. BOPP: You know, that's the way		
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And I		
23	appreciate everybody's conduct and discipline and		
24	(indiscernible). Appreciate everybody scrambling		
25	to be here. So with that, I think that concludes		

CERTIFICATE

)

STATE OF GEORGIA

I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that the foregoing pages, 9 through 283, constitute, to the best of my ability, a complete and accurate transcription of the proceedings of the court and were accurately reported and transcribed by me or under my direction.

I further certify that I am neither related to or counsel to any of the parties herein; nor have any interest in the outcome of the above-styled proceedings.

This certification is expressly denied upon the disassembly and/or photocopying of the foregoing transcript, or any portion thereof, unless such disassembly/photocopying is done by the undersigned and original signature and official seal are attached thereon.

WITNESS my electronic signature in Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, this the 5th of May, 2022.

Mary K McMahan

Mary K. McMahan Certificate No. 2757

Steven Ray Green Court Reporting, LLC (404)733-6070

April 22, 2022

David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper

Page 2 Page 1 OFFICE OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS STATE OF GEORGIA DAVID ROWAN, DONALD GUYATT, ROBERT RASBURY, RUTH DEMETER, DANIEL COOPER, Petitioners, Docket No.: 2222582)2222582-OSAH-SECSTATE-APPEARANCES:)CE-57-Beaudrot FOR THE PETITIONERS: MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE,)Agency Reference No.:)2222582 ANDREW CELLI, Esquire SAMUEL L. SHAPIRO, Esquire Emery Celli Brinckerhoff Abady Ward & Maazel LLP 600 Fifth Avenue, 10th Floor New York, NY 10020 Respondent.

The transcript of the proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Charles Beaudrot, reported by Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter, on the 22nd day of April, 2022, commencing at approximately 9:30 a.m., at 225 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 400, South Tower, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

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Transcript Legend

(sic) - Exactly as said.

-- Break in speech continuity.

... Indicates halting speech, unfinished sentence or omission of word(s) when reading.

Quoted material is typed as spoken.

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1	PROCEEDINGS	1	hear me okay? Good. Thank you. All right. We
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Please be	2	don't normally have this many people in this
3	seated. Good morning, everybody. I'm Judge	3	courtroom.
4	Beaudrot with the Office of State Administrative	4	Okay, let's see here. Some obvious things
5	Hearings. I have let me go over just a couple	5	that bear repeating: That this is an important
6	things.	6	hearing, these are important things. We need to
7	I'm sorry? They can't hear me?	7	ask everybody to respect the proceeding. This is
8	Okay. Is this the mic? So I need to talk	8	our big courtroom but it's quite full, so please
9	into this mic? Mic 7? Can everybody hear me?	9	be quiet and again, you have phones and
10	Raise	10	computers and the like, just be very careful with
11	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: No.	11	them. Please turn off your any alarms or
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No? Okay.	12	anything like that, you know. This is not
13	(Technical issue addressed.)	13	federal court where I would well, first, you
14	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS: No.	14	wouldn't have them in federal court. I would
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Gosh. Still	15	lock you up if you do.
16	not? I don't know. Do I have to use my loud	16	Computers and phones, noise to a minimum,
17	voice?	17	moving around to a minimum, just don't be
18	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There you go.	18	disruptive. No comments. This is not this is
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Michael, can	19	not a public forum. No comments.
20	you hear me back there?	20	Let's talk about the schedule for the day so
21	(Technical issue addressed.)	21	everybody will be sort of prepared. I plan to go
22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Testing, one,	22	till 10:45 for the first break. We'll take
23	two, three. That sounds a lot louder.	23	fifteen minutes. Then we plan to go until
24	Everybody's good. Okay, thanks. Thank you.	24	from eleven till 12:30 with a thirty-minute lunch
25	Again, I don't want to overdo it. Can you	25	break. Again we'll resume at 1:00, structured
	Page 11		
	1490 11		Page 12
1	break at 2:30, and then break again at 2:45.	1	Page 12 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: The
1 2	·	1 2	
	break at 2:30, and then break again at 2:45.		THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: The professor. MR. CELLI: is here. Right.
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$\ \, \textbf{David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper} \\$

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	Page 13		Page 14
1	P-73; P-74; and P-75; P-76; P-80; and P-81.	1	are still having a hard time
2	Now, let me and then on Respondent's	2	Judge Malihi, can y'all hear me?
3	list on Respondent's list the following are	3	JUDGE MALIHI: Not well. Not well.
4	admitted: R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, and	4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Okay.
5	R-14. Those are all in.	5	I'll try to speak to it more directly.
6	I will if Counsel want to perfect	6	Thank you. Thank you, officer.
7	objections at this point or raise them for the	7	Go ahead.
8	record, I'll start with Mr. Celli.	8	MR. SHAPIRO: Sorry, Your Honor. I thought
9	Do y'all have any objections that you want	9	yesterday you admitted P-15 as well. I didn't
10	to raise at this time?	10	hear that on the list
11	MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I don't have my list	11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let me look.
12	handy, but are these the prelim preliminary	12	MR. SHAPIRO: a video.
13	rulings that you gave yesterday?	13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let me see.
14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. I	14	Hold on. Oh, I couldn't find it. I couldn't
15	mean, I I believe. I mean, I believe this is	15	find it. I mean, I the link wouldn't work for
16	what I went through yesterday. There were a	16	me. That was my problem.
17	couple of items that I did not have a chance to	17	MR. SHAPIRO: Okay.
18	review until today.	18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: If you want
19	MR. CELLI: One second, Your Honor.	19	to submit it I mean, if I could review it,
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sure. Take a	20	I'll be happy to look at it.
21	second.	21	MR. SHAPIRO: Okay.
22	MR. CELLI: Your Honor, if I	22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That that
23	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They're actually	23	was the only I went looking for it today and I
24	still having a hard time hearing you in the back.	2.4	couldn't find it.
25	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Y'all	25	MR. SHAPIRO: And then P-50, five zero, I
	Page 15		Page 16
1	thought Your Honor admitted as well.	1	letter from Vice President Pence.
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's see.	2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes. Yes,
3	P-55.	3	that's admissible. Yes.
4	MR. SHAPIRO: Five zero. Sorry. Fifty.	4	MR. SHAPIRO: And then 84 was a video of the
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Five zero.	5	congresswoman.
6	Well, I thought so too. I'm sorry, yes. That	6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: These are
7	was my oversight. Yes.	7	videos oh, of Representative Greene, yes.
8	MR. SHAPIRO: And then we had submitted to	8	Yes. Yes, that one is admissible.
9	Your Honor three additional exhibits P-82, 83,	9	MR. SHAPIRO: And then just one more, Your
10		10	Honor. I think on the respondent's exhibits, I
	and 84 yesterday afternoon.		thought you had admitted R-7 which was a
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, I'm	11	
12	sorry. Yes. Wait a minute. Let me see. Hold	12	statute
13	on. Oh, yes. Let me look at these. Yes. I'm	13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I did.
14	sorry, yes. Those are those are what	14	That's right.
15	it's 80, 81, and eighty 80, 81, and 83?	15	MR. SHAPIRO: And then R I believe you
16	MR. SHAPIRO: 82, 83, and 84.	16	had said you admitted R-6, but that was a an
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What was 82?	17	article, and I thought
18	MR. SHAPIRO: 82 was a a video, the House	18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You are
19	impeachment video.	19	correct. Thank you for the correction. You're
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes. Yes.	20	absolutely correct.
21	Yes.	21	MR. SHAPIRO: Thank you.
22	MR. SHAPIRO: And	22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's the
23	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. The	23	wrong item. Yep.
24	House impeachment video is admissible. Yes.	24	Mr. Bopp?
25	MR. SHAPIRO: 83 was a the January 6th	25	MR. BOPP: Nothing, Your Honor.
1			

	Page 17		Page 18
1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You're good?	1	with opening statements. I like to have both of
2	Thank you so much.	2	them at the same time. The burden in this case
3	Okay. Appreciate everybody's indulgence on	3	is on the petitioners by preponderance of the
4	that. I the lawyers in this this case have	4	evidence, so they will get to go first. We will
5	been doing an excellent job and they are under	5	pro and then we'll proceed with their case in
6	great pressure. So I appreciate everybody	6	chief.
7	staying on task.	7	Mr who's going to present? Mr. Fein?
8	So with that said what did I do with my	8	Okay.
9	pad? I just had it. You know, there's a black	9	MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. May it
10	hole sometimes that there it is.	10	please the Court?
11	Okay. We're ready to begin then. So as we	11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, sir.
12	discussed as we discussed, we're going to	12	MR. FEIN: Ron Fein on behalf of the voters
13	proceed. I'm going to I'd like to begin with	13	in Georgia's 14th congressional district who
14	opening statements.	14	filed this challenge. With me, of course, are
15	Well, we before we begin, anything	15	Andrew Celli, Sam Shapiro, Dymond Wells, Bryan
16	Mr. Bopp, anything that you want to discuss	16	Sells, and, of course, our co-counsel watching
17	before we start with opening statements?	17	remotely.
18	MR. BOPP: No, Your Honor. I'm prepared for	18	Your Honor, this is a solemn occasion. This
19	argument.	19	is not politics. This is not theater. This is a
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Great.	20	serious case that the voters who we represent
21	Mr. Celli?	21	have brought in order to offer proof that their
22	MR. CELLI: We're ready, Your Honor.	22	United States representative, seeking reelection,
23	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right,	23	Marjorie Taylor Greene, having taken the oath to
24	good.	24	support the Constitution, then broke that oath
25	So what we're going to do is we'll start	25	and engaged in insurrection. And in order to
	Page 19		Page 20
1	Page 19 understand that case, it's important to set the	1	Page 20 They were not quite as organized as the Civil
1 2		1 2	· ·
	understand that case, it's important to set the		They were not quite as organized as the Civil
2	understand that case, it's important to set the stage with some history.	2	They were not quite as organized as the Civil War. The foot soldiers of those insurrections
2	understand that case, it's important to set the stage with some history. There have been past insurrections in this	2	They were not quite as organized as the Civil War. The foot soldiers of those insurrections didn't march in armies, they didn't conquer vast
2 3 4	understand that case, it's important to set the stage with some history. There have been past insurrections in this country. We're going to hear about some of them.	2 3 4	They were not quite as organized as the Civil War. The foot soldiers of those insurrections didn't march in armies, they didn't conquer vast swaths of territory, and they certainly didn't
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David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper April 22, 2022 Page 21 Page 22 1 type of insurrection where the leaders were deniability, some more plausible than others. 1 2 2 There'll be direct evidence. There'll be standing in Richmond, Virginia, giving 3 long-winded speeches to justify the mayhem. 3 inferential evidence, and that inferential evidence includes coded language. 4 Rather, the leaders of this insurrection, of whom 4 5 there were a number, were among us on Facebook, And let me explain what I mean by that. The on Twitter, on corners of social media that would evidence today does not include surveillance 6 tapes, purporting to show that Marjorie Taylor make your stomach hurt. Greene was directing the plotting of the attack. The evidence will show that Marjorie Taylor 8 Greene was one of them. In order to understand 9 That's not going to happen today. The witness 10 list today does not include a turncoat witness 10 that, January 6th has to be set in context. It 11 didn't arise out of nowhere. Even before 11 who's going to come and risk their own exposure 12 January 6th, as December, 2020, turned into 12 by testifying that here she was ordered by 13 January of 2021, there were multiple shifting 13 Marjorie Taylor Greene to take certain actions 14 tactics used by different groups -- some violent 14 and in secret. That's not the type of evidence 15 extremists groups, some nonviolent groups -- all that we are going to present today. loosely coordinating, all with a shared central Rather the way that insurrections are 16 16 17 aim of preventing the certification of Joseph 17 organized nowadays is less in uniforms with 18 Biden as president. The tactics shifted. The 18 military hierarchies and chains of command, less 19 different leaders jockeyed for position. Some 19 with detailed military plans of battle, and more 20 were in violent extremists groups. Some were 20 through social media and the mass media. That's elected officials. Some were influencers of 21 21 the era that we're living in. In many cases, the 2.2 various types. You'll hear about them. 22 communications have multiple layers. And anyone who knows a teenager, is a teenager, or knows 23 You'll also hear about these different 23 figures, some of whom isolated themselves from --24 24 anyone in their twenties knows that hashtags and 2.5 from some of the action with layers of 2.5 memes and ways of communicating among Internet Page 23 Page 24 into January; as lawful means of preventing the subcultures can mean that words that could have 2 one meaning, a benign meaning or even a baffling 2 certification of Joe Biden were exhausted; as 3 meaning to large portions of the American public nonviolent, even if unlawful, means were 4 can carry a very different significance to the Λ exhausted is that Marjorie Taylor Greene people swimming in that particular subculture. nonetheless played an important role. 6 So the most important witness today, after 6 And her role -- even after she took the oath 7 Professor Magliocca testifies, the most powerful on January 3rd to uphold the Constitution and 8 witness against Marjorie Taylor Greene's 8 defend it against all enemies, foreign and domestic -- was severalfold: to bring people to a candidacy, the most powerful witness in a 10 establishing that she crossed the line into 10 D.C., again, not by providing trains and buses 11 engagement of insurrection is Marjorie Taylor 11 that would transport them directly, but rather 12 12 Greene herself. through other means; to contribute in the plan; 13 13 You'll hear her words, of course, on the and to signal that January 6th would be, as she 14 stand, what she savs and what she doesn't sav. 14 said herself on January 5th, "our 1776 moment," a 1.5 You'll also hear what she's said in the past. 1.5 coded phrase with great significance. 16 Again, some of that will be in somewhat coded or 16 In fact, it turned out to be an 1861 moment. 17 veiled language. But you'll also hear in some 17 Instead of violence against a foreign empire, as 18 cases the mask falls and she shows us exactly we saw in 1776, she urged and encouraged and what she intended. helped facilitate violent resistance to our own 19 19 20 Now, she was not on the Capitol steps, 20 government, our democracy, and our Constitution. 21 21 And in doing so, she engaged in exactly the type urging the attackers to -- to breach police lines 22 and smash through the doors on January 6th. That 2.2 of conduct that triggers disqualification under 23 was not the role that she played. Different 23 Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment which is to 24 figures within this larger effort had different 24 say she engaged in insurrection. 25 roles. But what became clear as December turned 2.5 Thank you.

Page 25 Page 26 1 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you. 1 First, the right to vote is at stake right 2 Mr. Bopp. 2 here, right now because they want to deny the 3 MR. BOPP: Thank you, Your Honor. May it 3 right to vote to the thousands of people in the 14th district of Georgia by having Greene removed 4 please the Court. I represent Marjorie Taylor 4 Greene, a member of Congress of the United States 5 from the ballot. Those voters have a right to 6 in this hearing. vote for the candidate of their choosing and they 6 And, Your Honor, this is a court of law. have a right to have their vote counted. This is not a political candidate debate. This 8 Now, the primary is May 24. Absentee 8 is not a place for political hyperbole. It is 9 ballots have already been printed. They will be not a place for political smears. It's a court 10 mailed on May the 2nd and early voting starts on 10 11 of law. 11 May the 7th. And what is their hope is that 12 And what we just heard, it was not a word 12 there'll be a decision by the secretary of state 13 about the law. What does the thirteenth -right before the primary where she is immediately Section 3 of the -- of the Fourteenth Amendment struck from the ballot. 14 14 15 mean? What does the word "insurrection" mean? And those people that go into the polling What does the word "engaged" mean? place cannot vote for the candidate of their 16 16 17 Not a word. There was not a word about the 17 choice because by utilizing this procedure, the 18 First Amendment that prevents normal political 18 substantial constitutional and federal law 19 speech and hyperbole from being used against 19 violations that this candidacy challenge presents 20 someone. Not a word. They think they're in the 20 cannot be decided by this court, unlike civil 21 wrong place. Well, I plan to talk about the law. 21 court or criminal court which will always 2.2 What does this mean, this very serious 22 prioritize deciding issues of that magnitude 23 charge that has very broad ramifications to the 23 before being subject to a trial, before being rights of Representative Greene, the voters in 24 penalized by disqualification, and before the 24 2.5 his -- her district, and our democracy? 2.5 irreparable harm that will occur if that occurs. Page 27 Page 28 but also the challengers will try to use the But that's the nature of the procedure. 2 When can Representative Greene raise her 2 First Amendment protected political speech of 3 constitutional defenses, like the evidence you Representative Greene as evidence of, quote, 4 are presenting violates the First Amendment to 4 engaging in an insurrection or rebellion. That's the Constitution? When -- when are we going to unconstitutional and should not be allowed. 6 be able to litigate that question? In state 6 And, finally, the charge not only triggers 7 court, after she is disqualified, after she's disqualification but is a serious federal 8 stripped from the ballot? Maybe after the 8 criminal offense that she is being charged with. primary occurs and she loses -- well, nobody can 9 9 Now, this is a very serious matter and the 10 vote for her and obviously loses it. 10 decision should be based on admissible evidence under the rules. We are -- we recognize that you 11 Well, whoopty ding, okay? How do we recover 11 12 12 from that? How do we go back from that? There have greater latitude than that, but the -- the 13 are irr -- there are irrevocable -- this is 13 charges, the seriousness of the charges, we think 14 irr -- harm to the voters and to the candidate. 14 warrant that adherence and faithful application 1.5 Now, second, our democracy is at stake. It of the law. And we expect you -- that you will 1.5 16 should not be -- it should be the voters, not 16 do that. 17 government employees, public officials, judges, 17 Now, procedure. Georgia law -- and here I 18 and lawyers who decide our elections. Voters am, talking about the law. Georgia law, 21-2-5, have a right to vote for the candidate of their permits a candidate challenge under two 19 19 choice unless there is very compellingly legal, circumstances. One, a candidate is not qualified 20 20 21 not rhetorical, justification for that. Third --21 to be a candidate, all right? And number two is 22 and which is not present here. a candidate is not qualified to take office. Of 22 23 Third, fundamentally, First Amendment rights 23 course, these are different -- different 24 are at stake. Not only the right to vote, as 24 conceptually and different in their application. 25 I've mentioned, or the right to run for office, 2.5 So a claim under Section 3 of the Fourteenth

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April 22, 2022 Page 29 Page 30 1 Amendment has to do with your -- your ability to 1 So let's look at that. We have -- we have take office because not -- it doesn't address 2 submitted evidence as R-2, which is the 2 3 candidacy in any way. It's the ability of a 3 Fourteenth Amendment. And it includes, of course, Section 3. And Section 3 provides that 4 representative in this case to take office 4 5 because she has sworn the oath of office, engaged (reading): No person shall be a senator or 6 in insurrection or rebellion. Congress has not representative in Congress, et cetera, et cetera, 6 given her amnesty, and, finally, she -- when she et cetera, who, having previously taken an oath 8 presents herself to take the oath of office, she as a member of Congress or an officer of the 8 could be challenged which we think is the United States legislature to support the 10 exclusive constitutional right of Congress, not 10 Constitution shall have engaged in insurrection 11 state officials, to decide whether or not she is 11 or rebellion against the same or given aid and 12 eligible at that time to take office. So we're 12 comfort to the enemies thereof. 13 not dealing with a candidacy disqualification, 13 So there's a sequence. You have to have we're dealing with a alleged take-office 14 14 originally taken the oath. You have to then 15 qualification. engage, and then you can -- you are disqualified Now, unfortunately as I've mentioned, many 16 16 and Congress can determine that you're 17 of these issues cannot be decided by this court, 17 disqualified for having done that, from taking a 18 even though you might make recommendations to the 18 subsequent oath, and therefore cannot assume 19 secretary of state on the matter. And we have 19 your -- your position as a member of Congress. 20 fully briefed this already in our motion to 2.0 And then furthermore (reading): But 21 dismiss and to stay the proceedings: the 21 Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each 2.2 constitutional claims, the federal law claims, 22 House, remove such disability. 23 the protections of the First Amendment, speech 23 And, of course, that's the various amnesty and debate, and what these words in Section 3 24 acts that have been adopted or could be adopted 24 2.5 2.5 by -- by Congress. mean. Page 31 Page 32 Now, this provision, as I mentioned, makes have to have engaged after. 2 it clear this is about eligibility on January 3, 2 So evidence of anything she did prior to 3 2023. Not today, not tomorrow, but eligibility January 3rd is just completely irrelevant to the

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when she presents herself as a reelected member of Congress. She could be excluded under the exclusive power of Congress to judge the qualifications of its members. That's where these people should be: in Congress, explaining why she, once she is reelected, is disqualified from taking her seat.

Now, the second thing that makes -- the sequence makes clear is that in her case she took the office first -- for the first time -- and these are in our stipulated facts.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Correct.

MR. BOPP: -- on January the 3rd. That's the first time. And so she would have had to engage in insurrection or rebellion after January 3rd. In other words, under the -- the Constitution, prior to January 3rd, she could've done -- done it, under the law. Now, it's preposterous that she would even consider it. She -- she reveres the United States Constitution. But the way the statute -- or the Constitutional provision is set up, she would

Section 3 unless it is direct -- a direct admission of her intention to engage in insurrection or rebellion after January 3rd. Anything else she says is not only -- it should be excluded because it doesn't fit the charge, right? But, as I will soon demonstrate, it is protected by the First Amendment.

Now, here words matter. And at every turn the challengers mistake what the law is in their complaint. Obviously, they didn't discuss it here but in their complaint. And calling something something doesn't make it something. Calling a orange an apple does not make the orange an apple. An orange has characteristics that are preestablished and are applied to determine whether the word "apple" applies. Here, the key phrases in Section 3 are themselves defined by the law.

Now, they start off in misstating the law by saying that Representative Greene should be disqualified under Section 3 -- this is also called, by the way, the Disqualification

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	Page 33		Page 34
1	Clause because she is someone who, quote,	1	that is about domestic wars. That defies the
2	aided and engaged in an insurrection, end of	2	rules of construction. It flaunts the technical
3	quote. Complaint, page 1, aided and engaged,	3	and meaning of those phrases, of those words.
4	where is that in Section 3? It says (reading):	4	So what is "engage" and what does it mean?
5	Engaged in insurrection or rebellion or gave aid	5	Well, "engage" connotes conduct, a direct overt
6	or comfort to the enemies thereof. There's no	6	act of insurrection to overthrow the United
7	aided and engaged in this in this in this	7	States government. It is about things like
8	statute.	8	which the people who drafted this
9	Now, each of those phrases, "engaged in	9	well-understood. Many of them were part of the
10	insurrection or rebellion," that phrase, and	10	victorious thank the Lord Union Army, and
11	the and it's or-accompanying phrase, "gives	11	they they knew what an insurrection or a
12	aid or comfort to the enemies thereof," each of	12	rebellion was.
13	those has special meaning. "Engage" is an act.	13	So it was taking up arms, you know,
14	It is a direct and overt act at of	14	voluntarily joining the Confederate Army. It was
15	insurrection. It is about, as one commentator	15	about working in the war department for the
16	said, domestic war. That's what engaged in	16	Confederate government. It was about providing
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	insurrection or rebellion is is about.		supplies and equipment and material for the
18	The "or" giving aid or comfort to the	18	people who were conducting the war. So these
19	enemies thereof, as the same commentator said, is	19	were direct overt acts of insurrection.
20	about foreign wars. Each of these phrases have	20	Now, instead of looking to that, what we
21	been used several times in federal law and have	21	have already heard described as their evidence
22	come to gain particular meaning. They're words	22	and, of course, is well-revealed in their
23	of art.	23	complaint they want us they want to hold
24	So you can't take aid out of the second part	24	against her First Amendment protected speech.
25	about foreign wars and add it to the first part	25	And here's a few examples. On page 19, quote:
	Page 35		Page 36
1	The people will remember the Patriots who stood	1	elected member of Congress who on January 6th had
2	for election integrity, end of quote. That is	2	a constitutional duty and responsibility to be on
3	supposed to be about an insurrection or engaging	3	the Floor, where she was, to determine whether or
4	in an insurrection. Or they said she said	4	not certain votes electoral votes from the
5	she's alleged to have said, quote, Congress is	5	states were to be certified.
6	the last line of defense from a stolen election,	6	Now, the First Amendment demands a very
7	end of quote, on page 21. Isn't that	7	narrow test. I've already said and argued that
8	quintessential political speech? Isn't that	8	"engage" is connotes conduct, right? But we
9	recognizing the role of Congress in certifying	9	can look to a much broader term that actually
10	the electors? How could that be interpreted	10	allows speech to be considered. And that is the
11	as as an overt act to engage in insurrection	11	Brandenburg case and the NAACP case which we saw.
12	or rebellion? Well, it can't be.	12	And that is the word "incitement."
13	And, now, the question of voter fraud in the	13	Now, incitement and engage are different
14	2020 election, it was a is a quintessential	14	words with different meanings. And, in fact, you
15	example of political speech, legitimate political	15	know that for sure because there are federal
16	disagreements about what happened. You know, the	16	statutes that that say in "incite" and then
17	Supreme Court in Republican Party of Minnesota	17	say "engage" in certain conduct. I mean, they're
18	versus White actually the first one I argued	18	used as different words, all right? Incitement,
19	in the court said that announcing views on	19	the Supreme Court has said, is speech. But the
20	disputed legal or political issues is at the core	20	Supreme Court, because of First Amendment
21	of the First Amendment. At the core.	21	concerns so that normal everyday political speech
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23	Now, this is disputed, no question. But to		will not be punished as they want to do, says
	say that is an act of insurrection, it is a	23	that it that that speech must be, quote,
24	direct overt act of insurrection against the	24	directed to inciting or producing producing
25	United States when Representative Greene was an	25	imminent lawless action and that it is likely to
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government and, you know, certainly in for -- you

know, if that would occur, all of the functions

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Page 37 Page 38 1 incite or produce such action, end of quote. 1 incitement under the Brandenburg test. There is 2 That's on page 30 of our motion to dismiss. That 2 absolutely nothing that Representative Greene 3 is very restrictive, right? But we know how 3 ever said that passes the Brandenburg test of restrictive it really is when we point out the incitement, and she can't even be held into 4 4 statements that are made where people are account for incitement because this is "engaged" 5 which requires conduct. 6 claiming that is incitement and the Supreme Court 6 says, no, that's protected by the First Look, they knew what the words meant. And 8 Amendment. they chose the words that they were going to use. 8 For instance, a Ku Klux Klan leader, quote, 9 This was going to be a very narrow 10 10 disqualification. advocated the duty, necessity, and propriety of 11 crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful 11 Now, then they claim that Representative 12 methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing 12 Greene promoted or organized the January 6th 13 industrial or political reform, end of quote. 13 rally away from the Capitol -- Right? -- near the And the Supreme Court said that is protected White House at -- where some of the people at 14 14 15 First Amendment speech. That is not cite -that rally went to Capitol and some of those incitement. attacked the Capitol. And I call it an attack. 16 16 17 There was also was a statement by an NAACP 17 It was despicable for these people to do this, to 18 official where he said, quote, If we catch any of 18 attack the Capitol of the United States. 19 you going in any of them racist stores, we're 19 Over seven hundred have been charged with 20 going to break your damn neck, end of quote. 2.0 crimes. If they are guilty, they should be 21 That was not incitement under the Brandenburg 21 convicted of those crimes. But, you know, not a 2.2 test. 22 single one of them has been charged with engaging 23 And we also have seen where a Vietnam War 23 in insurrection or rebellion which is a federal protester said: We are taking the F (sound made) 24 criminal offense. Not one. Not a one of the 24 2.5 street again, end of quote. And that was not 2.5 people that actually attacked the Capitol, Page 40 Page 39 assaulted police officers, broke in, and were 1 would transfer to someone else, right? But they 2 there unlawfully. 2 want to expand this so that, for instance, when a 3 Well, the First Amendment right to assemble 3 heckler in the House gallery stands up and 4 means that the right to assemble does not lose 4 heckles the Congress -- you know, the House, and all constitutional protections merely because they have to suspend, that that person is guilty 6 some members of that group may have participated of insurrection or rebellion because a core 7 in conduct or advocated a doctrine that itself is function has been obstructed. 8 not protected. So this was the quintessentially 8 Look, this word is way more serious and narrow than what they say. Let me give you a protected First Amendment right of assembly and 9 10 that some people left and went to the Capitol. 10 examples of what the -- either statutes or the 11 Some people attacked the Capitol. You can't hold 11 courts, et cetera has said. A domestic war --12 the people who -- who organized the peaceful and 12 that is on page 20 of our submission, motion to constitutionally protected rally -- you cannot dismiss. A domestic war. Second -- and that was 13 13 14 hold that -- that against them because that's 14 the attorney general in 1867. 1.5 what they did. 1.5 Two, combinations too powerful to be 16 Now, second, the challengers misstate the 16 suppressed by ordinary course of judicial 17 law regarding what is an insurrection or 17 proceedings or by the marshal. That was 18 rebellion. They say it is, quote, to overthrow 18 temporarily -- so apparently, I don't know, but the government or -- or obstruct it's core even if it were, it wasn't -- you know, it was 19 19 functions, period, end of quote. That's on temporary and short-lived. 20 20 21 page 32. Nowhere in any case does it say that 21 Third, a rising so formidable as for the 2.2 insurrection includes "obstruct its core 2.2 time being to defy the authority of the United 23 function." It certainly says overthrow the 23 States in such force that civil authorities are

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inadequate to put them down and a considerable

military force is needed to accomplish the

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1	result. Shay's Rebellion. Collapse when the	1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Excuse me.
2	U.S. military showed up. And the military wasn't	2	MR. BOPP: Yeah.
3	required here, even for the temporary attack. An	3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I apologize,
4	armed insurrection too strong to be controlled by	4	Mr. Bopp.
5	civil authorities.	5	Mr. Hamilton?
6	And then finally, the court in Allegheny	6	MR. BOPP: Sorry?
7	City juxtaposed what an insurrection is and what	7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's our
8	an insurrection isn't. It says an insurrection	8	my guy who needs to help us with the sound.
9	is an organized and armed uprising against	9	Excuse me just a second.
10	authority or operation of government. It is not:	10	MR. BOPP: I hope he helps with the
11	While crimes, growing out of mob violence	11	temperature. He is the man.
12	which we certainly had on January 6th however	12	(Sound adjustment made.)
13	serious they may be or however numerous the	13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.
14	participants are simply unlawful acts in	14	Apologize for interrupting.
15	disturbance of the peace which do not threaten	15	MR. BOPP: Thank you. No that's
16	the stability of the government or the existence	16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You know, if
17	of political society.	17	you're not under we're far too old to deal
18	They're different, dramatically different.	18	with these issues. Far too old.
19	Now, we have stipulated that a group of	19	MR. BOPP: Yeah. And so we we have
20	people that did not include Representative Greene	20	willingly stipulated that people entered the
21	unlawfully entered the United States Capitol on	21	Capitol unlawfully. And I say more than that,
22	January 6th. And they did. I mean, I say more	22	more than just unlawfully. But significantly,
23	about I say more than that about what happened	23	they are willing to agree that those people that
24	as I just have before your court, Your Honor, on	24	entered unlawfully did not include Representative
25	behalf of Representative Greene.	25	Greene.
	Page 43		Page 44
1	So she did not engage in the attack on the	1	And she is in the Capitol in a dark hallway and
2	Capitol. That if there was conduct that meets	2	she says first, in the tweet accompanying the
3	the term "engage" I mean that if there was	3	video, which they do quote in their complaint
4	conduct that would ever meet the term "engage,"	4	"Be safe, be smart, stay peaceful, obey the laws.
5	it would be breaking into the Capitol. That	5	This is not a time for violence. This is a time
6	would be an engagement certainly, an overt	6	to support President Trump and support election
7	direct overt act.	7	integrity," which they believed they were doing
8	And, however, I think describing that as	8	on the Floor of the United States Congress.
9	insurrection or rebellion is just political	9	And then the video: I so I urge you to
10	hyperbole and not under the Constitution. And	10	remain calm. I urge you to have a peaceful
11	that's what you have to engage in.	11	protest. Make sure that everyone is safe and
12	Now, what you will see is pertinent evidence	12	protected. And let's do this in a peaceful
13	about what she did from from us from	13	manner. This is this is not a time for
14	January 3rd until the end of the day on	14	violence. This is a time to support President
15	January 6th. And, you know, you will see that on	15	Trump, support election integrity, and support
16	January 3rd and we've stipulated she was sworn	16	this important process that we're going through
17	in she met with President Trump about making	17	in Congress where we're allowed to object. So

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objections to certain states' electoral votes based upon evidence that she believed and others believed constituted sufficient voter fraud to overturn the election in those particular states. You will see that on January 6th -- and of

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all the tweets and all the videos, we -- we are presenting this video. This is during the moment when the attack on the Capitol was occurring.

this -- this is very important: So I urge you to stay calm. Be the great American people that I know you are and just know that you're -- that we're in the fight for you. God bless everyone. Be careful. Be safe. Be smart. And obey the laws.

A few days later, after the attack occurred, she said: We -- meaning members of Congress --

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Page 45

1	did not plan, cause, and denounce the January 6th	1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you,
2	attack. And then FBI Director Wray testifies	2	Mr. Bopp.
3	before a committee of Congress this is R-5: I	3	All right. Start with Professor Magliocca?
4	was appalled, like you he's addressing members	4	MR. CELLI: Well, Your Honor
5	of Congress at the violence and destruction	5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Pronounce his
6	that we saw that day. I was appalled that you,	6	name again. I'm sorry.
7	members of Congress, our country's elected	7	MR. FEIN: Magliocca.
8	leaders were victimized right here in the very	8	MR. CELLI: Magliocca.
9	halls of Congress.	9	MR. FEIN: Magliocca.
10	Representative Greene was a victim of this	10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I apologize.
11	attack. Her life was in danger, she thought.	11	I mean, I struggle with names. I apologize.
12	She was scared and confused. Her children were	12	MR. CELLI: Your Honor, we want to start
13	frantic about what was going on and feared for	13	just by reading into the record the stipulated
14	her safety. That is not what a person who	14	facts. It'll take a moment.
15	planned the attack would react. And you will see	15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: If you want
16	her reaction and you will then hear her	16	to read them, that's fine. They're in. I mean,
17	testimony.	17	they're admitted. But you can read them.
18	So the attack on the U.S. Capitol, as	18	MR. CELLI: The parties to the
19	despicable as it was, was not an insurrection or	19	above-captioned proceedings, through their
20	rebellion and she certainly did not engage in it	20	undersigned counsel, stipulate that the following
21	as understood under the law. That is what the	21	facts are true: That the respondent is over the
22	evidence will prove and why she should remain	22	age of 25, the respondent has been a United
23	among multiple other reasons remain on the	23	States citizen for more than seven years, the
24	ballot.	24	respondent is an inhabitant of Georgia.
25	Thank you, Your Honor.	25	Petitioners are all registered voters in
23	mank you, rour nonor.	25	recitioners are all registered voters in
			P 40
	Page 47		Page 48
1	Georgia's 14th congressional district.	1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
2	Georgia's 14th congressional district. On January 3, 2021, the respondent took the	2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Professor, you get to go over here
2	Georgia's 14th congressional district. On January 3, 2021, the respondent took the oath of office to be a member of the U.S. House	2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Professor, you get to go over here (indicating).
2 3 4	Georgia's 14th congressional district. On January 3, 2021, the respondent took the oath of office to be a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for the first time.	2 3 4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Professor, you get to go over here (indicating). (The witness took the stand.)
2 3 4 5	Georgia's 14th congressional district. On January 3, 2021, the respondent took the oath of office to be a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for the first time. The joint session of Congress was called to	2 3 4 5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Professor, you get to go over here (indicating). (The witness took the stand.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Good morning.
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	Page 49	Page 50
1	Q What's your educational background?	1 historical materials?
2	A I received my college degree at Stanford and	2 A Well, I do work at archives around the
3	my law degree from Yale.	3 United States on books that I write. So, for example,
4	Q And could you summarize your professional	4 I've worked at the Library of Congress, Mount Vernon,
5	experience since then.	5 the Chicago History Museum, the National Archives, and
6	A Yes. I was a law clerk for one year, and	6 as well as other facilities that hold documents.
7	then I was an associate at a law firm for two years,	7 Q And how much of your work has been original
8	and I've been a teacher for the past twenty-one years.	8 historical research using original historical
9	(Petitioners' Exhibit 61 identified.)	9 materials?
10	MR. FEIN: And, Your Honor, I believe	10 A Well, more than half. I I mean,
11	Exhibit P-61, his résumé, has already been	11 obviously I use secondary sources, read other books
12	admitted into evidence	12 and articles to do my research.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's	13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Excuse me
14	correct.	14 just a second. I think are they having
15	MR. FEIN: so we don't need to retread	15 difficulty hearing?
16	it.	16 (Staff conferred with the witness.)
17	BY MR. FEIN:	17 THE WITNESS: Oh, okay. Sorry.
18	Q Professor Magliocca, what are your areas of	18 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes. You
19	research?	19 have to get you have unfortunately have to
20	A My main area of research is American	20 talk to the stupid thing.
21	constitutional history.	21 MR. FEIN: Did you need to finish that
22	Q And you don't have a PhD in history, though;	22 question?
23	do you?	23 THE WITNESS: Would you like me to repeat my
24	A I do not.	24 answer?
25	Q So what is your experience working with	25 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Please.
	Page 51	Page 52
1	THE WITNESS: Yes. I would say I do more	1 conclusion. When I begin a project, I do the research
2	than half of my work on primary sources and then	2 with the materials and then I gradually reach a
3	the remainder consists of reading other books or	3 conclusion based on what I read and what I see.
4	articles written about the subjects that I'm	4 Q Now, I'm not going to ask you to repeat your
5	studying.	5 entire bibliography. But specifically with respect to
6	BY MR. FEIN:	6 your historical research on the nineteenth century,
7	Q What methods do you use when you're	7 how many, if any, books have you published?
8	conducting this original historical research?	8 A Five.
9	A Well, I use the same methods that a	
10		9 • And what subjects were they about?
11	historian would use. So, for example, I try to	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	historian would use. So, for example, I try to identify documents and make sure they are authentic.	10 A Well, the first one was about Andrew Jackson
12	identify documents and make sure they are authentic.	10 A Well, the first one was about Andrew Jackson 11 and the period in which he was president. The second
12	identify documents and make sure they are authentic. I try to understand the documents based on what was	10 A Well, the first one was about Andrew Jackson 11 and the period in which he was president. The second 12 was the period at the end of the nineteenth century
13	identify documents and make sure they are authentic. I try to understand the documents based on what was going on at the time and also to make sure that I'm	10 A Well, the first one was about Andrew Jackson 11 and the period in which he was president. The second 12 was the period at the end of the nineteenth century 13 when William Jennings Bryan was running for president
13 14	identify documents and make sure they are authentic. I try to understand the documents based on what was going on at the time and also to make sure that I'm quoting them in context rather than out of context,	10 A Well, the first one was about Andrew Jackson 11 and the period in which he was president. The second 12 was the period at the end of the nineteenth century 13 when William Jennings Bryan was running for president 14 multiple times. The third was a biography of
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A Well, I don't have any particular

25 published academic articles and academic journals

Page 53 Page 54 about nineteenth-century constitutional history? Q And can you describe in broad terms that 1 2 Yes. I've published about ten articles that research. relate to nineteenth-century constitutional history in Α Yes. In the fall of 2020, I researched and various journals. wrote a paper on Section 3 of the Fourteenth And in the past, let's say, three years, Amendment. The paper was completed in December and 5 Q have you been asked to give any academic lectures or made available to researchers and anyone to see on the speeches outside your university on nineteenth-century Social Science Research Network. That happened around constitutional history? December 10, 2020. 8 9 A Well, of course they were virtual because of 9 And what perspectives do you use to address 0 the pandemic, but -- but, yes. I just -- I gave a questions about the Fourteenth Amendment? 10 10 11 talk at Mount Vernon in 2021 about the -- well, the 11 Well, primarily I look to what was said in 12 Bushrod Washington book, and I've been doing some Congress about the amendment proposal because that's 13 other things related to that. That's been the main sort of, well, the most important initial source. source of lecture that I've done. Then I also look to secondary sources outside of 14 15 And have you received any fellowships or Congress. For example, what did newspapers have to professional recognition for this work? say about the pending proposal, what was said in the 16 17 Yes. I was a fellow at Mount Vernon from states to the extent that we can find out about the 2019 to 2021 where I worked in the archives there on ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. 18 18 19 the Bushrod Washington project, looking at his letters 19 So it's primarily looking to the discussion 20 and other correspondence that was related to my 20 or conversation that Americans had about the 21 research. 21 Fourteenth Amendment when it was proposed and under 22 0 And then, turning to the Fourteenth 2.2 discussion for ratification. 23 Amendment and Section 3 in particular, have you 23 0 And how are these approaches similar or conducted any research on this? different from the types of ordinary legal analysis 24 24 2.5 A Yes. I have. that lawyers and judges ordinarily do? Page 55 Page 56 at the hearing with no preparation other than his Well, I mean, there's some overlap, of

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2 course. But the -- I focus much more in my work on the surrounding politics or social aspects of what's going on at these particular times with these particular constitutional issues, rather than focusing more on the text or the cases. So, obviously, you have to do some of both, but I'm more of a -- a -- you know, more of a historian than a -- than a lawyer in that respect. 9 10 MR. FEIN: Your Honor, at this time I move 11 to tender Professor Magliocca as an expert 12 witness in nineteenth-century American 13 constitutional history. 14 MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor. 1.5 Number one, he was not tendered as an expert 16 in the -- in the specification of witnesses. 17 Number two, they have provided us no expert 18 report, which is required for such an expert, so that we can prepare for his testimony. 19 Number three, he has not produced to us the 20 21 documents that he relied upon in order to reach 22 whatever conclusions the expert report reveals. 23 So we -- under civil rules in Georgia, that's all required. None of that occurred here. 24

And it is fundamentally unfair for us to show up

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résumé, which we got a couple days ago, and -and cross-examine him without an adequate opportunity to prepare -- prepare. That is always provided for a expert witness. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: As I have

said before, I'm unclear what the role is for the -- for the professor. He's indicated that he has an -- is he going to testify essentially to the contents of his article that he wrote?

MR. FEIN: No, Your Honor. The subject matter of the questioning would address matters that were not entirely embraced within the context of his law degree article.

MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I -- I apologize. I had one other comment.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, sir. MR. BOPP: And I was going back and forth whether or not this was proper when he starts

answer -- asking questions or now, but I want to raise it. What he has described is his expertise, expertise, and what he has -- that he said he will testify about are quintessential legal questions.

If a statute is vague, you look to the

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1	legislative history. That's what he wants to	1	will let you start but and I would also
2	testify about. That a legal question, what the	2	suggest I mean, to me, this all sounds like
3	legislative history is and what it provides. It	3	the sort of stuff that would be coming in
4	is not for a person to testify about. These are	4	appropriately in the briefing. And if you have
5	about facts about what happened on January 6th,	5	articles and authorities and original documents
6	before, and not on legal matters. This is	6	that you wish to cite, I'm happy to read them.
7	quintess legislative history is	7	But I don't know that it makes sense for us to be
8	quintessentially what us lawyers do and judges	8	dealing with a series of objections on things
9	decide.	9	Which are historical in nature.
10	So I would object generally on that ground	10	So I will let you start, but I may stop you,
11	also.	11	okay? And I will entertain objections when and
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm	12	as appropriate.
13	struggling because I'm trying to it you	13	Go ahead, Mr. Fein.
14	know, we don't I don't know what the testimony	14	MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
15	is going to be. I mean, it's a circular	15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	question.	16	BY MR. FEIN:
17	But the issue of the history of the	17	Q Professor, can you just briefly summarize
18	Fourteenth Amendment, if if the petitioners	18	the historical context for Section 3 of the Fourteenth
19	want to spent their time with a history of the	19	Amendment.
20	enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment, I will	20	A Yes. So after the Civil War, elections were
21	listen.	21	held across the South for Congress and for the Senate.
22	But I concur with you that I will not permit	22	And some of the people who won had been leaders in the
23	and will not entertain testimony regarding the	23	Confederacy. They arrived in Washington, seeking to
24	meaning of statutes or anything that would be	24	
25	properly the subject of briefing. So what I I	25	take their seats. Northern public opinion was
25	property the subject of briefing. 30 what I I	23	outraged at this because these were some of the same
	D F0		Davis CO
1	Page 59	1	Page 60
1	people who had led secession.		historical examples of insurrections other than the
2	people who had led secession. So those members were excluded from Congress	2	historical examples of insurrections other than the Civil War?
2	people who had led secession. So those members were excluded from Congress and then consideration was given to some formal	2	historical examples of insurrections other than the Civil War? A There were other examples, but there was
2 3 4	people who had led secession. So those members were excluded from Congress and then consideration was given to some formal proposal that would exclude them for some period of	2 3 4	historical examples of insurrections other than the Civil War? A There were other examples, but there was nothing cited specifically in the debates in Congress
2 3 4 5	people who had led secession. So those members were excluded from Congress and then consideration was given to some formal proposal that would exclude them for some period of time afterwards.	2 3 4 5	historical examples of insurrections other than the Civil War? A There were other examples, but there was nothing cited specifically in the debates in Congress about that provision.
2 3 4 5	people who had led secession. So those members were excluded from Congress and then consideration was given to some formal proposal that would exclude them for some period of time afterwards. Q And who were the primary framers of this	2 3 4 5	historical examples of insurrections other than the Civil War? A There were other examples, but there was nothing cited specifically in the debates in Congress about that provision. Q What, if any, historical insurrections were
2 3 4 5 6 7	people who had led secession. So those members were excluded from Congress and then consideration was given to some formal proposal that would exclude them for some period of time afterwards. Q And who were the primary framers of this provision?	2 3 4 5 6 7	historical examples of insurrections other than the Civil War? A There were other examples, but there was nothing cited specifically in the debates in Congress about that provision. Q What, if any, historical insurrections were well known to reasonably educated
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25 Fourteenth Amendment, did the framers look to any

25 militia was called in to sort of deal with the

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                                                    Page 61
                                                                                                                      Page 62
     suspension of the normal operation of the courts by
                                                                   1 Madison -- the subtitle of Federalist Number 10 was
                                                                   2 The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and
    armed people. And that led to a clash at an armory
     when some of the sort of insurrectionists decided to
                                                                       Insurrection. So -- and he was referring to Shay's
     try to take some weapons. Four people were killed and
                                                                      Insurrection as well as some other upheavals that had
     after that the rebellion or insurrection ended.
                                                                       happened in the states prior to that.
               You said that their goal was to stop the
                                                                                 And then in the nineteenth century, a
     courts from operating; is that --
                                                                       well-known book by Justice Joseph Story referred to
               That's correct. To prevent foreclosure
                                                                       the insurrection in Massachusetts. Story was from
          Α
 8
 9
     sales on farms.
                                                                       Massachusetts. So that probably explains why he
             All right. And from a historical
                                                                       emphasized that point in his book.
10
          Q
                                                                  10
11
     perspective, what were the key features of Shay's
                                                                   11
                                                                                 Thank you. Let's talk about the other one
     Rebellion that would be remembered in the
12
                                                                       you mentioned: the Whiskey Rebellion or Whiskey
13
     mid-nineteenth century by reasonably educated
                                                                       Insurrection. What was that?
     Americans?
                                                                               So the Whiskey Insurrection was another tax
14
                                                                   14
15
               Well, that it was an effort by armed people
                                                                   15
                                                                       protest by farmers. This time on a federal tax on
     to suspend the civil authority of government for a
                                                                       whiskey and other spirits. So farmers in Pennsylvania
16
     period of time. And it was considered a significant
                                                                       were upset about this and they decided to start
     event because it seemed to have an influence on the
                                                                       getting armed and trying to prevent tax collection.
18
19
     framers when they gathered in Philadelphia for the
                                                                  19
                                                                       They did this in various ways.
20
     constitutional convention because they saw it as an
                                                                  20
                                                                                 Sometimes they would -- well, in one case
     example of why we needed to replace the Articles of
21
                                                                       they tarred and feathered a tax collector. Also they
22
     Confederation with a new constitution.
                                                                       would basically attack places where the tax collectors
                                                                       were known to be. And they also shut down courts
23
          0
             And was it considered an insurrection or a
     rebellion or both?
24
                                                                   24
                                                                       because, again, to some degree, the courts were
                                                                  25 necessary to further the collection of the taxes
               Well, so in Federalist Number 10, James
2.5
                                                    Page 63
                                                                                                                      Page 64
    because sometimes there were foreclosures that were
                                                                            about the Civil War, not what these were
     required to, you know, pay the taxes that were owed.
                                                                            colloquially called insurrections, not the legal
 3
               How many casualties were there in the
                                                                            definition under Section -- Section 3.
 4
     Whiskey Rebellion?
                                                                   Λ
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
          Α
               There were -- four or five people were
                                                                            Next question.
     killed in some skirmishes. Eventually George
                                                                                 MR. FEIN: Your Honor.
     Washington called in a large force of more than 10,000
                                                                       BY MR. FEIN:
 8
     troops to go into that portion of Pennsylvania and
                                                                   8
                                                                                 If I recall your earlier testimony
                                                                   9
```

basically, for the most part, the insurrection was

10 ended because of the sight of this large force led by 11 George Washington. But four or five people were

12 killed.

13 Q How well organized was the Whiskey

14 Rebellion?

15 Well, it was a loosely organized thing.

There were mostly local groups doing different things. 16

17 There wasn't really a single leader at all that --

that we know of. 18

And by the time of the 1860s, how well 19

known was the Whiskey Rebellion to ordinary educated 20

21 nineteenth-century Americans?

22 It would've been --

23 MR. BOPP: I object. We're now beyond even

legislative history. We're -- he's already 24

2.5 conceded that in the debates they were talking correctly, you said that four people died in Shay's

Rebellion and four or five in the Whiskey Rebellion. 1.0

MR. BOPP: I object. I mean, he's --11

12 he's -- going on with this is to talk about

1.3 something that was irrelevant as even legislative

history, regarding Title 3. These were never

1.5 cited.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled.

17 Go ahead.

BY MR. FEIN:

Did -- did I have those numbers right? You 19

said four -- four or five people died in each of those

21 insurrections?

> A Correct.

> > So to the extent that nineteenth-century

24 Americans thought of these as insurrections, in

25 addition to, of course, the Civil War, how would

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Page 65
                                                                                                                      Page 66
    nineteenth-century Americans have understood what
                                                                   1
                                                                            that's already been admitted into evidence, which
   level of violence or bloodshed was needed before the
                                                                            is --
                                                                   2
    word "insurrection" would be used?
                                                                   3
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okav.
                                                                                 MR. FEIN: -- P-81.
            Well, some violence was required because
                                                                   4
    there would -- there was no thought really that you
                                                                                 (Petitioners' Exhibit 81 identified.)
    could have a peaceful protest and that would be
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-81, okay.
    considered an insurrection. But there was no
                                                                                 (Image displayed on screen.)
    particular thought about how much was required.
                                                                      BY MR. FEIN:
                                                                   8
              And how would they distinguish between -- or
                                                                   9
                                                                                 Can you see that, Professor Magliocca?
                                                                            0
    would they distinguish between a riot versus an
10
                                                                  10
                                                                            A
                                                                                Yes, I can.
11
    insurrection?
                                                                  11
                                                                                 What are we looking at?
                                                                                 You're looking at an 1830 edition of
12
              MR. BOPP: I object. He's going --
                                                                  12
13
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
                                                                  13
                                                                      Webster's dictionary.
              MR. BOPP: -- into mind-reading --
                                                                                 How was that dictionary used in 1830 and
14
                                                                  14
15
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
                                                                  15
                                                                      afterwards?
         Sustained. Next.
                                                                                Well, it was the leading dictionary in the
16
                                                                           Α
              MR. FEIN: All right.
                                                                      United States during this period.
    BY MR. FEIN:
                                                                  18
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Excuse me.
18
19
              What sources did nineteenth-century
                                                                  19
                                                                            What -- what period are we talking about?
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: 1830.
20
    Americans use to understand the meanings of words?
                                                                  20
              MR. BOPP: I object. He -- no foundation's
21
                                                                  21
                                                                                THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay, 1830.
2.2
         been laid for that question.
                                                                  2.2
                                                                            Okay.
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
                                                                  23 BY MR. FEIN:
23
              MR. FEIN: All right. Let me rephrase.
24
                                                                  24
                                                                            0
                                                                                Was the dictionary updated on a semiregular
              Your Honor, I'd like to display an exhibit
                                                                  25 or a regular basis after that?
2.5
                                                   Page 67
                                                                                                                      Page 68
              Yes. Much like modern dictionaries, they
                                                                            down -- and I'm not going to ask you to -- to
    would do a new edition every so many years.
                                                                            read it aloud, but do you see there the -- can
              But this is the 1830 edition.
                                                                            you read the definitions there?
 4
         Α
              Yes.
                                                                   4
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: Yes, I can.
              Okay. You're familiar with this dictionary.
                                                                      BY MR. FEIN:
 6
    You've seen it before.
                                                                            0
                                                                                Are you familiar with if this dictionary has
                                                                      a definition for insurrection?
              Yes, I am.
         Α
 8
              To what extent does it inform, if at all,
                                                                   8
                                                                            Α
                                                                                Yes, it does.
    your understanding of how words were used in the
                                                                                And what -- what can you -- without reading
                                                                            0
 9
    mid-nineteenth century?
10
                                                                      from that -- that definition, is that -- in your
              MR. BOPP: I -- I object as I --
11
                                                                      experience as a historian, is that typical of a
                                                                  11
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
                                                                      nineteenth-century understanding of the word
12
              MR. FEIN: Let's turn to page -- the next
                                                                      "insurrection"?
13
                                                                  13
14
         page. And if we could zoom in on the left column
                                                                                MR BOPP T --
         at the top.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
1.5
                                                                  1.5
16
    BY MR. FEIN:
                                                                            Sustained. Don't even stand up. The document
17
              Can you read that, Professor Magliocca?
                                                                  17
                                                                            speaks for itself, counsel. Next.
         0
    It's a little dicey.
18
                                                                                 MR. FEIN: Fair enough, Your Honor.
              Oh boy, okay.
                                                                      BY MR. FEIN:
19
              MR. FEIN: Can you zoom it even more,
                                                                                 How do you use these dictionaries in your
20
                                                                            Q
21
                                                                     own work?
         Dymond.
                                                                  21
              THE WITNESS: I will do my best.
                                                                               Well, they're helpful in putting terms into
22
23
              MR. FEIN: Okay. Can you --
                                                                      context, for example, if I'm reading a letter and I'm
              THE WITNESS: Yes, I think I can.
24
                                                                      trying to understand what somebody meant. You know,
2.5
              MR. FEIN: Can you read a couple of entries
                                                                     sometimes the definition that people used back then
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	Page 69		Page 70		
1	isn't the same as the definition that we use now. So	1	MR. BOPP: But maybe I should just stand,		
2	it's you have to check.	2	okay?		
3	(Petitioners' Exhibit 80 identified.)	3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry.		
4	MR. FEIN: Let's go to Exhibit P-80 if we	4	This is very serious stuff. But what concerns		
5	may. This has also been admitted into evidence.	5	me, Mr. Fein, is this is what I would expect to		
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-80?	6	be reading in briefs. This is not what I expect		
7	MR. FEIN: Yes.	7	to hear testimony on. This is historical data		
8	BY MR. FEIN:	8	that can be reviewed and commented on and		
9	Q And what are we looking at here?	9	proffered and so forth.		
10	A This is a statute, Georgia statute, enacted	10	I I'm indulging you because of the		
11	in 1866.	11	importance of this hearing, but		
12	Q And why did what is the statute about?	12	You may ask the question and I will if I		
13	A Insurrection.	13	hear an objection, I will rule.		
14	${f Q}$ And do you know why Georgia enacted this	14	MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.		
15	statute?	15	When Your Honor, may I briefly confer?		
16	A I believe it was because of the it was in	16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sure. Sure.		
17	response, basically, to what had occurred during the	17	In fact, we're actually past my 10:45 break.		
18	Civil War.	18	So let's take our break. We'll reconvene		
19	Q And	19	(Clapping)		
20	MR. BOPP: (standing)	20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No. No, no,		
21	MR. FEIN: Your Honor, I haven't asked the	21	no. Stop that. This is not a show. Do not do		
22	question yet.	22	that.		
23	MR. BOPP: I haven't objected yet.	23	We will stop now. We'll reconvene at 11:00.		
24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You may ask	24	Thanks.		
25	your question, counsel.	25	(Break taken from 10:51 until 11:07 a.m.)		
	Page 71		Page 72		
1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right,	1	pending amendment were not going to be able to vote in		
2	Mr. Fein. We're back on the record now.	2	the elections for those conventions. And then there		
3	MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.	3	had to be some means of determining whether people		
4	Just a few more minutes, Professor	4	could or could not vote under that standard.		
5	Magliocca.	5	(Petitioners' Exhibit 48 identified.)		
6	BY MR. FEIN:	6	MR. FEIN: Can we please put up Exhibit		
7	Q Professor Magliocca, how were the southern	7	P-48, which has been admitted into evidence		
8	states governed after Lee's surrender?	8	already. And, Dymond, if you zoom to the, like,		
9	A Well, there were temporary civil governments	9	upper left so he can see it.		
10	put in place by President Johnson. But then in 1867	10	BY MR. FEIN:		
11	Congress passed the Military Reconstruction Acts to	11	Q Professor Magliocca, I know this is small		
12	impose, essentially, martial law on almost the entire	12	print, but can you see what that is.		

13 former Confederacy.

14 Q So, for example, who was governing Virginia

during that period of time? 15

A Union Army general. 16

17 Q And when was the Fourteenth Amendment

18 Section 3 first implemented?

19 A So it was first implemented in the Military

20 Reconstruction Acts because those acts said that there

21 had to be new elections throughout the South to elect

22 conventions that could ratify the Fourteenth Amendment

23 and write new state constitutions.

And so the acts provided that people who 24

25 were covered by what he described as Section 3 of the

13 A Yes. This is an opinion of Attorney General

14 Stanbery, interpreting the first and second Military

15 Reconstruction Acts.

When was that issued?

17 This opinion is May 1867.

When was the Fourteenth Amendment ratified?

19 In 1868.

Q And where was this printed?

This was in the New York Times. It would've

22 been widely reprinted in newspapers across the

23 country.

21

24 Q Okay, great. We can put that down.

How widely was Section 3 applied in the

```
Page 73
                                                                                                                       Page 74
    years after the ratification of the Fourteenth
                                                                            understand the point.
    Amendment, Professor?
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Yeah.
 3
             Well, between 1868 and 1872, it was
                                                                   3 BY MR. FEIN:
    implemented many times. Mostly to remove state and
                                                                            0
 4
                                                                                 What did the debates around amnesty in
    local officials who had been part of the Confederacy,
                                                                       public, in the streets, or in Congress center on?
    but also in a couple instances to exclude people
                                                                                 Well, the answer to your question was --
                                                                   6
    from -- from office.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: A lack --
                                                                            wait a minute. Wait a minute. Wait a minute.
         Q
              And what led to it not being implemented as
                                                                   8
 8
 9
    much?
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Objection.
             So in 1872, Congress exercised its power
                                                                  10
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: There's a
10
11
    under Section 3 to grant an amnesty to many of the
                                                                  11
                                                                            lack of foundation to what he's about to --
    former Confederates. Basically in part that was
12
                                                                                 MR. FEIN: Fair enough.
13
    because there had been private bills that had been
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: -- testify
    giving amnesty to individuals. But largely that was
14
15
    simply "did you know a member of Congress" and then if
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: And (indiscernible).
    you did, they would pass a bill for you.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We've got to
16
                                                                  16
17
              MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I move to strike his
                                                                  17
                                                                            have a little foundation on this.
18
         first statement. It was a legal opinion. And
                                                                  18
                                                                                 MR. FEIN: Right.
19
         that is whether the Amnesty Act of 1872
                                                                  19 BY MR. FEIN:
20
         removed -- gave amnesty to former -- only, if you
                                                                  20
                                                                            Q
                                                                                 How familiar are you with the debates that
         will, former officers. It's a legal question.
21
                                                                  21
                                                                      led to the 1872 Amnesty Act?
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: T
                                                                                 I'm quite familiar with them. I read all of
2.2
                                                                  2.2
                                                                            Α
         understand -- I understand you raised the issue.
23
                                                                  23 them.
         I'm going to let it stand, but thank you. I
                                                                                And what did they focus on?
24
                                                                  24
                                                                            0
2.5
         mean, I understand the point. Believe me, I
                                                                                Well, they focused on whether people
                                                                  2.5
                                                                            Α
                                                    Page 75
                                                                                                                      Page 76
   deserved amnesty, first of all, and, second, if so,
                                                                     insurrectionists seize control of the United States
    who should be excluded from that. And, basically,
                                                                       Capitol?
    would it be good for sectional reconciliation or not.
                                                                            A
                                                                                They did not.
    So those were the big questions.
                                                                                And in your opinion, if in 1864 or 1868 a
             And how much of those debates centered
                                                                      violent mass of people had seized control of the U.S.
    around ex-confederates as compared to anyone else who
                                                                      Capitol during the certification of presidential
 7
    might become subject to Section 3?
                                                                       electoral votes and disrupted the peaceful transfer of
 8
             Well, it was basically about ex-confederates
                                                                   8
                                                                       power --
    because those were the people who were petitioning
                                                                   9
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
 9
                                                                                 MR. FEIN: -- wouldn't eighteenth-century
10
    Congress for amnesty.
                                                                  1.0
11
              Just a few more questions. During the Civil
                                                                  11
                                                                            Americans have --
         0
    War itself, how did Washington D.C. fare?
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
12
                                                                                 MR. FEIN: -- understood --
13
              Well, it was a fortified city and for good
                                                                  13
14
    reason because there was a Confederate attack by Jubal
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can stop
    Early on the Capitol in 1864 that was repulsed at Fort
                                                                            that question. Next.
15
                                                                  1.5
16
    Monroe.
                                                                                 MR. FEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. I have no
17
         Q
              And were there -- or how many, if any,
                                                                  17
                                                                            further questions.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
18
    presidential elections occurred during the Civil War?
              One. In 1864.
                                                                                 Anything, Mr. Bopp?
19
                                                                  19
              How orderly was that, if you know?
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: No. No, Your Honor, not other
20
21
              It was very orderly.
                                                                  21
                                                                            than to welcome a -- a fellow Hoosier and --
         Α
              And how did the counting of the electoral
                                                                  2.2
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: The thought
22
    votes proceed?
                                                                  23
                                                                            crossed my mind.
23
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: Mine too.
24
              There was no problem with it at all.
                                                                  24
2.5
              When, if ever, did the Confederate
                                                                  2.5
                                                                                 \boldsymbol{MR}. \boldsymbol{BOPP}\colon Yeah. And I was a history major.
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-1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
- 1	Page 77		Page 78
1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.	1	Andy Celli. I represent the plaintiffs in this
2	MR. BOPP: So maybe I can swear myself in.	2	matter.
3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you	3	MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE,
4	very much, Professor.	4	having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as
5	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	5	follows:
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Please step	6	$\texttt{C} \ \texttt{R} \ \texttt{O} \ \texttt{S} \ \texttt{S} \ \texttt{-} \ \texttt{E} \ \texttt{X} \ \texttt{A} \ \texttt{M} \ \texttt{I} \ \texttt{N} \ \texttt{A} \ \texttt{T} \ \texttt{I} \ \texttt{O} \ \texttt{N}$
7	down.	7	BY MR. CELLI:
8	(The witness left the stand.)	8	${f Q}$ Ms. Greene, you were elected to Congress in
9	MR. CELLI: Your Honor, the petitioners call	9	November of 2020, right?
10	Marjorie Taylor Greene to the stand.	10	A Yes.
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:	11	Q And you became a member of Congress on
12	Representative Greene, would you please come over	12	January 3, 2021; is that correct?
13	here, please, ma'am.	13	A Yes.
L 4	(The witness took the stand.)	14	Q And when you became a member of Congress,
15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Raise your	15	you became a member of Congress by virtue of having
6	right hand, please. Do you solemnly swear or	16	taken an oath of office, right?
17	affirm the testimony you give in this hearing is	17	A I became a member of Congress by being
18	the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the	18	elected by the people of the 14th district.
19	truth, so help you God?	19	Q Okay. But you actually were permitted to
20	THE WITNESS: I swear.	20	take your seat in the House of Representatives because
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Please be	21	you took an oath of office; isn't that correct?
22	seated.	22	A I sworn an oath on January 3rd.
23	Mr. Celli, go ahead.	23	• And that oath required you to swear that you
24	MR. CELLI: May I proceed? Thank you.	24	would support and defend the Constitution of the
25	Good morning, Representative Greene. I'm	25	United States; right?
	Page 79		Page 80
1	A Yes.	1	5 U.S.C. 3331, which sets forth the oath of
2	Q And it required you to swear an oath that	2	office for federal officers, including members of
3	you would support and defend the Constitution of the	3	Congress.
4	United States against all enemies, right?	4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
5	• "		
9	A Yes.	5	MR. CELLI: And, Ms. Wells, if you can make
6	Q And part of the oath you took says that you	5	MR. CELLI: And, Ms. Wells, if you can make that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the
6 7	Q And part of the oath you took says that you	6	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the
6	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the	6	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted
6 7 8 9	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any	6 7 8	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please.
6 7 8 9	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part?	6 7 8 9	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way,
6 7 8 9 110	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so.	6 7 8 9	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading):
6 7 8 9 10 11	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.)	6 7 8 9 10 11	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): I will I will take this obligation I take this
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI:	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh.
6 7 8 9 110 111 112 113 114 115	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): I will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. A Uh-huh.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): I will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. A Uh-huh. (Image displayed on screen.)	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right? A Yes.
6 7 8 9 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. A Uh-huh. (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is the	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right? A Yes. Q And what did that mean to you, Congresswoman.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. A Uh-huh. (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is the excerpt from the Congressional Record?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): if will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right? A Yes. Q And what did that mean to you, Congresswoman Greene?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. A Uh-huh. (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is the excerpt from the Congressional Record? MR. CELLI: No, Your Honor. This is	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right? A Yes. Q And what did that mean to you, Congresswoman Greene? A About taking it freely, without reservation?
6 7 8 9 110 111 1213 114 115 116 117 118 119 220 221 222	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. A Uh-huh. (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is the excerpt from the Congressional Record? MR. CELLI: No, Your Honor. This is — THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): I will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right? A Yes. Q And what did that mean to you, Congresswoman Greene? A About taking it freely, without reservations Q Yes.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. A Uh-huh. (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is the excerpt from the Congressional Record? MR. CELLI: No, Your Honor. This is — THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one? MR. CELLI: This is Exhibit PX-63.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): I will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right? A Yes. Q And what did that mean to you, Congresswoman Greene? A About taking it freely, without reservation? Q Yes. A It it means I'm swearing the oath and I
6 7 8	Q And part of the oath you took says that you were going to undertake that obligation to defend the Constitution against all enemies freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. Do you recall that part? A I think so. (Petitioners' Exhibit 63 identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Okay. Well, let's have a look at it. This will be Plaintiff's Exhibit 63. I just want to make sure you get a chance to see it. A Uh-huh. (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is the excerpt from the Congressional Record? MR. CELLI: No, Your Honor. This is — THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that a little bit bigger, I want to make sure the representative can see it. The highlighted portion, please. BY MR. CELLI: Q So if you see about a third of the way, two-thirds of the way down, it says that (reading): will I will take this obligation I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. See that? A Uh-huh. Q And you now recall that was part of the oath, right? A Yes. Q And what did that mean to you, Congresswoman Greene? A About taking it freely, without reservation? Q Yes.

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Page 81
                                                                                                                       Page 82
    Representative Greene, is the Twelfth Amendment,
                                                                            concur.
                                                                    1
 2
    right?
                                                                   2
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: And to --
 3
         A
              Yes.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
         0
              You're familiar with the Twelfth Amendment.
                                                                            Next question, Mr. Celli.
 4
                                                                   4
                                                                       BY MR. CELLI:
 5
         A
              Yes.
              That's the one that provides for the
                                                                    6
                                                                            O
                                                                                 Ms. Greene, if somebody tried to unlawfully
 7
    constitutional process for counting electoral votes in
                                                                   7
                                                                       interfere with the process of the counting electoral
                                                                       votes, unlawfully, that person would be an enemy of
    a presidential election, right?
 8
 9
              MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I -- I object. Under
                                                                   9
                                                                       the Constitution. Wouldn't you agree?
         the speech and debate clause, she cannot be
                                                                                 Does it define that way? Is it defined that
10
                                                                   10
                                                                            Α
11
          questioned about what she does on the Floor of
                                                                   11
                                                                       way?
12
          Congress pursuant to her legislative
                                                                   12
                                                                                 I'm asking for your understanding. If
13
          responsibilities.
                                                                       somebody broke the law in a way designed to interfere
              MR. CELLI: And I don't intend to ask any
                                                                       with the process of counting the electoral count
14
15
         questions of that sort, Your Honor. I just want
                                                                       college votes, that person would be an enemy of the
         to under -- have her understanding of the
                                                                       Constitution.
16
                                                                   16
17
          Constitution. This is a case about
                                                                            A
                                                                                 You mean interrupting Congress? Is that
18
         Representative Greene's state of mind, including
                                                                       what you're referring to?
                                                                   18
19
         her understanding of the oath and the
                                                                   19
                                                                            0
                                                                                 Doing anything unlawfully to interfere with
20
         Constitution.
                                                                   20
                                                                       the process of counting the electoral votes.
21
              MR. BOPP: Then I further object because
                                                                   21
                                                                                 Interrupting Congress, like when the
2.2
         this case is not about her state of mind. It's
                                                                       Democrats interrupted Congress and had a sit-in on the
         whether or not she engaged in insurrection or
23
                                                                   23
                                                                       House Floor and stopped Congress?
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let -- excuse
         rebellion. "Engaged" connotes conduct --
24
                                                                   24
2.5
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I concur. I
                                                                   2.5
                                                                            me. Excuse me, Representatives Greene.
                                                                                                                       Page 84
                                                    Page 83
              THE WITNESS: Yeah.
                                                                                 I don't know if it -- I don't know. I don't
 2
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Could you
                                                                       know if it defines it that way.
 3
          rephrase your question, Counsel.
                                                                                 Well, having taken the oath that we saw on
 4
              MR. CELLI: I'm -- I'm entitled to ask my
                                                                    4
                                                                       the screen, if you were aware that someone was going
                                                                       to lawfully -- unlawfully, excuse me -- unlawfully
 5
         questions in the way I'd like to ask them, Your
 6
         Honor. I'd ask that she listen to my question
                                                                       interfere with the constitutional process of counting
 7
         and simply respond.
                                                                       the electoral votes, you'd be obliged by your oath to
              May I -- may I proceed?
 8
                                                                   8
                                                                       try to stop it, right?
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes
 a
                                                                   a
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I -- I object.
    BY MR. CELLI:
10
                                                                   10
                                                                            The -- the claim is not she violated her oath.
11
              So if someone broke the law in an effort to
                                                                   11
                                                                            The claim is under Section 3 of the Fourteenth
    interfere with the counting of the electoral votes,
                                                                   12
12
                                                                            Amendment. And so her opinion on words like
    that person would be an enemy of the Constitution. Am
                                                                            "enemies" could -- are words of art often in --
                                                                   13
13
14
    I right about that?
                                                                   14
                                                                            in the law. It's just irrelevant to -- to the
15
              Breaking the law is unlawful. There's been
                                                                   1.5
                                                                            matter, to whether or not she engaged, did a
16
    over 700 people charged for what happened on
                                                                            direct and overt act of insurrection.
17
    January 6th.
                                                                   17
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, we -- we had a
18
              Right. And those people were trying to
                                                                            one-hour presentation on the law from Mr. Bopp.
    interfere with the lawful process of counting the
                                                                            We did not object to that.
19
                                                                   19
    votes for the electoral college, right?
                                                                                  THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I will let
20
                                                                   20
21
              I -- I -- I would assume yes, they -- they
                                                                   21
                                                                            you answer the question.
    did. They stopped the electoral count, yes.
                                                                   2.2
                                                                                  I've forgotten what it is. Can you repeat
22
23
              Right. And so those people would be enemies
                                                                   23
                                                                            it.
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Can we ask for it to be read
    of the Constitution. You would agree with that,
24
                                                                   24
2.5
   right?
                                                                   2.5
                                                                            back?
```

April 22, 2022

Apri	1 22, 2022		
	Page 85		Page 86
1	(The court reporter read the question.)	1	MR. CELLI: Well, we'll come back to that.
2	MR. CELLI: You may answer.	2	MR. BOPP: And and so these hypothetic
3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You may	3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sustained.
4	answer the question to the best of your ability.	4	Sustained.
5	THE WITNESS: Of any attempt. And so if	5	BY MR. CELLI:
6	that's a question that I can't answer.	6	Q Let me try it a different way, Ms. Greene.
7	MR. CELLI: Well, I'm	7	You remember the part in the oath where you talked
8	THE WITNESS: I can't answer that question.	8	about taking on the obligations of the oath freely and
9	MR. CELLI: I I take your representation	9	without mental reservation or purpose of evasion? You
10	that you have no knowledge. But for the time	10	recall that from a few minutes ago, right?
11	being, I'm asking it as a hypothetical question	11	A Yes.
12	just to understand	12	Q Okay. If you knew that people were planning
13	THE WITNESS: I can't answer a hypothetical	13	to interfere with the constitutional process of
14	question.	14	counting the electoral votes, you knew that before you
15	MR. CELLI: Well, I'm permitted to ask you	15	took the oath and you took the oath anyway and decided
16	one. So I'm going to ask you again. If you had	16	not to do anything about those plans, that would be a
17	knowledge in advance that someone was going to	17	mental reservation.
18	unlawfully interfere with the counting of the	18	MR. BOPP: Object
19	electoral votes in the presidential election,	19	MR. CELLI: Don't you agree?
20	under your oath, you'd be obliged to do something	20	MR. BOPP: I object. She's not she is
21		21	not being charged with violating the oath. The
	to stop that, right?		
22	MR. BOPP: I I object. She's not being	22	question is did she engage in insurrection or
23	charged for violating her oath. There's no	23	rebellion.
24	foundation laid that she had any knowledge about		MR. CELLI: Her state of mind is relevant,
25	anything like that.	25	Your Honor. We think it's very important to have
	Page 87		Page 88
1	her understanding	1	Q You know what Facebook is and Twitter,
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's relevant	2	right?
3	to what, Mr. Celli?	3	A Yes.
4	MR. CELLI: It's relevant to whether she	4	Q You use those as an important form of
5	engaged in insurrection during the time period	5	communication in your work.
6	from January 3rd to January 6th.	6	A Yes.
7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well	7	Q You post messages on Facebook, right?
8	MR. CELLI: And we're going to be talking	8	A I post statements, messages. Yes.
9	about her state of mind	9	
10			
	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: why don't	10	A Yes.
11	we	11	Q And you also re respond and react to
12	MR. CELLI: all day.	12	other people's comments when they're posted on
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You may come	13	Facebook or Twitter, right?
14	back to that question after you have laid a	14	A Yes.
15	foundation for why it ties into her her	15	Q And you do that as a way to get your
16	activities from and after the administration of	16	political views out into the world.
17	the oath.	17	A It's my freedom of speech to do so.
18	MR. CELLI: Fair enough. Fair enough, Your	18	Q I agree. And you've been very successful at
19	Honor.	19	using social media to get your your views out into
20	BY MR. CELLI:	20	the world, right?
21	Q Ms. Greene, you're familiar with social	21	A I would say that's an opinion.
22	media, right?	22	Q Well, I'm asking your opinion. You've got
23	A Yes.	23	hundreds of thousands of people who follow you on
24	Q And that's a form of communication, right?	24	Twitter and Facebook, right?
25	A Yes.	25	A No, not really because my Twitter my

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Page 89
                                                                                                                        Page 90
    personal Twitter account doesn't exist anymore.
                                                                                  Well, we'll come back to that. And you use
 2
              Before it was suspended by Twitter, you had
                                                                        Facebook and Twitter to communicate with your
    hundreds of thousands of people following you on
                                                                        constituents in the 14th congressional district here
    Facebook and Twitter, right?
                                                                        in Georgia, right?
              Yes.
                                                                                  Yes.
 5
         Α
                                                                             Α
              And by the way, the way Facebook and Twitter
 6
                                                                    6
                                                                                  So immediately after the 2020 election and
         O
    work is -- my understanding is they don't have to
                                                                        through January 6th, even beyond that, you've issued a
    necessarily follow you to read what you have to say,
                                                                        number of tweets and made statements on Twitter and
 9
    right?
                                                                        Facebook about the election, right?
10
                                                                   10
         Α
              I quess so.
                                                                             Α
                                                                                  Yes.
11
               So it could be millions of people who have
                                                                   11
                                                                                  You tweeted a whole lot of material about
    read the things that you have said on Facebook and
                                                                        your views of what happened in the 2020 election.
13
    Twitter over the years.
                                                                                  Yes.
14
               I don't know that.
                                                                   14
                                                                                  And the thrust of those tweets were that you
                                                                        felt that the election was stolen from the sitting
15
               But it could be. You would agree with that,
    right?
                                                                        president.
16
17
              No. I don't know that. I don't know how
                                                                   17
                                                                                  MR. BOPP: I -- I object. That is --
    many people read or see what I post on social media.
                                                                   18
                                                                                  THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can ask
18
19
              But what you post on social media is what
                                                                   19
                                                                             the question, "What is your opinion?"
                                                                                  MR. CELLI: What is -- well, I also want to
20
    you want people to know about your political beliefs;
                                                                   20
21
    correct?
                                                                   21
                                                                             ask whether she communicated that opinion through
2.2
         Α
                                                                   22
                                                                                  THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well ...
23
         0
              You're not putting stuff up there as a joke,
                                                                   23
                                                                                  MR. CELLI: Well, let's do it that way, Your
                                                                   24
24
    are vou?
                                                                             Honor. I -- I take your point.
                                                                   2.5
2.5
         Α
              Sometimes, yes.
                                                    Page 91
                                                                                                                        Page 92
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Where are you
                                                                             Ms. Wells, please.
 2
         going with this, counsel?
                                                                    2
                                                                                  THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry,
 3
              MR. CELLI: I'm going to show the witness a
                                                                             which one is this?
 4
         number of her tweets and I wanted to make sure
                                                                    Λ
                                                                                  MR. CELLI: 2(a), Your Honor.
         that I understand the context of them. That's
                                                                                  (Image displayed on screen.)
 6
         all.
                                                                                  MR. CELLI: Do you see that, Ms. Greene?
 7
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, she
                                                                                  THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
                                                                                  (Petitioners' Exhibit 2(a) identified.)
 8
         said she posted on Twitter.
              MR. CELLI: Right. And my question is
                                                                        BY MR. CELLT:
 a
                                                                    9
10
         whether she posted material that reflect the
                                                                   10
                                                                             0
                                                                                  And what we have here in 2(a) is a
         opinion that you have -- strike that.
                                                                        document -- well, I'll ask you. Can you tell us, is
11
12
              Ms. Greene, you have the -- you had the
                                                                        this a statement that you posted on Twitter on
                                                                   12
         opinion between November, 2020, when the election
                                                                        December 3, 2020?
13
                                                                   13
14
         happened, and January 6, 2021, that the election
                                                                                  MR. BOPP: (standing) Go ahead. Go ahead.
1.5
         was stolen from President Trump.
                                                                   1.5
                                                                                  MR. CELLI: Sure.
16
              MR. BOPP: I -- I object.
                                                                                  MR. BOPP: I'm sorry.
17
              MR. CELLI: Am I right about that?
                                                                   17
                                                                                  MR. CELLI: Yes, ma'am?
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm going to
                                                                                  THE WITNESS: Yes.
18
          sustain it. Ask -- if you've got questions about
                                                                                  MR. CELLI: Yeah.
19
          specific documents --
                                                                        BY MR. CELLI:
20
21
              MR. CELLI: Okay.
                                                                   21
                                                                                  And this is a statement where you talk about
22
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: -- or
                                                                        that you were looking for a senator to join yourself
23
          specific things, go ahead. Let's not -- let's
                                                                        and Representative Mo Brooks to reject the fraudulent
                                                                        votes for Joe Biden to keep the real Donald Trump in
24
         not bandy around.
2.5
              \boldsymbol{MR}. \boldsymbol{CELLI}: Let's -- let's go to PX-2(a),
                                                                       the White House. Is that right?
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Apri	22, 2022		
	Page 93		Page 94
1	MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor, to the	1	account for her First Amendment free speech is
2	you can hear my objection.	2	unconstitutional. And irrel
3	MR. CELLI: I'm waiting. I'm waiting with	3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Mr. Bopp, I
4	bated breath, Jim.	4	appreciate your argument but that's argument.
5	MR. BOPP: All right. Is that this violates	5	I'm going to allow the question.
6	her right of free speech. There's nothing in	6	Go ahead, Mr. Celli.
7	this statement that meets the Brandenburg test.	7	BY MR. CELLI:
8	Even if speech could be considered would since	8	${f Q}$ When you sent out this strike that. Did
9	it can't when we're dealing with "engages" which	9	you send out this tweet, Ms. Greene?
10	is conduct, not speech.	10	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells, could you put it back
11	And and it does not provide does not	11	up.
12	even meet the incitement test which requires	12	(Image displayed on screen.)
13	"directed to inciting or producing imminent	13	THE WITNESS: Yes.
14	lawless action	14	BY MR. CELLI:
15	MR. CELLI: Your Honor	15	${f Q}$ And when you sent out this tweet, you wanted
16	MR. BOPP: "that is likely to"	16	the people who read the tweet to know that it was your
17	MR. CELLI: we heard an hour of argument	17	view that the votes for Mr. Biden for president were
18	this morning on this.	18	fraudulent or some of them were, right?
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Hold on.	19	A That really wasn't the purpose of that
20	Hold on.	20	tweet.
21	Go ahead, Mr. Bopp.	21	${\bf Q}$ $$ I'm just asking whether when you sent this
22	MR. BOPP: Thank you, Your Honor "that	22	you were communicating to your the people who read
23	is likely to incite or produce action, $\mbox{\tt "}$ end of	23	your Twitter account that you believe that there were
24	quote.	24	fraudulent votes for Mr. Biden and that your goal was
25	So it's objectionable. And to call her into	25	to keep President Trump in the White House.
1	Page 95 A I was communicating that we were looking for	1	Page 96
	A I was communicating that we were looking for		
2	a senator to join our objection which is very much		very important. Can the representative be sworn?
2	a senator to join our objection which is very much	2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, thank
3	part of the responsibilities and duties that I can do	2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, thank you. No, I swore her in. I swore her in. I
3	part of the responsibilities and duties that I can do as a member of Congress.	2 3 4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, thank you. No, I swore her in. I swore her in. I swore her in.
3 4 5	part of the responsibilities and duties that I can do as a member of Congress. Q I agree with that. But the purpose of that	2 3 4 5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, thank you. No, I swore her in. I swore her in. I swore her in. MR. CELLI: Oh, you did? I didn't see that.
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3 4 5 6 7	part of the responsibilities and duties that I can do as a member of Congress. Q I agree with that. But the purpose of that was because you believed that the votes for Mr. Biden were fraudulent, right? Or at least some of them.	2 3 4 5 6 7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, thank you. No, I swore her in. I swore her in. I swore her in. MR. CELLI: Oh, you did? I didn't see that. Okay. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I thought I'd
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	part of the responsibilities and duties that I can do as a member of Congress. Q I agree with that. But the purpose of that was because you believed that the votes for Mr. Biden were fraudulent, right? Or at least some of them. A We had we had been spending a vast amount of time reading and researching and talking to people and had seen tremendous evidence of voter fraud. I don't know if you're aware because I know you're not from Georgia. We currently have our secretary of state has an investigation MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I would move to strike this. I'm entitled to get answers THE WITNESS: going on into election fraud right now. MR. CELLI: to my questions, Your Honor. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. Thank you. Thank you, Representative Greene. All right. Let's back up. What was the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, thank you. No, I swore her in. I swore her in. I swore her in. MR. CELLI: Oh, you did? I didn't see that. Okay. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I thought I'd forgotten. Sorry. Thank you. MR. CELLI: All right. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. No. She's under oath, I think. MR. CELLI: And can I ask the court to acknowledge that this is a adverse wit THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes. MR. CELLI: witness, a hostile witness? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. I acknowledge that she's an adverse witness and you can therefore cross-examine her. MR. CELLI: Right. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Even though she is on your case in chief. Yes, I acknowledge that.
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Page 97
                                                                                                                       Page 98
 1
         Is that fair?
                                                                            gentlemen. Wait a minute. Wait a minute. Wait
                                                                    1
 2
              MR. BOPP: Well, she's -- she's entitled --
                                                                   2
                                                                            a minute. Wait a minute.
 3
         you're entitled to an answer to the question that
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: She's doing fine.
         is asked.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: He's instructing --
 4
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's also
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's
 5
         entitled to explain her answer.
 6
                                                                    6
                                                                            enough.
              MR. BOPP: You're not entitled to answers
                                                                   7
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: He's obstructing --
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Stop.
         that are -- that require her to answer when the
                                                                   8
 8
         question is objectionable, violates her First
                                                                                 Mr. Bopp, please sit down.
10
         Amendment rights, is irrelevant to the charges
                                                                  10
                                                                                 Next question, Mr. Celli.
11
         that are being made. Just to what? Fishing
                                                                   11
                                                                                 This is not theater. This is not an
         expedition, political theater, what is this?
                                                                            argument in front of the Supreme Court. This is
12
                                                                   12
              MR. CELLI: This is -- this is
13
                                                                            an evidentiary hearing. So let's get going.
         cross-examination.
                                                                                 Go ahead, Mr. Celli.
14
                                                                   14
15
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No. This is
                                                                                  (Petitioners' Exhibit 2(c) identified.)
          cross-exam. I mean, let's -- let's --
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells, can you pull up
16
                                                                   16
17
              MR. CELLI: I'm entitled to a "yes, no, or I
                                                                   17
                                                                            Plaintiff's Exhibit 2(c), please.
18
         can't answer" response.
                                                                   18
                                                                                 (Image displayed on screen.)
19
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's go
                                                                  19
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry,
20
         ahead.
                                                                  2.0
                                                                            what was -- which number? Two --
21
              MR. BOPP: Unless it's objectionable.
                                                                  21
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: 2(c).
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
2.2
              MR. CELLI: You have a standing objection,
                                                                  22
         Mr. Bopp, to everything in the world. I want to
23
                                                                  23
                                                                       BY MR. CELLI:
         question your witness. Let her testify.
24
                                                                  24
                                                                            0
                                                                                 Ms. Greene, is this a tweet that you sent
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay,
2.5
                                                                       out from your account on December 19, 2020?
                                                    Page 99
                                                                                                                       Page 100
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: I ask that it be admitted into
         Α
              Yes.
 2
              And in this tweet --
                                                                            evidence.
 3
              MR. CELLI: Let me go back a second.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: I object. It's not probative.
 4
              Your Honor, I would just ask that the
                                                                    Λ
                                                                            It violates her First Amendment rights.
         previous exhibit, which I think was 2(d) be
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well ...
 6
          admitted into evidence.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: It has nothing to do with
 7
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What was the
                                                                            "engage." It doesn't -- it was before
 8
         number?
                                                                   8
                                                                            January 3rd.
              MR. CELLI: 2 (d).
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's in for
 a
                                                                   a
              MS. WELLS: 2 (a).
                                                                   10
                                                                            what it's worth, Mr. Bopp.
              MR. CELLI: I'm sorry, 2(a).
                                                                                 (Petitioners' Exhibit 2(c) admitted)
11
                                                                  11
12
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.
                                                                   12
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Okay.
         So 2(a) is in. Yes, I will admit it. Go ahead.
                                                                  1.3
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, I
13
14
               (Petitioners' Exhibit 2(a) admitted.)
                                                                   14
                                                                            don't know that it's worth anything but it's in.
1.5
              MR. CELLI: And ask that 2(c) be admitted
                                                                  1.5
                                                                                 Go ahead.
16
          into evidence.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Well, I -- and I apologize, Your
17
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 2(c)? All
                                                                  17
                                                                            Honor.
          right. Say that again. I was distracted. Go
18
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's okay.
         through it again.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: I do -- I do think it's my
19
                                                                   19
              MR. CELLI: Sure. I asked the witness if
                                                                            responsibility to make pertinent objections.
20
21
          this was her tweet. She said it was.
                                                                  21
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I -- I
22
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is your
                                                                  2.2
                                                                            respect you for it, Mr. Bopp. I respect you.
23
                                                                  23
                                                                                 Go ahead. Go ahead, Mr. Celli.
         tweet?
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Thank you.
24
              THE WITNESS: Yes.
                                                                  24
2.5
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
                                                                  25 BY MR. CELLI:
```

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Page 101
                                                                                                                       Page 102
 1
              Representative Greene, in your tweet on
                                                                     your opinion. When this tweet came out in this
    December 19, 2020, that we've marked as Plaintiff's
                                                                       period, it was your opinion that the election had been
    Exhibit 2(c), one of the things you're communicating
                                                                       stolen from Mr. Trump or was about to be stolen,
    to the people who would read this tweet was that you
                                                                       right?
    want them to come to Washington on January 6th for a
                                                                   .5
                                                                                 Under my opinion, there was a tremendous
    demonstration. Is that right?
                                                                       amount of fraudulent things that happened in the
              For a march for Trump.
                                                                       election, and under my opinion, I want to do anything
              Right. March for -- fight for Trump -- the
                                                                      I can to protect election integrity and to protect the
         Q
    phrase that you used there is hashtag "Fight for
                                                                       people of my district in Georgia, people's votes.
    Trump," right? That's what the words say.
                                                                       They should count.
10
                                                                  10
11
              That's what it says on my tweet.
                                                                            0
                                                                                 Is it fair to say, Representative Green,
                                                                       that from election night of 2020 until January 6,
12
         0
              Okay. And you posted that because you, in
13
    fact, wanted people to show up on January 6, 2021, in
                                                                       2021, your personal opinion and your wish was that
    D.C. in order to help you stop the theft of the 2020
                                                                       Congress not certify Joe Biden as the winner of the
14
15
    election from your point of view.
                                                                       2020 election?
                                                                                 No, that's not accurate.
16
         А
              No.
                                                                  16
                                                                            А
17
              Okay. Well, I'm not sure we got a clear
                                                                  17
                                                                                 You believed that Joe Biden had lost the
    answer on this. You -- you did believe at this time
                                                                       election to Mr. Trump, right?
18
19
    that the 2020 election had been stolen by the
                                                                  19
                                                                                 Well, yes. We saw a tremendous amount of
20
    Democrats from Mr. Trump, right?
                                                                  20
                                                                       voter fraud. We have investigations going on right
                                                                       now in the state of Georgia. There's investigations
21
              I was asking people to come for a peaceful
    march, which is what everyone is entitled to do under
22
                                                                       going on in multiple states. My own husband showed up
    their First Amendment. But I was not asking them to
23
                                                                       to vote in the general election and when he went in to
    actively engage in violence or any type of action.
                                                                       vote in person, he was told that he had already voted
24
              My question is really simple. It's about
                                                                      by absentee ballot when in fact he had never even
2.5
                                                    Page 103
                                                                                                                       Page 104
    requested an absentee ballot. There's many instances.
                                                                            here and (indiscernible).
 2
              MR. CELLI: Let's -- let's -- oh. Your
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Okay.
 3
         Honor, we can do this now. I understand there's
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's just
 4
         an I.T. issue that requires a pause.
                                                                   4
                                                                            take ten.
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
                                                                                 (The witness left the stand and a break was
         We]1 --
 6
                                                                                 taken from 11:36 a.m. until 12:02 p.m.,
 7
              MR. CELLI: Should we take --
                                                                                 after which the witness returned to the
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: How long do
 8
                                                                   8
                                                                                 stand.)
         we need? Two minutes? All right. Well, we're
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:
 9
                                                                   9
10
         not -- everybody just be patient. Appreciate
                                                                  10
                                                                                 Ms. Greene, appreciate your patience with
11
         your patience.
                                                                  11
                                                                            the disruption.
12
              THE WITNESS: Yes.
                                                                  12
                                                                                 Appreciate everybody's cooperation while
              (Technical issue addressed.)
                                                                  13
13
                                                                            they dealt with the technology, one of the banes
14
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, I see
                                                                  14
                                                                            of human existence. All right.
1.5
         what it was.
                                                                  1.5
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: May I proceed, Your Honor?
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Go ahead,
16
              Representative Greene, your camera was off.
17
         That's why they -- your camera was off. That's
                                                                  17
                                                                            Mr. Celli. Thank you.
18
          why they wanted to stop.
                                                                  18
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I would just ask
              THE WITNESS: Oh, okay.
                                                                  19
                                                                            that Mr. Bopp not consult with his client in the
19
               (Pause in proceedings.)
                                                                            break period while I'm examining her because
20
                                                                  20
21
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you want
                                                                  21
                                                                            that's generally not permitted in my experience.
22
         to -- I mean, I hate to make everybody just sit
                                                                  2.2
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Go ahead.
23
          around. Let's take ten.
                                                                  23
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Can we see Plaintiffs' Exhibit
                                                                            2(c), please, Ms. Wells.
24
              I mean, Representative, you may step down.
                                                                  24
2.5
              Take ten minutes. We don't need to stay
                                                                  2.5
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry,
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Apri	David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert	···uob·	, ,
	Page 105		Page 106
1	we're on 2(c)?	1	MR. BOPP: Okay. I'll withdraw my
2	MR. CELLI: 2(c).	2	objection. I can't see that. I can't see what
3	(Image displayed on screen.)	3	the
4	BY MR. CELLI:	4	MR. CELLI: If you could make it a little
5	Q Ms. Greene, this is a tweet that we talked	5	larger, Ms. Wells?
6	about a little bit earlier. Just a quick question on	6	You can answer the question, Representative
7	it. You issued this on December 19, 2020; correct?	7	Greene.
8	A I I can't see real well, but I think	8	THE WITNESS: What was your question?
9	that's the date.	9	MR. CELLI: My question is what you were
10	Q Maybe maybe we can make it a little	10	doing in this tweet is you were tweeting out a
11	larger.	11	story from the Epoch Times about President Trump
12	A That's what it says.	12	making a statement that the protest on
13	Q And what you were doing in this tweet was	13	January 6th would be wild, right?
14	you were tweeting out a story from the Epoch Times	14	THE WITNESS: I tweeted an article that had
15	about President Trump saying that the protests that	15	the details of the dates and times.
16	were planned for January 6th were going to be, quote,	16	MR. CELLI: Right. And also included
17	wild, right?	17	President Trump's statements that he expected the
18	MR. BOPP: I object. We don't have the	18	demonstrations on January 6th to be wild, right?
19	where's the article?	19	THE WITNESS: I don't think that's what my
20	MR. CELLI: Right there, under the pic	20	tweet was about.
21	under the picture of President Trump.	21	MR. CELLI: Okay. Well, but you see that
22	MR. BOPP: Does it quote that?	22	the article says: Trump, colon, supporters
23	MR. CELLI: Yes. It says (reading):	23	should join, quote, wild protests in D.C. on Jan
24	Trump Trump called in supporters should join	24	6th.
25	wild protest in D.C. on Jan 6th.	25	THE WITNESS: I don't remember tweeting that
	Page 107		Page 108
1	specifically for what you're saying. Those are	1	<pre>Q Let's let's give the representative a</pre>
2	your words.	2	paper copy of that. I want to make sure
3	MR. CELLI: No. I'm	3	A No, I can see it now. It was scrolled up
4	THE WITNESS: Those aren't mine.	4	just a second ago.
5	MR. CELLI: actually reading from what's	5	Q Okay. "Peaceful" is not in there, is it?
6	on the	6	A Well, you know, like
7	THE WITNESS: You're speculating on why I	7	Q Is the word "peaceful" in there, Ms. Greene?
8	tweeted that, but I don't remember tweeting it	8	A It does not say peaceful right there.
9	for that specific reason.	9	Q That's my question. Thank you.
10	MR. CELLI: Ms. Greene, I'm just asking	10	A But you're asking me, and I said for a
11	questions.	11	peaceful demonstration just like people have the right
12	THE WITNESS: I'm just answering.	12	to do in their First Amendment.
13	BY MR. CELLI:	13	${f Q}$ I'm asking, you didn't there's not a
14	${f Q}$ And in your tweet, you mentioned earlier	14	secret code in there that's supposed to be peaceful,
15	that your words "Join, hashtag, March for Trump in	15	right?
16	D.C. on January 6th. Fight for Trump" that you	16	A Well, I never mean anything for violence. I
17	were urging people to come to Washington for a	17	don't support violence of any kind and I've said it
18	peaceful demonstration, right?	18	over and over again. So I I'm telling you that
	A Peaceful demonstration, absolutely.	19	${f Q}$ You just didn't say it on this occasion, did
19			
19 20	Q Yeah. That word, "peaceful," is nowhere in	20	you?
	Q Yeah. That word, "peaceful," is nowhere in this tweet, right?	20	A I never mean anything for violence. All of
20			

24

25

(Petitioners' Exhibit 2(f) identified.)

MR. CELLI: Put up Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2(f),

24 **A** I can't read it. There's only half of it

25 there.

April	David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert 22, 2022	Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper	
•	Page 109	Page 11	0
1	please.	1 Q Okay. Would you'd be surprised if	
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Two	2 somebody got into your Twitter account and tweeted	
3	MR. CELLI: F.	3 something without your permission, wouldn't you?	
4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: F as in	4 A Well, no one tweeted anything without my	
5	Frank?	5 permission. I just don't remember who tweeted what.	
6	MR. CELLI: Yes.	6 Q Fair enough. Now, would you agree,	
7	(Image displayed on screen.)	7 Ms. Greene, that this tweet from January 2, 2021 is	
8	BY MR. CELLI:	8 something that we can fairly attribute to you, being	
9	Q And I'm looking at yes this top half	9 that it was tweeted on your Twitter account?	
10	of the exhibit.	10 A I I'm sorry, I I don't know.	
11	Ms. Greene, this is a tweet that you sent	11 Q Okay.	
12	out on January 2, 2021; correct?	12 MR. CELLI: You can take that down.	
13	A I'm not sure.	13 Q Ms. Greene, you've had your disagreements	
14	Q Okay. You don't recall this?	14 with Speaker Pelosi, isn't that right?	
15	A I I don't recall tweeting that. No.	15 A I'm not sure what you mean.	
16	Q Okay. We'll set that one side.	16 Q You've had political disagreements with her.	
17	Well, let me ask this question. Does	17 You don't agree with some of the things she's done in	
18	anybody tweet things on your Twitter account strike	18 her career, right?	
19	that. Did anybody in January of 2021 tweet things on	19 A Politically speaking, that would be correct.	
20	your Twitter account without your permission?	20 Q Right. You don't agree with a lot of things	
21	A On what day?	21 she's done, right?	
22	Q At any time from November of 2020 to	22 A Politically speaking, that would be correct.	
23	January 6th.	23 Q In fact, you think that Speaker Pelosi is a	
24	A I don't remember. That's difficult to	24 traitor to the country, right?	
25	answer.	25 A You're I'm not answering that question.	
	Page 111	Page 11.	2
1	It's speculation.	1 this is an effort to interrupt my examination of	
2	Q You've	2 the witness. I am attempting to establish the	
3	A It's hypothetical.	3 the witness's desire to engage in insurrection	
4	Q You've said that Haven't you, Ms. Greene?	4 during the period January 3rd to January 6th.	
5	that she's a traitor to the country?	5 Now, it's true that some of the things that	
6	A No, I haven't said that.	6 she said are relevant if they were even though	
7	Q Okay.	7 they occurred before January 3rd. But there's no	
8	MR. CELLI: Put up Plaintiff's Exhibit 5,	8 First Amendment objection to the evidence, Your	
9	please.	9 Honor. She she said what she said.	
10	THE WITNESS: Oh, no, wait. Hold on now. I	10 MR. BOPP: There is First Amendment	
11	believe by not upholding the securing the	11 objections.	

border that that violates her oath of office. 12 13 MR. CELLI: Fair enough. I'm -- I'm not 14 interested in her oath of office. I'm interested 15 that you said that she's a traitor to our 16 country, right? 17 MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor. She is 18 not -- this is quintessential --19 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I don't see the relevance of that, Mr. Celli. Next. 20 21 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, can we give Mr. Bopp 22 a standing objection on the First Amendment 23 grounds because --24 MR. BOPP: No. MR. CELLI: -- this -- this is -- this is --25

MR. CELLI: We don't agree. 13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, I --MR. BOPP: Fine, but I get to make my 15 objection. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can make 17 the objection. You can have a standing objection to the First Amendment --19 MR. BOPP: I don't want a standing, Judge. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. 21 MR. CELLI: Because he wants to interrupt my flow, Your Honor. 23 MR. BOPP: I just --MR. CELLI: That's -- that's not 24 25 appropriate.

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Page 113
                                                                                                                       Page 114
 1
              MR. BOPP: I don't object to everything.
                                                                            off the screen.
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: We -- we have one for her.
 2
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okav.
 3
         That's --
                                                                   3
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Good. Well.
                                                                            let's -- let's start using hard copies. This --
              MR. BOPP: I have specific things that I
                                                                   4
 4
         think are -- I object to, and I -- I should be
                                                                            you can't read stuff like this on a screen.
 5
         extended the courtesy to do that.
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: May I approach the witness, Your
 6
                                                                   6
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You may --
                                                                   7
                                                                            Honor?
         you may object then. I -- but ...
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, sir, you
 8
                                                                   8
              MR. BOPP: Thank you.
                                                                   9
                                                                            may. You have standing permission to approach
10
              (Petitioners' Exhibit 5 identified.)
                                                                  10
                                                                            the witness to deliver copies of documents as to
11
              MR. CELLI: Plaintiff's Exhibit 5, please.
                                                                  11
                                                                            which you're going to ask her questions.
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We're on five
12
                                                                  12
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Thank you.
13
         now?
                                                                                 Ms. Wells, if you could scroll down a bit.
              MR. CELLI: Uh-huh.
14
                                                                  14
                                                                                 One second.
15
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Five, okay.
                                                                  15
                                                                       BY MR. CELLI:
              (Image displayed on screen.)
                                                                                 Ms. Greene, I want to direct your attention
16
17
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                       to the bottom of the fourth page of the exhibit.
18
              So I'm placing before you what we premarked
                                                                  18
                                                                                 Uh-huh.
19
    as Plaintiff's Exhibit 5 which is an article that
                                                                  19
                                                                                 This is -- this is a paragraph that starts
20
    appeared in CNN on January 26, 2021.
                                                                  2.0
                                                                       out: She's a traitor to our country. Do you see
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you have a
21
                                                                  21
                                                                       that?
22
         hard copy of this labeled?
                                                                  22
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor. What
              MR. CELLI: Should be in the book.
                                                                            possible relevance could it be that they -- she
23
                                                                  23
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean does
                                                                  24
                                                                            had political disagreements that resulted in
24
2.5
         she have a hard copy? I mean, she can't read it
                                                                  2.5
                                                                            hyperbole. It is commonly used.
                                                    Page 115
                                                                                                                      Page 116
              MR. CELLI: Your Honor, this --
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: I don't agree, Your Honor. This
 2
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled.
                                                                            is cross-examination.
              MR. CELLI: -- is argument.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: This is all why --
 4
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled.
                                                                   4
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: I'm entitled to an answer to my
         Next.
                                                                            questions.
 6
              MR. CELLI: Thank you.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                            Representative Greene, did you say these words
 7
 8
              I just want to ask a narrow question,
                                                                   8
                                                                            that are quoted on the bottom? Did you say that?
    Representative Greene. Did you say, referring to
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: According to the CNN article,
 9
                                                                   9
    Speaker Pelosi: She's a traitor to our country.
                                                                            I did. I don't remember.
10
                                                                  10
    She's guilty of treason. She took an oath to protect
11
                                                                  11
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you recall
    the American citizens. She gives aid and comfort to
                                                                  12
12
                                                                            saving it?
    our enemies who illegally invade our land. That's
                                                                  13
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: I don't recall saying all of
13
14
    what treason is and our law representatives and
                                                                  14
                                                                            this, but I do -- I do recall having said this
    senators can be kicked out and no longer serve in our
                                                                  1.5
                                                                            about the -- I totally disagree with the border
15
16
    government. And it's a crime punishable by death is
                                                                            issues.
17
    what treason is. Nancy Pelosi is guilty of treason.
                                                                  17
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
18
    Did you say those words?
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: And -- and I believe --
              I said -- this is what I was telling you is
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Asked and
19
                                                                  19
    I -- she doesn't uphold our laws. She allows --
                                                                            answered. Next question.
20
21
              It's a simple yes-or-no question, ma'am.
                                                                  21
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: Okay.
              I'm answering your question.
                                                                       BY MR. CELLI:
22
         Α
                                                                  22
23
              Did you say that?
                                                                  23
                                                                                 Representative Greene, you -- you have
              MR. BOPP: She can answer without being
                                                                       advocated the use of physical violence against people
24
2.5
         instructed by him to say yes or no.
                                                                      you disagree with politically, right?
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	Page 117		Page 118
1	MR. BOPP: I object. Without context,	1	You've got a copy of this, Representative?
2	without anything	2	THE WITNESS: Oh, is it the same one?
3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled.	3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes, the
4	Go ahead. What's the question again, Mr. Celli?	4	same.
5	MR. CELLI: You've advocated the use of	5	THE WITNESS: Okay.
6	physical violence against people that you	6	BY MR. CELLI:
7	disagree with politically.	7	Q And let me ask a foundational question. You
8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's a	8	understand that on social media posts like Facebook
9	question?	9	and Twitter, one of the things well, I guess on
10	MR. CELLI: Yes.	10	Facebook one of the things you can do is you can like
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Is that true?	11	someone's post, right?
12	THE WITNESS: I don't think so. I don't	12	A You can like people's post.
13	know how to answer that.	13	${f Q}$ And when you like someone's post, that's a
14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Next	14	way of signifying that you agree with or admire or
15	question.	15	think it's it's correct, the post is correct,
16	BY MR. CELLI:	16	right?
17	${f Q}$ Well, have a look at what we've marked as	17	A I don't know. I don't agree with your
18	Plaintiffs' Exhibit 5.	18	phrase of questioning.
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-5?	19	${\bf Q}$ $$ Well, I'm asking you. Isn't it true that
20	MR. CELLI: P-5.	20	when you like when you, personally, Ms. Greene,
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.	21	like someone's post, you're signifying your approval
22	That's that's the same the same one	22	for what the post said?
23	MR. CELLI: It's the same one.	23	A No. I don't agree with the how you're
24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: correct?	24	phrasing that question. No, I don't agree with that.
25	Okay. Thank you.	25	${f Q}$ So it's true, though, that you liked a post
	Page 119		Page 120
1	that suggested that, quote, a bullet to the head of	1	question. She answered.
2	Nancy Pelosi would be a quicker way to remove her as	2	BY MR. CELLI:
3	Speaker of the House than impeachment, right?	3	Q Okay. By the way, you know, Ms. Greene,
4	A Now, you're using a CNN article, which	4	that one of the places inside the United States
5	has CNN has lied about me multiple times, and	5	Capitol building that was invaded by people who were
6	you're using a CNN article	6	doing violence was Ms. Pelosi's office, right?
7	${\bf Q}$ $$ I'm asking you to answer my question. Did	7	$oldsymbol{A}$ I was inside the chamber during on

8 you like a post that said it's quicker -- that a

9 bullet to the head would be a quicker way to remove

10 Nancy Pelosi from the role of Speaker?

A I have had many people manage my social 11

12 media account over the years. I have no idea who

13 liked that.

14 Okay. You're -- are you testifying under

oath it wasn't you? I just want to be clear on that. 15

I am testifying I have no idea who liked 16 A

17 that comment.

18 Fair enough. It could've been you, right?

19 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's test --

THE WITNESS: I'm telling you I --20

21 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's

22 answered the question.

23 THE WITNESS: -- do not know.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's 24

2.5 answered the question. Go ahead. Next -- next 8 January 6th. So I do not know all of the places that

9 those people went. I only know where I was.

 ${f Q}$ Are you telling us that in the more than a 1.0

11 year since these events occurred you have not become

12 aware that one of the offices that was invaded by

13 people who were illegally in the Capitol was Nancy

Pelosi's office?

A I've seen that on the news.

Okay.

17 A But I don't know for sure. I haven't -- I

18 haven't investigated all of that.

Q Now, you mentioned earlier in response to

20 some of my questions that there was a demonstration

21 that was being planned for January 6, 2021, called the

"March for Trump," right?

23 A We talked about it on one of my Twitter

24 posts.

2.5 Q Right. And -- and that demonstration was

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```
being organized in part by an organization called
                                                                                Yes.
    "Women for America," right?
                                                                                Okay. And on Plaintiffs' 2(d), which I
                                                                      placed in front of you, you are retweeting a tweet
 3
         A
              I don't remember who organized it.
                                                                      sent by Kylie Jane Kremer on December 19, 2020, right?
              Okav.
 4
              (Petitioners' Exhibit 2(d) identified.)
                                                                               I don't know if I retweeted it.
 5
              MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells, can you pull up
                                                                                Well, if you look carefully, it says
 6
 7
         Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2(d).
                                                                      Marjorie Taylor Greene with American flag and it says
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry,
                                                                      re -- retweeted.
                                                                  8
         which one, Mr. Celli?
                                                                           Α
                                                                                I don't know --
              MR. CELLI: I'm sorry, 2(d), Your Honor.
                                                                                Is your testimony --
10
                                                                  10
11
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: D or B?
                                                                  11
                                                                                -- if I retweeted it.
              MR. CELLI: D.
12
                                                                  12
                                                                                You don't -- you don't recall one way or the
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: B as in boy.
13
                                                                  13
                                                                      other.
              MR. CELLI: No, no. D as in dog. I'm
14
                                                                                I don't recall.
15
         sorry.
                                                                                And it's your testimony that if this got
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: D as in dog.
                                                                      retweeted from your account, that would've been done
16
17
         Thank you.
                                                                      with your permission, right?
18
              MR. CELLI: And I -- we're going to do this
                                                                  18
                                                                               I don't -- I don't recall retweeting it.
19
         on paper as well. I've got ...
                                                                  19
                                                                                That's not my question. You don't deny that
    BY MR. CELLI:
20
                                                                  20
                                                                      Kylie Jane Kremer's message was retweeted from your
21
             I placed in front of you what's a document
                                                                  21
                                                                      account in the form set forth as Plaintiffs' 2(d)
    that's been premarked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2(d).
                                                                  22 in -- on December 20, 2020. I'm sorry, December 19th.
22
23
    Just begin by asking, one of the things that you can
                                                                     You don't deny that, do you?
    do on Twitter, Ms. Greene, is you can retweet or send
                                                                              This is what your picture has, this paper
24
                                                                  24
    out again somebody else's Tweet, right?
                                                                     has. I don't have this Twitter account anymore. So I
2.5
                                                   Page 123
                                                                                                                     Page 124
    don't recall -- I don't remember retweeting this.
                                                                                MR. CELLI: I call it PX. P-33, Your Honor.
 2
              Okay. But you do remember that there was
                                                                                THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: P-33, okav.
                                                                                MR. CELLI: Plaintiffs' exhibit.
    this thing called the "March for Trump." It was going
    to be on January 6th, right?
                                                                                THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, I got
         Α
              Yes.
                                                                           you, sorry.
 5
 6
              And that "Women for America" were one of the
                                                                  6 BY MR. CELLI:
 7
    organizers, right?
                                                                           0
                                                                                I placed before you, Ms. Greene, a document
 8
         A
             I don't remember, but that's what this says.
                                                                     that was marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit -- or
                                                                      Petitioners' Exhibit 33. I'm just going to ask a
              Okay. And one of the other hashtags for the
 9
         O
10
    demonstrations that were planned on January 6, 2021,
                                                                  1.0
                                                                      couple questions about it.
    in Washington D.C. was a hashtag, "Stop the Steal"
                                                                  11
                                                                                Does this refresh your recollection that
11
    hashtag, "Stop the Steal," right?
                                                                      there was a website known as "WildProtest.com" that
12
                                                                  12
              Stop -- yes.
13
         A
                                                                  13
                                                                      was encouraging people to come to Washington for a
14
              Yes. And another hashtag that got used at
                                                                      pro -- a protest on January 6th?
    the time was -- or I'm sorry, a website that was being
                                                                               I don't remember the website, but I'm seeing
15
                                                                  1.5
                                                                           Α
    used to organize people to come to Washington was
                                                                      it here in this -- on your paper.
16
17
    something called "WildProtest.com," right?
                                                                  17
                                                                                Okay. And "wild" was the term that
             I don't know.
18
                                                                      President Trump used to describe what he thought was
              (Petitioners' Exhibit 33 identified.)
                                                                      going to happen on January 6th, right?
19
              MR. CELLI: Okay. Let's have a look at
                                                                               Wild is also a term that high schoolers use
20
21
         PX-33, please.
                                                                      when they talk about spring break.
22
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I'm sorry
                                                                              Fair enough. But whatever the title of the
23
         again, Mr. Celli, P ...
                                                                      demonstration or the name or the hashtag that was
              MR. CELLI: PX-33.
24
                                                                      used, you would agree that you were aware in -- after
2.5
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: X? PX?
                                                                  25 the election and before January 6th that people were
```

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	Page 125		Page 126
1	being asked to come to D.C. for a large demonstration	1	demonstration was placed on your calendar?
2	to object to the certification of Joe Biden as	2	A Can you rephrase that question?
3	President of the United States, right?	3	${f Q}$ Sure. How did it come to pass that it was
4	A I was aware people were coming to support	4	put on your calendar that you were going to appear at
5	our objection in Congress and on January 6th. The	5	a demonstration. I understand you said you were too
6	only thing I was preparing for was objecting.	6	busy, but
7	${f Q}$ When did you first become aware that there	7	A I don't don't know. I was so busy just
8	were going to be large demonstrations in D.C. on the	8	preparing to object. I don't know.
9	sixth?	9	${f Q}$ You were going to go to one of these
10	A I don't recall.	10	demonstrations as a speaker, right?
11	${f Q}$ Did you consider at any point participating	11	A I don't think so. I was always preparing to
12	in any of those demonstrations?	12	object. We were very busy.
13	${f A}$ It it was put on my calendar, but then I	13	Q Well, have a look at what we've marked as
14	never went. It it we were too busy. We were,	14	33. If you go about three pages in, at the bottom of
15	you know, looking at all of the evidence and preparing	15	that page, and then over to the next page, it says
16	for our debates and preparing to object.	16	invited speakers and featured guests, right?
17	Q And who put it on your calendar?	17	A I'm assuming I guess I was on there
18	A I don't know.	18	because I was invited.
19	Q Somebody on your staff, I take it?	19	Q Right. And
20	A I have no idea.	20	A But I don't I don't know who made this
21	Q Well, it wasn't a complete stranger, right?	21	website. I I'm sorry, I can't answer
22	It was somebody from your congressional staff, right?	22	Q Okay. Well, if you say
23	A Probably so, but I have no idea.	23	A anything about it.
24	Q And as you sit here, can you tell us why it	24	Q Well, you can answer that that's your name
25	is that a an appearance for you at that	25	and face, right?
	Page 127		Page 128
1	${f A}$ That is my name and face, but I again, I	1	Q How many times have you been in his physical
2	don't run that website. I have no idea who does.	2	presence to your knowledge?
3	Q My question to you, Representative Greene,	3	A I cannot even guess. Hardly any.
4	is did some did you or someone under your authority	4	Q Ten? Twenty?
5	at your congressional office authorize you to be	5	A No.
6	,	6	Q Have you shaken his hand?
7	demonstration?	7	A I've shaken his hand before, yes.
8	A I get many invitations as a member of	8	Q All right.
9	Congress, to many events and and all kinds of	9	A I shake hands with pretty much everyone I
10	speaking engagements. And most of the time those go	10	meet.
11	on my calendar, but they have no relevance as to	11	Q Lots of people, right? And he's a friend of
12	whether I attend or not.	12	yours, right?
13	Q So would it be fair to say, Ms. Greene, that	13	A No.
14	through your office you authorized your name and your	14	Q Okay. We'll come back to that.
15	likeness to be associated with the wildprotest.com	15	Did you discuss with Mr. Alexander the idea
16	demonstration?	16	of you coming to appear at a demonstration on
17	A No, you cannot say that or assume that.	17	January 6th? A I do not recall that, no.
18	That would be whoever organized this.		'
19	Q Well, let's talk about that. Going back to	19	Q You're not denying that happened. You just
20	33, you know Ali Alexander, don't you? A No, I don't really know him. No.	21	don't recall one way or the other. A I do not recall that, no.
22	, <u>*</u>	22	'
23	Q When you say you don't really know him, you've met him, right?	23	
23	you've met nim, right? A I've seen him before, but I don't know him.	23	the Wild Protest demonstration that was planned for January 6th?
25	I	25	A I do not recall ever talking about
2.5	-	23	I do not rocarr ever carning about

24

2.5

January 6th.

Right. And at least some of them were

coming because you asked them to come, right?

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Page 129
                                                                                                                      Page 130
 1
    attending.
                                                                     remember doing.
              Other than people on your congressional
 2
                                                                                Right. Pretty much, but your testimony as
                                                                            0
    staff or your campaign staff, list for me all of the
                                                                      you sit here today under oath is that you didn't talk
    people who you spoke to about the demonstrations on
                                                                      to anybody in government about the fact that there
    January 6th.
                                                                      were going to be large protests in Washington on
 5
              I -- I'm sorry, I -- I have no idea.
                                                                      January 6th.
 6
         A
              Okay. You don't remember any of them?
                                                                           Α
                                                                                 I don't remember.
                                                                                 You spoke to Representative Biggs or his
              I do not remember.
         A
              Not any of them?
                                                                       staff about that fact, didn't you?
         0
                                                                  10
                                                                                I do not remember.
10
         A
              No.
                                                                            Α
11
              Okay. And you spoke to some people about
                                                                  11
                                                                                How about Representative Gosar?
12
    those demonstrations prior to being sworn in as a
                                                                                I'm sorry, I don't remember.
13
    representative from the 14th district, right?
                                                                                Did you talk to people at the White House
              I -- I don't remember.
                                                                      about the fact that there were going to be large
14
15
              And you spoke to some of those people after
                                                                      demonstrations on -- on January 6th in Washington?
    you took the oath on January 3rd and before the 6th,
                                                                               I don't remember.
16
                                                                  16
17
    right?
                                                                                Prior to January 6th, Representative Greene,
18
         Α
              I don't remember.
                                                                      did anyone ever mention to you the possibility that
19
              Did you speak to anybody in government about
                                                                      there might be violence in Washington on January 6,
                                                                      2021?
20
    the fact that there were going to be demonstrations in
                                                                  2.0
21
    Washington on January 6th?
                                                                  21
                                                                           A I don't remember.
              I don't remember. We were mostly reading
22
                                                                  2.2
                                                                            Q
                                                                                So it's possible that folks told you things
23
    information about election fraud and people signed
                                                                     could get violent in Washington on January 6th, right?
    affidavits about what they witnessed with voter fraud
                                                                                I was a brand-new member of Congress. If I
24
                                                                  24
                                                                           Α
    and preparing to object. That was pretty much all I
                                                                     -- I don't remember those conversations but I would
2.5
                                                   Page 131
                                                                                                                      Page 132
 1 hope Nancy Pelosi and those in charge of the Capitol
                                                                               I didn't pers -- I don't recall personally
    were taking the Capitol security very seriously.
                                                                      asking people to come, but evidently I tweeted about
              My question is just about whether anybody at
                                                                      January 6th.
    all ever mentioned to you the possibility of violence.
                                                                                 Did anybody -- strike that. Did you have
         Α
              I don't remember.
                                                                      any conversations with anybody in government --
 6
              Okay. So you're not denying it. You're
                                                                      representatives, senators, White House staff, the
                                                                      President of the United States at the time, any
 7
    just saying you don't recall.
 8
         A
              I don't recall.
                                                                      government official or government employee -- about
              And you don't recall that people said, you
                                                                      the fact -- this is now prior to January 6th, about
 9
         O
10
    know, We're having these big demonstrations in
                                                                      the fact that there was a risk that people coming to
11
    Washington and some of the people who come to those
                                                                  11
                                                                     Washington for January 6th demonstrations might become
    demonstrations might become violent. That never
                                                                      violent?
12
                                                                  12
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: I object. That's the fourth time
13
    happened.
                                                                  13
14
              The only violence I'd ever seen was the
                                                                  14
                                                                            he's asked the same question. She's
    antifa and BLM riots. And I've been to so many Trump
                                                                            repeatedly saying --
15
                                                                  1.5
16
    rallies and I've never once seen violence out of Trump
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: It's not the same question.
17
    people. I don't recall any talk of violence.
                                                                  17
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is the
18
              And you knew that the people who were coming
                                                                            last time.
    for the demonstrations on January 6th, those were
                                                                  19
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: This really is the same question.
19
    Trump people, right?
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I will let
20
                                                                  20
21
              I knew there were many people coming to
                                                                  21
                                                                            it -- well, you can answer the question.
    support President Trump and our objection on
                                                                  2.2
                                                                                 This is the last time, Mr. Celli.
22
```

23

2.5

24 BY MR. CELLI:

Q

THE WITNESS: I don't -- I don't recall.

Ms. Greene, did you ever hear that -- from

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```
Page 133
                                                                                                                      Page 134
   any source prior to January 6th that some folks were
                                                                   1 that people should come to Washington to express their
   planning to come to Washington on January 6th and the
                                                                   2 displeasure with their government by flooding the
                                                                      Capitol.
    idea was that they were going to flood the Capitol
                                                                           Α
    with people?
                                                                                I don't remember.
 5
              No. I don't remember ever hearing that.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: I object, Your Honor.
              Okay. You never discussed that with
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She's
 6
         O
 7
    anvbodv.
                                                                           answered the question. Next. Move on.
                                                                                MR. CELLI: Can we have PX-23, please.
         Α
              No, I do not remember that.
 8
 9
              But you supported the idea of people coming
                                                                                 (Petitioners' Exhibit 23 identified)
         0
    to Washington on January 6th and flooding the Capitol,
                                                                  10 BY MR. CELLI:
10
11
    right?
                                                                                Ms. Greene, I've placed in front of you what
                                                                      we've previously marked as Petitioners' Exhibit 23
12
         Α
              No. I support people's First Amendment to
13
    have a peaceful protest, use their freedom of speech.
                                                                      which is a CNN article entitled "In 2019, Marjorie
              Well, previously you've publicly said that
                                                                      Taylor Greene Told Protesters to Flood the Capitol and
14
15
    one way for people to express their displeasure with
                                                                      Feel Free to Use Violence."
    their government would be to flood the Capitol
                                                                                MR. BOPP: Your Honor, I object. This is
16
                                                                  16
17
    building with people, right?
                                                                  17
                                                                            2019. How many years back? High school? Do we
18
              The Capitol belongs to the people. They --
                                                                  18
                                                                            have to be treated with statements that -- like
19
    that's where you come and speak to your senators, your
                                                                  19
                                                                            "Flood the Capitol?" Flood the Capitol --
    representatives. You -- you come to express your
                                                                  2.0
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, this is a speaking
20
21
    views. You come to talk about how you want your tax
                                                                  21
                                                                            objection --
22
    dollars spent. You come to talk about how you want
                                                                  22
                                                                                MR.\ BOPP\colon There are at --
                                                                                MR. CELLI: -- it's not appropriate.
23
    senators or representatives to vote.
                                                                  23
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Go ahead.
             My -- my question is a bit more narrow than
                                                                  24
24
    that. You publicly expressed support for the idea
                                                                  2.5
                                                                            You may -- if you can figure out how you're going
2.5
                                                   Page 135
                                                                                                                      Page 136
         to lay a foundation for this, you may proceed.
                                                                   1 statements that are attributed to you in this article
 2
         Go ahead, Mr. Celli.
                                                                      and you can tell me whether you made them or not,
 3
              MR. CELLI: Okay. Thank you.
                                                                      okay?
 4
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                   4
                                                                                The second page of the document has a
              I want to direct your attention,
                                                                      quotation that reads, quote: All of us together, when
 6
    Representative Greene, to the second page of this
                                                                      we rise up, we can end of this. We can end it. We
 7
    exhibit.
                                                                      can do it peacefully. We can. I hope we don't have
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Mr. Celli,
 8
                                                                      to do it the other way. I hope not. But we should
         could you -- could you please go through the
                                                                      feel like we will if we have to because we are the
 9
                                                                      American people.
10
         proper things to -- so she knows what she's
                                                                  10
11
         looking at.
                                                                  11
                                                                                Do you recall making that statement in 2019
12
              MR. CELLI: Yes. Well, I thought I did,
                                                                      in connection with a protest around "Fund the Wall"?
                                                                  12
         but --
                                                                                No --
13
                                                                  13
                                                                           Α
14
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I -- I didn't
                                                                                MR. BOPP: I object.
         hear it. I'm sorry.
                                                                  1.5
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: -- I don't recall.
1.5
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Asked and
16
              MR. CELLI: Okay.
17
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                  17
                                                                            answered. Go ahead.
18
              Ms. Greene, this is an article that
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: I object.
    appeared, we believe, on CNN in the wake of
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Next.
19
                                                                  19
    January 6th and ask if you've seen this document
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Are you denying --
21
    before.
                                                                  21
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Objection
         A
              No, I haven't seen it.
                                                                  2.2
22
23
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Now.
                                                                  23
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: -- that you made that statement?
                                                                                THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Objection
24
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                  24
25
         Q
              Well, I'm going to ask some questions about
                                                                  2.5
                                                                            noted.
```

```
Page 137
                                                                                                                       Page 138
 1
              MR. CELLI: Are you denying that you made
                                                                   1 will shut down the streets. If we shut down
 2
                                                                       everything, if we flood the Capitol building, go
         that statement?
 3
              THE WITNESS: I'm saying I don't -- I don't
                                                                       inside, these are public buildings, we own them. We
                                                                       own these buildings. Do you understand that? We own
 4
         recall.
                                                                       the buildings and we pay all the people that work in
 5
              MR. CELLI: Okay. You're --
              THE WITNESS: This is --
                                                                       the buildings.
              MR. CELLI: -- not denying it. You just
                                                                                 Did you say that in connection with the
         don't recall.
                                                                       "Fund the Wall" demonstration in February of 2019?
              THE WITNESS: It's a CNN article.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: And because it's about the "Fund
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: She said she
                                                                            the Wall" demonstration and not -- not after she
10
                                                                  10
11
         does not recall.
                                                                  11
                                                                            was sworn in as a member of Congress and taken an
              MR. CELLI: Okay.
12
                                                                  12
13
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That is the
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's
14
         answer. Let's move on.
                                                                  14
                                                                            irrelevant.
15
               (Petitioners' counsel conferred with
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Completely irrelevant to what she
16
              cocounsel.)
                                                                  16
17
              MR. CELLI: I'm sorry, Judge. I think I'm
                                                                  17
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It -- I'm
18
         missing a page in my copy of the exhibit.
                                                                  18
                                                                            inclined to agree.
19
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
                                                                  19
                                                                                 Let's go on.
20
               (Petitioners' counsel conferred with
                                                                  2.0
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Thank you.
21
              cocounsel.)
                                                                  21
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Move on.
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Did you say that?
22
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                  22
23
         0
              A little further along in the article, I'm \,
                                                                  23
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: I don't recall. You're using
    just going to ask you whether you made these -- this
                                                                  24
                                                                            CNN and they've chopped up my words so many
24
    comment (reading): If we have a sea of people, we
                                                                  2.5
                                                                            times. I mean, you sound like you have as many
2.5
                                                    Page 139
                                                                                                                      Page 140
         conspiracy theories as QAnon at this point.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Your Honor, before he starts
 1
 2
              MR. CELLI: Well, you believe in QAnon,
                                                                   2
                                                                            running this, I want -- I object unless he
 3
         right?
                                                                            assures us that this is the complete clip, not
 4
              THE WITNESS: I -- no. I didn't -- I did
                                                                   4
                                                                            selected out pieces --
         not say I believe in QAnon.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right.
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's move
 6
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: -- that it's the entire --
 7
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: We haven't touched it, Your
         on.
 8
              MR. CELLI: You don't believe in QAnon?
                                                                   8
                                                                            Honor.
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This is not
 a
                                                                   9
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Okay, well, I'm not saying you
         relevant. Let's move on.
                                                                            touched it.
10
                                                                  1.0
11
              MR. CELLI: She brought it up, Your Honor.
                                                                  11
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right. Well
               (Petitioners' Exhibit 84 identified.)
                                                                  12
12
              MR. CELLI: Can we get PX-84, please,
                                                                  13
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: This is on -- you're prepared to
13
14
         Ms. Wells.
                                                                  14
                                                                            play this. I think your responsibility -- and
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one?
                                                                  1.5
                                                                            I'm asking the court to require this or I
1.5
16
              MR. CELLI: 84.
                                                                  16
                                                                            object -- is to make sure that this is not taken
17
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 84?
                                                                  17
                                                                            out of context. You want to present it as
18
               (Image displayed on screen.)
                                                                            evidence. I think you should be required to
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                            explain that this is the entire statement that
19
                                                                  19
              Is that your face, Ms. Greene?
                                                                            was made, not some selected piece out of context.
20
                                                                  20
21
              It appears to be.
                                                                  21
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: May -- may I be heard on this,
         Α
              Okay. So this is a video clip. I'm going
                                                                  2.2
                                                                            Your Honor?
22
    to ask that we play it -- it's about a minute and
                                                                  23
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sure. Go --
23
    fifty seconds -- and simply ask if that's you making
                                                                            go ahead, Mr. Celli.
24
                                                                  24
    those statements.
                                                                  2.5
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Your Honor, we have been denied
```

23 can do it peacefully," right?

24 **A** Of course. I only believe in peaceful

25 demonstration. I do not support violence.

David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper

1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	the opportunity to conduct discovery in this case, as Your Honor knows, given the speed with which this proceeding had to go forward. We have been denied the opportunity to issue subpoenas to get records to do precisely what Mr. Bopp would like me to do. In fact, Mr. Bopp objected to all of those things and said: We don't want them to do those things. So the idea, now, that he is objecting to us playing a portion of his own client's words she can defend herself quite ably. She will tell us if it's out of context or if it's QAnon or something else. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's back up. First of all, what is this again? MR. CELLI: This is a video, we believe, of the congresswoman making a statement. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And where did it come from? MR. CELLI: It came from — the CNN article links to it from Facebook. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: So this is — but this was pulled off of what? The Internet? MR. CELLI: Well, it was — it was connected	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	from from a tweet. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Next question: This is the complete what was there? MR. CELLI: That's what was there, yes. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Have you made any alterations? MR. CELLI: No, sir. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Are you aware of any alterations? MR. CELLI: No, sir. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Do we know when it was made? MR. CELLI: We believe it was made in February of 2019, but THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. You can ask the witness about it. MR. CELLI: Can we can we play the video, please. (Recording played from 12:41 to 12:43 p.m.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Ms. Greene, that's you, right?
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23 24	but this was pulled off of what? The Internet?		
24	•	23	
	MR. CELLI: Well, it was it was connected	24	A That's me.
25	11 1 000 7 1 1 1 2 2 0 00 1 1 1 1		Q And and in that clip, you were urging
	through CNN, I believe. No? Through the	25	people to come to Washington and flood the Capitol,
	Page 143		Page 144
1 ri	ight?	1	${\bf Q}$ $$ In fact, what you said is: We can do it
2	A What year was that?	2	peacefully. We can. I hope we don't have to do it
3	Q You tell me, Ms. Greene.	3	the other way. I hope not. But we should feel like
4	A I believe it was for February 23, 2019.	4	we will if we have to because we are the American
5	Q Right.	5	people.
6	A There was no violence that day. We	6	That was an another statement that you made
7 pe	eacefully protested.	7	in the same presentation, right?
8	${f Q}$ Fair enough. But my point is to ask you the	8	A That was in your CNN article, and I don't
9 qu	nestion, you were urging people for that	9	trust CNN as a source. They've lied about me multiple
10 de	emonstration to flood the Capitol.	10	times.
11	A To peacefully protest with me and enter the	11	Q Are you denying that under oath, that you
12 Ca	apitol and and ask our lawmakers to serve the	12	made that statement?
13 An	merican people.	13	A I'm not. I just don't recall I'm not
14	Q So now you remember giving that statement,	14	recalling saying specifically that. The demonstration
15 ri	ight?	15	was peaceful. History shows that.
16	A Now that we've watched the video, I remember	16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What year was
17 th	nat.	17	this again?
18	Q Now that your memory has been jogged a	18	THE WITNESS: 2019. It has nothing to do
19 li	ittle bit, do you remember talking about that	19	with January 6th.
	emonstration being done on a peaceful basis?	20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. At
21	A That demonstration was peaceful.	21	this I'm
22	-	- 1	CHIS I III

23

24

25

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You're

MR. BOPP: I thought he'd already fallen off

pushing the envelope, Mr. Celli.

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April	1 22, 2022		
-	Page 145		Page 146
1	the cliff.	1	actress but a Jennifer Lawrence who's involved in
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No comments.	2	conservative politics. Did you or any member of your
3	No comments, Mr. Bopp.	3	congressional or campaign staff communicate with
4	MR. CELLI: Yeah. I I'd appreciate if	4	Ms. Lawrence prior to January 6th about the
5	Mr. Bopp	5	demonstrations that were planned for that day?
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No comments.	6	A I don't recall. I don't think I know who
7	MR. CELLI: would keep his humor to	7	that is.
8	himself for the moment. He can do that on the	8	Q Did you or any member of your campaign or
9	cameras outside when the time comes.	9	congressional staff, Ms. Greene, provide any support
10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Gentleman,	10	for any demonstrations that occurred on January 6,
11	now, I'm serious. We need to we need to we	11	2021?
12	need to get back to task.	12	A I I have no idea. I don't think so. I
13	BY MR. CELLI:	13	don't recall.
14	Q Ms. Greene, did you or any member of your	14	Q Did you or any member of your staff provide
15	government or campaign staff communicate with Anthony	15	information, advice, funds, printed material, the
16	Aguero about the events of January 6th prior to	16	promise of a public statement, to withhold a public
17	January 6th?	17	statement, anything along those lines in connection
18	A I don't recall.	18	with the demonstrations that were planned for
19	Q Did you or any member of your staff, either	19	January 6th?
20	congressional staff or campaign staff, communicate	20	A I don't remember. I don't think so.
21	with somebody named Dustin Stockton	21	Q And if somebody were to come in here and
22	A I don't	22	say, Oh, yeah, she gave us support for our
23	Q prior to January 6th?	23	demonstrations, you'd say, I don't remember that.
24	A I don't think I know who that is.	24	That didn't happen.
25	Q Okay. How about Jennifer Lawrence? Not the	25	A I I'm not sure what you're saying. I
	Page 147		Page 148
1	Page 147 think you're speculating and it's hypothetical.	1	Page 148 about that.
1 2	·	1 2	· ·
	think you're speculating and it's hypothetical.		about that.
2	think you're speculating and it's hypothetical. • Prior to January 6, 2021, you heard that	2	about that. Q Okay.
2	think you're speculating and it's hypothetical. • Prior to January 6, 2021, you heard that people were planning to enter the Capitol on	2	about that. Q Okay. MR. CELLI: Your Honor, it's I think
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	1 22, 2022		
	Page 149		Page 150
1	THE WITNESS: Oh, sure.	1	Capitol?
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. All	2	${f A}$ No. The only people that were with me was
3	right. Well, let's we'll reconvene in	3	my husband and my children.
4	forty-five minutes which will be 1:30.	4	Q That would be on the third; is that right?
5	(Recessed for lunch from 12:51 to 1:34 p.m.)	5	A They were I don't recall the exact days.
6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Everybody	6	I believe they went back to Georgia on the fourth.
7	please be seated.	7	${\bf Q}$ Okay. I'm I'm trying to capture the
8	Representative.	8	period from January 3rd, when you were sworn in, to
9	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	9	January 6th. At any time during that period, did
10	(The witness returned to the stand.)	10	anybody in your office provide tours to anybody
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.	11	A No.
12	Okay, Mr. Celli.	12	Q of the U.S. Capitol?
13	MR. CELLI: Yes, sir.	13	A No.
14	Representative Greene, good afternoon.	14	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Okay. During that period, did anybody on
15	BY MR. CELLI:	15	your campaign staff or did you authorize provision of
16	${f Q}$ I want to go back and ask you a couple	16	funds, money, to people who were planning a
17	narrower questions. Then we'll move to another topic.	17	demonstration on January 6th?
18	The Twitter handle, @MTGreene, that's your	18	A I don't think so. I don't recall that at
19	twittle Twitter handle or it was before your	19	all.
20	account was suspended.	20	$oldsymbol{Q}$ If you wanted to know the answer to that
21	A Before my account was permanently banned.	21	question, who would you ask?
22	${f Q}$ Got it. And during the period from	22	A I would have to talk to people in my
23	January 3rd to January 6th, did you or anybody in your	23	campaign, but I don't think we did anything how
24	office, your congressional office, provide tours,	24	would we have done that? We didn't do anything like
25	either formally or informally to people, of the U.S.	25	that.
	Page 151		Page 152
1	${f Q}$ During that same period of January 3rd to	1	A Yes.
2	January 6th, did you or anybody on your campaign or		
3	canadi, cen, ara jeu er anjeun en jeur camparen er	2	${f Q}$ 1776 is the year that the Declaration of
	congressional staff provide any information of any	3	${\bf Q}$ $$ 1776 is the year that the Declaration of Independence was signed, right?
4			•
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4	congressional staff provide any information of any sort to anyone in connection with January 6th	3	Independence was signed, right? A Uh-huh.
4 5	congressional staff provide any information of any sort to anyone in connection with January 6th demonstrations?	3 4 5	Independence was signed, right? A Uh-huh. Q And that was a statement by representatives
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	22, 2022		
	Page 153	Page 154	
1	A If you're quoting it.	1 A America was trying to start our own	
2	Q Okay. And you would agree that when a	2 government.	
3	government acts tyrannically, then it's unfit to be	3 Q Right. And to do that, they had to get rid	
4	the ruler of a free people.	4 of the British colonial officials who were here in	
5	A We're typically against tyrannical	5 America and throw them out.	
6	governments here.	6 A They yes.	
7	${f Q}$ And the people who wrote the Declaration of	7 Q And they viewed the British officials here	
8	Independence, they were working with other people in	8 and the Crown in Britain as a tyrannical government.	
9	the colonies to express their independence from	9 A Yes.	
10	Britain, right?	10 Q And that was an insurrection, wouldn't you	
11	A I wasn't alive back then, but there's the	11 agree? The American Revolution was an insurrection	
12	history. I'm not a I'm not a history expert,	12 against the government?	
13	but	13 A I don't believe it I don't know where it	
14	Q Well	14 said that.	
15	A as you say.	15 Q Well, I'm asking you whether or not you	
16	${f Q}$ you've heard of the American Revolution,	16 agree that the American Revolution was an insurrection	
17	haven't you?	17 against the British government.	
18	A Of course I have, yes.	18 A I believe it was the American Revolution	
19	${f Q}$ Okay. And you know that the American	19 was is part of our history where we separated	
20	Revolution was a violent rebellion against British	20 from from the Crown and started our own government	
21	rule in the colonies.	21 here.	
22	A Yes.	22 ${f Q}$ Right. And the separation was brought about	
23	${f Q}$ And they were trying to overthrow the	23 by violence, right?	
24	government in Britain that was ruling the colonies,	24 A There was a revolutionary war, yes.	
25	right?	25 Q And the violence the colonists were	
*	Page 155	Page 156	
	rage 133		
1	justified in using violence to get rid of the	1 this, Mr. Celli?	
1 2		2 MR. CELLI: Plaintiffs' 15.	
	justified in using violence to get rid of the tyrannical government of Britain, their officials in in America, right?		
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Page 157
                                                                                                                       Page 158
    America in 1776 to January 6th.
                                                                    1 yourself.
 2
              I don't know what my statement was because
                                                                            0
                                                                                 Right. And -- but one of the things it
    it was cut off.
                                                                       could be used for -- strike that. Let's -- let's go
         0
              Now, you talked about the need for people to
                                                                       to PX-6
    have guns in order to secure their rights against a
                                                                                  (Petitioners' Exhibit 6 identified.)
    tyrannical government, right?
                                                                      BY MR. CELLT:
         Α
              That's -- yes. We have a Second Amendment
                                                                            0
                                                                                 I'm going to play a video here and ask a
                                                                       couple questions about it.
    for a good reason.
              Right. And a good reason is in case they
                                                                    9
                                                                                 Uh-huh.
    need to overthrow their government, they can use their
                                                                                 Well, first, let me just ask you. Do you
                                                                   10
10
11
    guns to do that.
                                                                       recall giving an interview as reflected on PX-6 in
                                                                       October of 2020, just about a week before the
12
              We -- we have a -- well, you're -- you're
13
    twisting things around. Could you rephrase your
                                                                       election, at something called "The Relic Hunter
                                                                       Firearms Shop"?
14
    question, please?
15
              Well, I'm -- I'm reacting to your answer.
                                                                            Α
                                                                                 Uh-huh. I vaguely remember.
    You said we have a Second Amendment -- Amendment. And
                                                                                 Okay. And that's you on the left, and the
16
    that's a good thing.
                                                                       gentleman on the right is the owner of the shop. Am I
18
         Α
            Uh-huh.
                                                                       right about that?
                                                                   18
19
              And I said the reason from your point of
                                                                   19
                                                                            Α
                                                                                 No.
20
    view that there is a Second Amendment is so that
                                                                   2.0
                                                                             Q
                                                                                 Okay. Who -- who's that? Just so I know.
21
    people can overthrow their government by violent means
                                                                   21
                                                                            A
                                                                                 Mr. Dorr.
22
    with guns.
                                                                   22
                                                                                 Who's Mr. Dorr?
                                                                                 He's a \operatorname{\mathsf{--}} he's a gun rights activist and \operatorname{\mathsf{--}}
23
         Α
             That's not the exact purpose. We defend
                                                                   23
                                                                            A
    ourselves. Say if -- you know, if you're being
24
                                                                   24 and just someone I know.
                                                                   2.5
    attacked, you know, a gun is a tool to defend
                                                                                 Got it. And it's backwards because of the
2.5
                                                                            0
                                                    Page 159
                                                                                                                       Page 160
    video, but Mr. Dorr's T-shirt says: I am 1776 percent
                                                                                  THE WITNESS: It says Mother Jones.
    sure that no one is taking my guns.
                                                                    2
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Well, I, you know -- I know
 3
              Do you agree that that's what it says?
                                                                             you'll need to see it, but ...
                                                                                  THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We'll see it.
 4
         Α
              Yes.
                                                                    Λ
 5
              Okay.
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Okay.
 6
              MR. CELLI: So let's play the video.
                                                                                  THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can
                                                                             make -- obviously that's -- it's difficult to
 7
              MR. BOPP: I -- I object to playing this. I
 8
         have watched this. Right in the middle there is
                                                                    8
                                                                             cross-examine a video but it's certainly possible
         a section cut off, right in the middle.
                                                                             to say what's defective about it.
 9
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Well,
10
                                                                   1.0
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: I'm going to ask a lot about it,
         let's see --
                                                                             Judge, and she can tell us if it's --
11
                                                                   11
12
              MR. BOPP: So it has been edited.
                                                                   12
                                                                                  THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah, you --
                                                                             as best she can, you know. Go ahead.
13
              And who's the source of this?
                                                                   13
14
              MR. CELLI: The source of this is Marjorie
                                                                   14
                                                                                  (Recording started.)
1.5
         Taylor Greene, "It's Earned With the Price of
                                                                   1.5
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let me stop
16
         Blood." That's -- that's what we're going to be
                                                                   16
                                                                             you. We're not watching the whole thing. We're
17
         talking about.
                                                                   17
                                                                             picking up in the middle of it; is that correct?
                                                                                  MR. CELLI: It's a minute and nine seconds,
18
              MR. BOPP: No. Who's the source of the
                                                                   18
         video? Who -- who --
                                                                   19
19
                                                                             Your Honor.
              MR. CELLI: Where did we get this from?
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No, no. What
20
                                                                   20
21
              MR. SHAPIRO: It was on YouTube.
                                                                   21
                                                                             I'm asking is -- never mind. Oh, I see. It's
22
              MR. CELLI: YouTube.
                                                                   2.2
                                                                             his shirt. It looked like we were halfway
23
              MR. BOPP: Huh?
                                                                   23
                                                                             through the video. That's why I was asking. I
              MR. CELLI: YouTube.
24
                                                                   24
                                                                             was confused.
2.5
              MR. BOPP: YouTube, okay.
                                                                   2.5
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: No. No. The red part.
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	1 22, 2022		
	Page 161		Page 162
1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You're	1	could
2	starting at the beginning.	2	MR. BOPP: of the tape.
3	MR. CELLI: Yeah.	3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We can
4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You're	4	proceed with the questioning and the witness can
5	playing the whole thing.	5	respond. I mean, it is it is the witness's
6	MR. CELLI: Can we go back, Ms. Wells, to	6	statements she made and she can respond.
7	just the very beginning.	7	So go ahead.
8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. Let's	8	MR. CELLI: Well, let's estab
9	start it over again, please.	9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Overruled.
10	(Recording played from 1:46 to 1:47 p.m.)	10	Thank you.
11	MR. BOPP: Oh, okay. Mother Jones.	11	MR. CELLI: Let's establish that.
12	Let me it started off with a cut sentence	12	BY MR. CELLI:
13	when she said: But	13	Q Representative Greene, this is a statement
14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's clearly	14	that you made in an interview with Mr. Dorr in October
15	edited.	15	of 2020, right?
16	MR. BOPP: Okay. So whatever she said	16	A That is a very partial cut off and pasted
17	before is wiped out. And then you saw three	17	statement. That is me speaking, but my sentences are
18	times when it was cut	18	cut off. My full message is not there.
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.	19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
20	MR. BOPP: okay?	20	BY MR. CELLI:
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.	21	Q And in that statement, what you say is if
22	MR. BOPP: And Mother Jones? I'm sorry, I	22	you can defend yourself, you can stop a tyrannical
23	am not going to rely upon them to give an	23	government. However, if they take away your guns, you
24	accurate depiction	24	can never stop a tyrannical government, right?
25	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, but she	25	A Correct.
	Page 163		Page 164
1	Q And you believe that.	1	that is because I don't want to see war here on
2	A Absolutely.	2	American soil. I have three children that are young
3	Q Okay. And, in fact, what was done in 1776	3	adults and I never want to see my children fighting a
4	was to stop a tyrannical government with guns, fair?	4	war, earning back our freedoms. And I've said that.
5	A Sure. Yeah.	5	That's what I'm talking about.
6	$oldsymbol{Q}$ And that was to use violence against the	6	Q Earned with the price of blood is a
7	tyrannical government, to get that clear.	7	reference to violence, isn't it?
8	A No. They were they were trying to get	8	A The price of blood is the unfortunate and
9	rid of a tyrannical government. They were there	9	tragic cost of war. And that's what happened in the
10	was a lot of I mean, there was a big process.	10	Revolutionary War. And and that's what I'm talking
11	There was a big build-up there before the	11	about.
12	Revolutionary War.	12	Q And you know that the term 1776 is actually
		13	a term that's sometimes used in politics today.
13	Q What did you		·
14	A The whole purpose was not to use guns for	14	A I don't know if you've noticed our state
15	violence	15	seal here in Georgia. I know you're not from Georgia.
16	Q What did you	16	But as you can see, we we enjoy our history and
17	A is the narrative that you're trying to	17	and we're proud of our freedoms. 1776 is on our state
18	push here.	18	seal.
19	Q What did you mean when you said that once	19	Q Great. And it's also a term that's used in
20	you lose your freedom, it has to be earned with the	20	political discourse in America today.
	price of blood?	21	A I don't use it as a term of violence.
21			
	A Well, once I I've always said I'm	22	Q But you use it as a term, right?
21	A Well, once I I've always said I'm against violence. And I've said I never want to see a	22	Q But you use it as a term, right? A I have used it as a term, but I do not use
21 22			

	Page 165		Page 166
1	<pre>A as you're trying to push.</pre>	1	drawing the reference.
2	Q We're not we're not up to that yet.	2	Q Okay. But as you sit here today, you
3	I'll you'll have your chance	3	understand that what the T-shirt is conveying as a
4	A I understand.	4	political message is that people needed to need to
5	Q to answer the question that you want to	5	possess firearms in order to oppose a tyrannical
6	answer, but you have to start by answering my	6	government.
7	question, okay?	7	A I don't necessarily understand what you're
8	A Sure.	8	trying to say.
9	Q You acknowledge that 1776 is a term that's	9	Q I'm just asking whether you have an
10	used in political discourse today, right?	10	understanding or not.
11	A Yes.	11	A I think you're more trying to push a
12	Q And, in fact, one of the examples of 1776	12	narrative and push words in my mouth and I don't agree
	- ' '	13	
13	being used in political discourse today is the T-shirt		with what you're saying necessarily.
14	that Mr. Dorr was wearing in the interview that we	14	Q As you sit here today, Representative
15	just saw, right?	15	Greene, you know that that term, 1776, has been used
16	A We saw 1776 backwards on his T-shirt on that	16	in connection with events of January 6, 2001 (sic).
17	cut-up video.	17	A I I guess it I guess so. I don't
18	Q Right.	18	know.
19	A Yes.	19	Q Well, you yourself have used the term 1776
20	Q And you understood that T-shirt to mean that	20	to describe the events of January 6, 2021.
21	people need to possess firearms in order to oppose a	21	A I don't recall, but if you say.
22	tyrannical government.	22	MR. CELLI: Let's go to PX-27, please,
23	A I don't recall even re I don't remember	23	Ms. Wells.
24	seeing his T-shirt that day when I saw him. The only	24	(Petitioners' Exhibit 27 identified)
25	time I'm paying attention to it is now because you're	25	MR. CELLI: By the way, this video, Your
	Page 167		Page 168
1	Honor, has been admitted into evidence.	1	Q Well, you he asked you: What is your
2	(Image displayed on screen.)	2	plan? What are you prepared to have go down tomorrow,
3	MUE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW HIDGE. Disks	3	on January 6th? And your response was: Tomorrow is
	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right.	-	
4	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells.	4	our 1776 moment. Right?
5	·		our 1776 moment. Right? A I was talking about the courage to object.
	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells.	4	•
5	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells. (Recording played from 1:54 to 1:55 p.m.)	4 5	A I was talking about the courage to object.
5	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells. (Recording played from 1:54 to 1:55 p.m.) BY MR. CELLI:	4 5 6	A I was talking about the courage to object.Q And you said you were echoing the words of
5 6 7	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells. (Recording played from 1:54 to 1:55 p.m.) BY MR. CELLI: Q That's your statement on January 5, 2021;	4 5 6 7	A I was talking about the courage to object. Q And you said you were echoing the words of your Republican colleagues. Was the term 1776 used by
5 6 7 8	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells. (Recording played from 1:54 to 1:55 p.m.) BY MR. CELLI: Q That's your statement on January 5, 2021; correct?	4 5 6 7 8	A I was talking about the courage to object. Q And you said you were echoing the words of your Republican colleagues. Was the term 1776 used by your Republican colleagues?
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells. (Recording played from 1:54 to 1:55 p.m.) BY MR. CELLI: Q That's your statement on January 5, 2021; correct? A Uh-huh. I don't know the date. I again I don't recall. But now that I've seen it, what what was the date of the video? Q January 5, 2021. A Okay. Q You don't have to take my word for it. We can play it back and you'll see what you're talking about, that tomorrow is the sixth.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A I was talking about the courage to object. Q And you said you were echoing the words of your Republican colleagues. Was the term 1776 used by your Republican colleagues? A I don't recall. That was the video, but I don't recall. Q In fact, Representative Boebert has used the term 1776 to describe the events of January 6th, hasn't she? A I don't recall. I have no idea. MR. CELLI: Let's go to PX-9(e), please. (Image displayed on screen.)
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells. (Recording played from 1:54 to 1:55 p.m.) BY MR. CELLI: Q That's your statement on January 5, 2021; correct? A Uh-huh. I don't know the date. I again I don't recall. But now that I've seen it, what what was the date of the video? Q January 5, 2021. A Okay. Q You don't have to take my word for it. We can play it back and you'll see what you're talking about, that tomorrow is the sixth. A Okay. Yes. Q Okay. And this is two days after you took the oath of office to be a representative from the 14th congressional district; correct? A Yes. Q And you used the term, 1776, to describe in response to a question from the Newsmax broadcast, right?	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	A I was talking about the courage to object. Q And you said you were echoing the words of your Republican colleagues. Was the term 1776 used by your Republican colleagues? A I don't recall. That was the video, but I don't recall. Q In fact, Representative Boebert has used the term 1776 to describe the events of January 6th, hasn't she? A I don't recall. I have no idea. MR. CELLI: Let's go to PX-9(e), please. (Image displayed on screen.) THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: PX-99? MR. CELLI: 9(e). THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 9(e), thank you. (Petitioners' Exhibit 9(e) identified.) BY MR. CELLI: Q Do you recall seeing a tweet from Representative Boebert in Colorado on at 8:30 in

	Page 169		Page 17
1	A I don't remember seeing this. I see it now	1	used that term to refer to the possibility of violence
2		2	on January 6, 2021.
3	Q Okay.	3	A No. I never heard anyone talking about
4	A if if that's her tweet.	4	violence for January 6th.
5	${f Q}$ Do you have any doubt that Representative	5	Q You've never heard any
6	Boebert used the term 1776 to describe the events of	6	A Absolutely not.
7	January 6th?	7	${f Q}$ You never heard about anyone using the term
8	A I don't know.	8	1776 to refer to the possibility of
9	MR. CELLI: Let's go back to PX-27, please.	9	A I would never use
0	(Image displayed on screen.)	10	Q Let me finish my question, Representative
1	BY MR. CELLI:	11	Greene.
2	Q So that was an interview that you gave to	12	A Okay. Excuse me. Sorry.
3	Newsmax, right?	13	Q I don't mean to cut you off
4	A That's what it said on the screen: Newsmax.	14	A No, I apologize.
5	Q Okay. Well, you're not denying that, right?	15	Q and please don't cut me off.
6	A No. I just saying I I don't even	16	A Yes.
7	remember the interview until we've seen it.	17	Q You've never heard anybody say: Use the
8	Q Okay. And that interview was posted that	18	term 1776 as a code word for violence to occur on
9	day on your Facebook page.	19	January 6, 2021.
0	A I don't remember.	20	A No, absolutely not.
1	(Petitioners' counsel conferred with	21	Q Are you you're familiar with a group
2	cocounsel.)	22	called the Proud Boys?
3	Q Now, when you said, This is our 1776 moment,	23	A I've heard of them.
4	you knew that some of the people who felt that Donald	24	Q And you know that the Proud Boys it has
5	Trump was the rightful winner of the 2020 election	25	developed had a written plan for conduct on
	Page 171		Page 17
1	Page 171 January 6, 2021, right?	1	Page 17 have a look.
1 2	·	1 2	
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2.5

 ${f Q}$ Ms. Greene, I want to focus your attention

David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper

	Page 173		Page 17
1	A No. I don't know anything about that.	1	Q Let's thank you. Let's go to minute
2	${f Q}$ Okay. You can put that to one side.	2	eleven twenty. This is a this is a rather long
3	We talked a little bit about a person named	3	clip and I'm going to take you to the middle of it,
4	Ali Alexander this morning. Do you remember that	4	around eleven minutes and twenty seconds.
5	testimony?	5	(Recording played from 2:04 to 2:05 p.m.)
5	A Uh-huh.	6	MR. CELLI: You can stop it there.
7	Q And you said it's somebody you've met on a	7	BY MR. CELLI:
	number of occasions. Is that fair?	8	Q You see that Mr. Alexander describes you as
	A I I've seen him a couple times. I I	9	his favorite, right? You heard him say that.
	don't remember when and it's not someone I know.	10	A That's what he said. I just saw it.
	Q Okay.	11	Q Okay. Do you have any explanation for why
	MR. CELLI: Let's put up 67, please. PX-67,	12	he would feel that way?
	Ms. Wells.	13	A Maybe he he likes the work I do? I don'
	(Petitioners' Exhibit 67 identified and	14	know. I don't really know him that well. I've only
	displayed on screen.)	15	met him a couple of times.
	BY MR. CELLI:	16	Q He describes himself as you as a friend
	Q Okay. Let's just start I'm going to ask	17	of his, right? That's what he said on
	you to have a look at just the first ten seconds of	18	A Those were his words.
	the video it's it's just a person not even	19	${f Q}$ Right. That's what he said on the video.
	speaking and tell me if you can identify that	20	Is he lying when he describes himself as a friend of
	person, okay?	21	yours?
	(Recording played from 2:04 to 2:04 p.m.)	22	A I don't I wouldn't call him a friend. I
	BY MR. CELLI:	23	do not know him. I've only met him a couple of times
	Q Do you know that person?	24	Q Okay. So if he says he was a friend of
	A That's Ali Alexander.	25	yours, he would be lying.
_	Page 175		Page 1
	A Sometimes people say things on videos for	1	on the box in the middle of the page. It says:
	their followers or to maybe I don't know. It's	2	Marjorie Taylor G-r-e dot, dot, dot, 12/30/2020.
	that's what he said. I don't know him. I've only met	3	Do you see that?
	him a couple of times.	4	A Yes.
	O In fact. Mr. Alexander was very active on	5	O And that's a Twitter comment that you made

Q In fact, Mr. Alexander was very active on Q And that's a Twitter comment that you made Twitter in the postelection 2020 period up until 6 on December 30, 2020, right? January 6th; isn't that right? A I don't recall making that tweet, but that's 7 I don't know. I don't follow his account. 8 8 what this piece of paper says. Okay. Let's go to -- well, I think we've Q Q Do you have any doubt that a tweet from your established that during that postelection period, from 1.0 10 account was issued on December 30, 2020 that said, November, when you were elected, till January 6th, one 11 quote: Word on the Hill is that Mitch McConnell and 11 of the things you were doing was organizing people in 12 Nancy Pelosi could be working together on a rules 12 Congress to file objections to the electoral college 13 change deal to block our electoral college 13 14 count, right? certification objection? 15 Yes, working very hard on objecting. 15 A I don't recall this tweet. Α 16 Okay. Q My question is a little bit different. Do 17 MR. CELLI: Let's go to PX-3, please. 17 you have any doubt that this is a tweet from your (Petitioners' Exhibit 3 identified.) account? 18 19 MR. CELLI: Ms. Wells, if you could scroll 19 A I don't know. 20 up so we can see the bottom half first. Yeah. Q Do you recall in late December of 2020 21 Go down, please. 21 hearing a rumor on Capitol Hill about a deal between 22 (Image displayed on screen.) 22 Mitch McConnell and Nancy Pelosi to create a rules 23 MR. CELLI: I'll get you a paper copy. 23 change so as to block the objections to the electoral 24 college count? 24 BY MR. CELLI:

A I can't really remember. It's been sixteen

had signed their name -- thousands of people had

25 I care about our election integrity.

signed their name on affidavits saying they witnessed

voter fraud. And that meant something to me because I

care about the people and I care about their votes and

21

22

23

Page 177 Page 178 months or so ago. 1 though, don't you, Representative Greene? Who 1 2 That would be pretty important -- wouldn't 2 responds to your tweets? it? -- if they changed the rule so that you couldn't ${\bf A} \quad \mbox{ Occasionally I have some time and I look at }$ object to the electoral college count, right? who responds. But I do not know what he has It would've been, but there was no rule responded, what he has tweeted or retweeted. 5 change. We -- we were still able to object. Or at And the reason that you look at responses to least we tried anyways. 7 your tweets is you want to see how what you've said is being taken on board by other people. Is that fair? But by this point, in December of 2020, your 9 focus was on objecting to the electoral college count Actually, I don't really look at comments on in Congress, right? Twitter because they're filled with a lot of bots and 10 10 11 Α Yes. Finding evidence of voter fraud and 11 a lot of hateful people. And I don't like to read things like that. So I really -- I don't read many 12 planning to object. Yes. 13 And if there had been rumors of a rule comments. Hardly ever. change, that would be something that would be Well, you read Mr. Alexander's response to 15 important for you to tweet out and talk about your December 30th retweet that's shown in Exhibit 3, publicly. right? And just to read it out loud, what he writes 16 17 It -- it possibly would have been. I just is: If they do this, everyone can guess what we and don't remember this tweet. I don't remember it. 500,000 others would do to that building. 1776 is 18 19 You know that Ali Alexander has responded to 19 always an option. 20 tweets that you've sent out over the years, right? 20 You read that, didn't you? 21 I don't know. I don't -- I don't all -- I 21 I'm -- if this is his Twitter, I see it on 22 22 the screen. I have no idea. Those -- those are his have no idea who retweets and who responds. That's 23 not something that I spend much time at all looking words, I guess. I have no idea. Q Well, as you sit here today, you understand 24 at. 24 25 that what Mr. Alexander was referring was not legal 2.5 0 You -- you spend some time looking at it, Page 179 Page 180 objections on the Floor of the Congress, right? But my question is whether you viewed it as 2 No. I don't know what he's referring to. a blow to freedom if the electoral college And you knew back then that what certification of Joe Biden were completed. Mr. Alexander was responding to your tweet was to say I don't agree with your wording. "if they make a rules change and Congresswoman Taylor Okay. Because once freedom is gone, it Greene can't object, we're going to go into the doesn't come back by itself, right? 7 Capitol and do violence." I don't agree with your wording. Α The only way you can get freedom back is 8 A I have no idea. I don't know anything about when it's earned with the price of blood. That's --9 this. 10 And that term, 1776, is the way 1.0 those are your words, right? Mr. Alexander was conveying that to his listeners or You're twisting my words and creating a 11 11 Α narrative that you're trying to make. That's not my 12 his readers. 12 narrative. That's not what I said. 13 Α I have no idea. Again, I don't know 13 14 anything about this. I've never seen it before. 14 0 Well, on --15 Between January 3rd and January 6, 2021, That's not what I meant with that. 1.5 Ms. Greene, you viewed the electoral college -- October 27, 2020, that's what you said 16 16 17 certification of Joe Biden as a blow to freedom. Is 17 and that's what you meant, right? 18 that fair? I -- I'm sorry. A I -- I viewed it as we needed to object Yeah. On October 27, 2020, when you did the 19 because there was so much evidence and so many people interview with Mr. Dorr, when you said the only way to

> Well, you showed a video that's chopped up, 24 that doesn't show my full -- even my full sentences.

get freedoms back is when it's earned with blood,

25 So, no, I don't agree with what you're saying.

that's what you meant, right?

	1 22, 2022		
	Page 181		Page 182
1	${f Q}$ Do you have any explanation, Representative	1	up in any way. They are they have been
2	Greene, for why it is that on January 5th, the day	2	chopped up. That's true. But you can tell me
3	before January 6th, you described January 6th as "our	3	whether you were misinterpreted, okay?
4	1776 moment"?	4	(Petitioners' Exhibit 66 identified and
5	A I don't remember. This is seeing this	5	image displayed on screen.)
6	interview is the first time I've seen it in a long	6	MR. CELLI: The first one is PX-66.
7	time. I don't remember.	7	MR. BOPP: Okay. Just a second. What's the
8	Q Now, prior to January 6, 2021, you spoke	8	date and the source of the video?
9	publicly on your Facebook page about the transfer of	9	MR. CELLI: The source is it was
10	power that would occur on January 6th. Do you recall	10	something Ms. Greene's Facebook page is not
11	that?	11	available. This is something that was captured
12	A I don't recall.	12	by someone else and posted on another Facebook
13	${f Q}$ Okay. You said on the video on your	13	page.
14	Facebook page that the peaceful transfer of power	14	MR. BOPP: Where where it says it's from
15	ought not be allowed to occur.	15	her Facebook page?
16	A I don't recall.	16	MR. CELLI: Yes, I believe it does.
17	${f Q}$ You said that the peaceful transfer of power	17	66 has been admitted, Your Honor, though.
18	cannot be allowed to occur because Joe Biden didn't	18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. It's
19	win the 2020 election, right?	19	been admitted for what it's worth.
20	A I don't recall.	20	MR. BOPP: And what is the date?
21	MR. CELLI: Let's go to the videotape. Can	21	MR. CELLI: We're going to ask your client
22	we start with so let me it's probably best	22	that, Mr. Bopp.
23	if I explain this. There are two versions of	23	MR. BOPP: Okay. You don't know. Okay.
24	this and I'm going to ask about both of them.	24	(Recording played from 2:17 to 2:17 p.m.)
25	You can tell me if you think they've been chopped	25	BY MR. CELLI:
1	Page 183		Page 184
1	Q Okay. So that's you, right, Ms. Greene?	1	MR. CELLI: Can can we pull up
2	A Yes, that's me.	2	MUD ADVITUTORDAMINA TANA TIDOR DA I
3			THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Did we see
3	Q And when you say "We can't allow it; we	3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Did we see the whole thing?
4	Q And when you say "We can't allow it; we can't just let it go," the "it" in that phrase is to	3	
			the whole thing?
4	can't just let it go," the "it" in that phrase is to	4	the whole thing? MR. CELLI: We can run the rest of it if you
4 5	can't just let it go," the "it" in that phrase is to have Joe Biden declared the winner of the 2020	4	<pre>the whole thing? MR. CELLI: We can run the rest of it if you like.</pre>
4 5 6	can't just let it go," the "it" in that phrase is to have Joe Biden declared the winner of the 2020 presidential election.	4 5 6	the whole thing? MR. CELLI: We can run the rest of it if you like. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's see the
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	Page 185		Page 186
1	sort of cut off there?	1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: But where'd
2	MS. WELLS: Yeah, it is.	2	where did y'all get it?
3	MR. CELLI: Okay. Let's let's show the	3	MR. CELLI: Where did we get this, Sam?
4	witness PX-12.	4	MR. SHAPIRO: It's it's off the
5	(Petitioners' Exhibit 12 identified.)	5	Facebook of the Republican Accountability
6	MR. CELLI: Let me hold off on that for	6	Project.
7	one second.	7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. So
8	BY MR. CELLI:	8	this is a secondary source?
9	Q This video that we just saw, which we've	9	MR. CELLI: Yes.
10	marked as Plaintiffs' 66, that's a video that you made	10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It was copied
11	in anticipation of objecting to the electoral college	11	and but that's where you got it from.
12	count in favor of Joe Biden, right?	12	MR. CELLI: Yes.
13	A I don't know. It I don't see a date.	13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: So this is a
14	It's not from my specific Facebook page. It appears	14	different version.
15	to be on someone else's.	15	MR. CELLI: Correct.
16	MR. CELLI: Let's see the other video.	16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. Do you
17	Twelve.	17	want to go ahead and play it?
18	(Image displayed on screen.)	18	MR. CELLI: Hold on one second. This one is
19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And where's	19	also admitted into evidence, Your Honor.
20	this one from?	20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: For what it's
21	MR. CELLI: This is also it's the same	21	worth.
22	thing. It was taken, I believe, off of the	22	MR. CELLI: For what it's worth.
23	the video off the Facebook page of the	23	(Recording played from 2:21 to 2:22 p.m.)
24	client of the congresswoman, but let's ask	24	BY MR. CELLI:
25	her.	25	Q Now that you've seen that clip,
	Page 187		Page 188
1	Representative Greene, do you agree that this is a	1	$oldsymbol{Q}$ Right. Exactly. And making objections is,
2	video that you created in anticipation of objecting to	2	in fact by members of Congress is part of the
3	the electoral college vote on January 6th?	3	lawful transfer of power, right?
4	A This video on the Democrat leftist PAC	4	A Objecting is part of the electoral count
5	Republican Accountability Group that looks to be	5	process. Democrats did it. With the past three
6	chopped up and spliced? That video? That's not my	6	Republican presidents that were elected, they
7	full video.	7	objected. And I'm I'm sure there was a lot of
8	Q Listen to my question.	8	planning that went into that and discussion. We put a
9	A It's yes.	9	lot of planning, a lot of work into it. And, as you
10	Q The words that are shown, you that you're	10	can see, we talked about it.
11	speaking on the screen	11	
12	A Uh-huh.	12	allow it to happen, we can't just let it go, you can't
13	Q those are things that you were talking	13	allow it to transfer power peacefully like Joe Biden
14	about in anticipation of objecting to the electoral	14	wants and allow him to become our president because he
15	college count vote on the Floor of Congress, right?	15	didn't win," you weren't talking about objections on
16	A The only thing I was working on was	16	the Floor of Congress, were you?
17	objecting. But, again, that's a cut-and-spliced	17	A What I I believe what I was referencing
18	video.	18	is we can't allow the the electoral count to happen
19	${f Q}$ And when you said, "We're organizing an	19	without objecting, that I felt it was our dutiful
20	effort to object to the college electoral college	20	responsibility to object on behalf of the large amount
21	votes," on video, the "we" were members of Congress,	21	of voter fraud and the people who truly felt like that
22	right?	22	there was big problems in our elections.
23	A Well, members of Congress are the only ones	23	Q And you test you're testifying under oath
		1	
24	that can object. That's that's part of our	24	that that's what you meant when you said, "You can't

25 allow it to transfer power peacefully like Joe Biden

25 ability. That's what we're allowed to do lawfully.

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                                                    Page 189
                                                                                                                       Page 190
     wants and allow him to become our president," that
                                                                                 I don't -- did I in -- I -- I don't remember
     that was in reference to --
                                                                       every single word that we just watched.
 3
          Α
               Without objecting.
                                                                                 Let's -- let's look at it again. I think
               -- debates on the Floor.
                                                                       P-12 is the one that includes that.
 4
          0
               Without objecting.
                                                                                  (Recording played from 2:26 to 2:26 p.m.)
 5
          Α
               Of course, you don't say anything in that
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Stop it.
 7
     part of the video about objections on the Floor of the
                                                                    7
                                                                       BY MR. CELLI:
     Congress, right? Would you like to see it again?
                                                                            Q
                                                                                 So in that segment, Representative Greene,
                                                                       you're asking people to come to Washington on
 9
               I believe the video -- I said objecting.
               But in the sentence where you said, "You
                                                                      January 6th.
10
                                                                   1.0
11
     can't allow it to transfer power peacefully like Joe
                                                                   11
                                                                                 In this video which I saw jump three times,
12
     Biden wants and allow him to become our president
                                                                       which means it's been cut and spliced, yes, I did talk
13
     because he didn't win the election, " you don't say
                                                                       about people coming there to support our objection
                                                                       peacefully, support our objection, support President
     anything in that sentence about objections on the
15
     Floor of Congress.
                                                                       Trump.
               Sir, we just saw two videos that are cut and
                                                                   16
                                                                               How did you know that there might be a
16
17
     clipped and they don't -- my sentences aren't even
                                                                       million or more people coming to Washington on
     completed. I think the first video started with me
                                                                       January 6th? Did you just make that up or did
18
19
     saying "and," meaning it was starting into partially
                                                                   19
                                                                       somebody tell you that?
20
     something I was already saying. What I was -- from
                                                                   20
                                                                            Α
                                                                                 I believe those were the numbers being
21
     the video and my recollection from watching them just
                                                                   21
                                                                       talked about at the time.
22
     then, it was talking about objecting.
                                                                   2.2
                                                                                 By whom?
23
          0
             One of the things that you say in these
                                                                   23
                                                                            Α
                                                                                 The media, just different --
    videos is that you -- you call upon people to come to
                                                                                 People who were --
24
                                                                   24
    Washington on January 6th, right?
                                                                   25
                                                                                 -- sources.
2.5
                                                    Page 191
                                                                                                                       Page 192
               -- planning the demonstrations?
                                                                                  UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Andy, we need the
                                                                            time stamp.
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Oh, the time stamp is one oh
                                                                    4
                                                                             eight to one forty-four. Hold on, one second.
                                                                       BY MR. CELLI:
```

2.5

1	Q planning the demonstrations?
2	${\bf A} \qquad {\hbox{$\rm I$}} \ \hbox{have no idea.} \ {\hbox{$\rm I$}} \ \hbox{think I} \ \hbox{saw that on the}$
3	news.
4	${f Q}$ And what you said is it's critical for
5	everyone to show up, right? That's what we saw.
6	A Supporting yeah, peacefully supporting
7	our objection. That's the only thing I was interested
8	in doing and planning is objecting.
9	${\bf Q} $ Now, the last thing you say on the video is:
10	We aren't a people that are going to go quietly into
11	the night. Do you recall that part?
12	A Yes.
13	${\bf Q}$ $$ Now, that phrase, "We aren't a people that
14	are going to go quietly into the night," that's not
15	something that you came up with on your own, is it?
16	A I have no idea what you mean.
17	${f Q}$ Well, that's something that you borrowed
18	from a movie script, right?
19	A I don't know what you're talking about.
20	${f Q}$ You borrowed that line from the movie,
21	Independence Day, right?
22	A No.
23	MR. CELLI: Let's go to the videotape,
24	Ms. Wells.

THE WITNESS: Oh my goodness.

2.5

Q You've seen the movie, Independence Day, right? I've seen it before, yes. 0 It's a great movie, right? I think it's probably a great movie. I haven't watched movies in a long time, but from what I remember, it's a great movie. This is the one about the aliens who come to 13 Q the world and then there's a big battle on July 4th to ward them off, right? A You are giving us guite the entertainment 17 today. Thank you. Okay. And there's a scene in that movie where the president -- the guy who's playing the president of the United States -- addresses the fighter pilots who are about to go into battle against the aliens. Remember that scene? 23 I do not remember, no --24 Well, we're going to have a look at it.

-- but I'm sure you're going to show us.

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	Page 193		Page 194
1	Q Yeah.	1	standing up for people's votes in our elections.
2	MR. BOPP: Can we see the whole thing?	2	${f Q}$ By the way, Independence Day is July 4th,
3	THE WITNESS: Yeah, can we watch the whole	3	right?
4	movie?	4	A Yes.
5	MR. BOPP: Great movie.	5	Q It's July 4th of 1776, right?
6	(Recording played from 2:28 to 2:28 p.m.)	6	A That's right.
7	BY MR. CELLI:	7	MR. CELLI: Your Honor, this might be a good
8	Q Great great scene, right?	8	time to break if you if we're on schedule.
9	A Yeah, that was a great scene.	9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: How well
10	${f Q}$ And the phrase the actor uses there is "We	10	
11	will not go quietly into the night." You heard that.	11	MR. CELLI: I've got a pretty short piece
12	A Heard it just now, yes.	12	left, but it's up to you.
13	${f Q}$ And that's the exact phrase that you use in	13	THE WITNESS: I don't need a break.
14	the video that we saw that was the previous exhibit:	14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's keep
15	We aren't the people that are going to go quietly into	15	going.
16	the night.	16	MR. CELLI: Great.
17	A I don't view courtrooms and politics as	17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean,
18	Hollywood like you do. That is not the first person,	18	again, I mean, if we're talking, you know, thirty
19	I'm sure, that said that and won't be the last. And I	19	minutes. If we're talking two hours
20	don't recall getting any inspiration from this	20	MR. CELLI: Yeah. No, I don't think it's
21	Hollywood movie like you're suggesting.	21	two hours.
22	${f Q}$ So you were not communicating in referencing	22	BY MR. CELLI:
23	that film that January 6th was going to be a new kind	23	Q Ms. Greene, did you advocate to President
24	of independence day.	24	Trump to impose martial law as a way to remain in
25	A All I was talking about is objecting and	25	power?
 	Page 195		Page 196
	. 3		1490 130
1	A I don't recall.	1	Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his
1 2	·	1 2	·
	A I don't recall.		Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his
2	A I don't recall.Q So you're not denying you did it. You just	2	Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his closest friends. You've heard that, right?
2	<pre>A I don't recall. Q So you're not denying you did it. You just don't remember.</pre>	2	Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his closest friends. You've heard that, right? A I have not.
2 3 4	A I don't recall. Q So you're not denying you did it. You just don't remember. A I don't remember.	2 3 4	<pre>Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his closest friends. You've heard that, right? A I have not. Q Okay. And you refer to him as amazing,</pre>
2 3 4 5	A I don't recall. Q So you're not denying you did it. You just don't remember. A I don't remember. Q And do you agree that the storming of the	2 3 4 5	<pre>Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his closest friends. You've heard that, right? A I have not. Q Okay. And you refer to him as amazing, right?</pre>
2 3 4 5	A I don't recall. Q So you're not denying you did it. You just don't remember. A I don't remember. Q And do you agree that the storming of the Capitol on January 6th is something that you're	2 3 4 5	Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his closest friends. You've heard that, right? A I have not. Q Okay. And you refer to him as amazing, right? A He does a lot of great work down at the
2 3 4 5 6 7	A I don't recall. Q So you're not denying you did it. You just don't remember. A I don't remember. Q And do you agree that the storming of the Capitol on January 6th is something that you're that's despicable?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his closest friends. You've heard that, right? A I have not. Q Okay. And you refer to him as amazing, right? A He does a lot of great work down at the border, showing the illegal invasion constantly
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A I don't recall. Q So you're not denying you did it. You just don't remember. A I don't remember. Q And do you agree that the storming of the Capitol on January 6th is something that you're that's despicable? A Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his closest friends. You've heard that, right? A I have not. Q Okay. And you refer to him as amazing, right? A He does a lot of great work down at the border, showing the illegal invasion constantly happening at our southern border. I think that's
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A I don't recall. Q So you're not denying you did it. You just don't remember. A I don't remember. Q And do you agree that the storming of the Capitol on January 6th is something that you're that's despicable? A Yes. Q Okay. A I was very unhappy about it. Q Now, we talked earlier about a fellow named Anthony Aguero, right? A You brought up Anthony Aguero earlier, yes. Q Right. And he's somebody who you know, yes? A Yes. Q And he's somebody who you've spent a fair amount of time with. Is that fair? A Not much time, no. Q He's a friend of yours. A Someone that I do know, yes. Q And you consider him a friend. A Someone I hardly ever talk to, but someone I have known for a few years.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q Okay. He refers to you as one of his closest friends. You've heard that, right? A I have not. Q Okay. And you refer to him as amazing, right? A He does a lot of great work down at the border, showing the illegal invasion constantly happening at our southern border. I think that's amazing, the footage that he shows and exposes. Q Okay. And you know that Mr. Aguero entered the Capitol, the U.S. Capitol, on January 6, 2001(sic), right? A I had heard that sometime after January 6th. Q And you've seen a picture of him in the middle of the crowd in the Capitol Rotunda on January 6, 2021. A No, I have not seen that picture. (Petitioners' Exhibit 13(b) identified.) MR. CELLI: Let's have a look at PX-13(b), please. (Image displayed on screen.) MR. CELLI: Can you make that a little bit bigger?

23

Apri	I 22, 2022		
	Page 197		Page 198
1	red circle on the left of our exhibit, 13(b), is that	1	authentic, would you?
2	Mr. Aguero?	2	A (nonverbal response)
3	A I don't know. I can't really tell.	3	Q I think we've established that today. We'll
4	Q If I told you that it was reported that that	4	move on.
5	was Mr. Aguero and he acknowledged that publicly,	5	Have you spoken to Mr. Aguero since
6	would that help you discern that that's who that is?	6	January 6th?
7	A I I don't really buy a whole lot of what	7	A I don't recall speaking to him, no.
8	you say. You've been using CNN and Mother Jones and	8	Q Or communicate with him in any way? Text?
9	other terrible sources as your sources and showing	9	E-mail?
10	Hollywood movies. So but that's what you're	10	A No, I don't recall. No.
11	trying to say now. But I I don't know if that's	11	Q And did you communicate with Mr. Aguero at
12	him or not.	12	any point prior to January 6th about the plans for a
13	Q I'm just asking whether if I suggested to	13	demonstration in Washington on January 6th?
14	you that he's acknowledged publicly that that's him in	14	A No, I didn't. Now, did he have press
15	the Capitol Rotunda, would that help you identify him	15	credentials? I know I mean, there was a lot of
16	as your friend Mr. Aquero?	16	press in there. And that's the job that he does with
17	A I don't see your evidence of him	17	a a border media company that he he works with.
18	acknowledging that that's him.	18	So I I have no idea about what I have no clue
19	Q Okay. I think we can probably do something	19	about it.
20	with that.	20	Q Okay. Were you aware that he was going to
21	MR. CELLI: Can I see 13, please.	21	be in his capacity, I guess, as a member of the press
22	(Image displayed on screen.)	22	present on January 6th in Washington for the
23	BY MR. CELLI:	23	demonstrations that were planned?
24	Q I think I have it here. If I showed you	24	A No, I was not aware.
25	something from CNN, you probably wouldn't accept it as	25	Q Okay. Did he communicate with any member of
25	Something from tww, you probably wouldn't accept it as	23	constitution of the communicate with any member of
	Page 199		Page 200
1	your staff in any way by text or e-mail, cell	1	A I texted my family and told them I was safe.
2	phone about the fact that he may be coming to	2	Q Anybody other than family?
3	Washington on the sixth?	3	A No.
4	A Uh-uh. Not to my knowledge, no.	4	Q When on January 6th did you first learn that
5	Q Did you ever discuss with Mr. Aguero the	5	people were entering the United States Capitol
6	idea that on January 6th as part of the demonstration	6	unlawfully that day?
7	the U.S. Capitol was going to be flooded by people?	7	A When we were in the House Chamber. We were
8	A No. Because the only thing I was working	8	starting the electoral count and we went on lockdown.
9	on objecting and had no expectation of anything that	9	And and that's when I first learned of it. I was
10	happened on January 6th.	10	shocked.
11	${f Q}$ Well, you knew there were going to be	11	Q And do you know what time of day that was?
12	demonstrations, right?	12	A I don't know the exact time.
13	A I knew there was a peaceful march planned.	13	${f Q}$ And when you went on lockdown, as you
14	Q On January 6th itself, were you in contact	14	describe it, why don't why don't you tell us what
15	with anyone who was involved in what you've described	15	that meant, what you were what you mean by that.
16	as the peaceful march that occurred that day?	16	A They had to lock all the doors and the House
17	A No.	17	Chamber. And they told us that that it was on
18	${f Q}$ Was anybody from your staff, congressional	18	lockdown and that we could choose to leave or stay
19	staff or your campaign staff, in touch by cell phone,	19	inside, and it would be safer inside. And so I stayed
20	text, e-mail with anybody who was involved in the	20	inside.
21	day's demonstrations?	21	${f Q}$ And when you say "stayed inside," where did
22	A Not of my knowledge.	22	you stay?
		Í.	

24 to anyone outside the Capitol your location in the ${\bf Q}$ $\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,$ And during that time that you were on -- in 25 Capitol during that day's events? 25 lockdown, as you put it, on the House Floor, you said

A Inside the House Chamber.

At any time on January 6th, did you disclose

Page 201	Page 20
1 you were in touch with your family to tell them you	1 I'd heard a gunshot. We all heard it. And we were so
2 were safe?	2 confused. We thought antifa was breaking in or BLM
3 A Not at that time, no.	3 because of those were the riots that had gone on
4 Q Okay. When did that happen in the day?	4 and on all throughout 2020, day in and day out, just
5 A Sometime later, after we were evacuated.	5 horrible riots all over the country. And that was the
6 Q And where were you evacuated to?	6 only thing that made sense to most of us.
7 A I can't disclose that location.	7 Q What do you mean by "BLM"?
	8 A BLM rioters.
<pre>8 Q Some somewhere in the Capitol? 9 A Uh-huh.</pre>	
10 Q And when you were in that other location in	
11 the Capitol, I presume that would be a secure	11 that were attending the Black Lives Matter protest.
12 location; is that right?	12 Q To your knowledge has anybody connected with
13 A Yes.	13 the Black Lives Matter movement or the antifa
14 Q Did you have any communication either by	14 movement, as you say, been subject to arrest or
15 phone, by text, some other way with anybody who was	15 charged in connection with the January 6th events?
16 outside the room, outside the secure location you were	16 A I don't I don't know actually. I know
17 in	17 they were arrested all over the country, much through
18 A Not	18 2020, and over 95 percent of them had their charges
19 Q other than your family?	19 dropped, unlike January 6th rioters that are still in
20 A Not that I recall, no.	20 jail. Some of them. Pretrial.
21 Q And when you were notified that people had	21 MR. CELLI: Could I have a few moments to
22 entered the Capitol illegally, did you also understand	22 consult and then I think I may be done.
23 at that point that there had been violence at the	23 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Sure.
24 Capitol?	Just yeah. We don't we don't need a break,
25 A I only knew what I was told. I'd heard	25 do we?
Page 203	Page 20
1 MR. FEIN: Five minutes.	1 Q In the previous discussion, I had asked
2 MR. CELLI: Five minutes would be great.	2 about what we've marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 27,
3 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. You	3 which is the Newsmax clip, you recall, that we showed
4 want a five-minute break. We'll if y'all want	4 you. You remember that, right?
5 to step out, that might be easier for everybody	5 A The one we've already watched?
6 else.	6 Q The one we've already watched. And I asked
7 MR. CELLI: Yeah, (indiscernible).	7 you whether you recall that you posted that Newsmax
8 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I think	8 clip on your Facebook page.
9 there's a room next door you can probably duck	9 A I don't recall what was posted on my
into. That spares everybody having to go and	9 A I don't recall what was posted on my 10 Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts.
10 into. That spares everybody having to go and	10 Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts.
into. That spares everybody having to go and	10 Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts. 11 Q Fair enough. Let's let's
into. That spares everybody having to go and come. (Pause in proceedings as Petitioners'	10 Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts. 11 Q Fair enough. Let's let's 12 (Image displayed on screen.)
into. That spares everybody having to go and come. (Pause in proceedings as Petitioners' counsel left the courtroom from 2:42 to 2:47	10 Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts. 11 Q Fair enough. Let's let's 12 (Image displayed on screen.)
into. That spares everybody having to go and come. (Pause in proceedings as Petitioners' counsel left the courtroom from 2:42 to 2:47 p.m.)	10 Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts. 11 Q Fair enough. Let's let's 12 (Image displayed on screen.) 13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Explain what 14 this is.
into. That spares everybody having to go and come. (Pause in proceedings as Petitioners' counsel left the courtroom from 2:42 to 2:47 p.m.) MR. CELLI: Your Honor, can we approach for	10 Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts. 11 Q Fair enough. Let's let's 12 (Image displayed on screen.) 13 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Explain what 14 this is. 15 MR. CELLI: Yeah.
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into. That spares everybody having to go and come. (Pause in proceedings as Petitioners' counsel left the courtroom from 2:42 to 2:47 p.m.) MR. CELLI: Your Honor, can we approach for a moment? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Certainly. Mr. Bopp?	10 Facebook page. I don't make all of my Facebook posts. 11
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	Page 205		Page 20
1	Q Ms. Greene, that's up on your Facebook page	1	social media for us.
2	today, right?	2	Q If we could make it a little bit larger, if
3	A If it's if that's there, then, yes, it's	3	you look in the top right, you'll see there's a
4	on there.	4	message, Ms. Greene. If we can make that larger.
5	Q Right. And that's been posted since	5	January 5, 2021 that's a comment that you
6	January 5, 2021; correct?	6	posted on your own Facebook page this is our 1776
7	A I don't I didn't post it, but if that's	7	moment, right?
8	when, then that's when it was posted.	8	A That is my campaign Facebook page.
9	Q Things that are posted on your Facebook page	9	Q Right. And that was posted, as it says, on
10	are posted with your authorization and permission,	10	January 5, 2021; correct?
11	right?	11	A That's what it says.
12	A I do not view things that are posted before	12	Q Okay. I'm going to ask about a couple of
13	they're posted.	13	other things. Prior to the inauguration in 2021, did
14	Q That wasn't my question. My question was if	14	you advocate for martial law with the President of the
15	it was posted on your page, that's something that you	15	United States
16	authorized and permitted whether you viewed it in	16	A I don't recall.
17	advance or not.	17	Q President Trump?
18	A I I think if I'm authorizing, I would	18	A I don't recall.
19	view it in advance before it's posted.	19	Q You know President Trump, right?
20	Q Well, no one no one put that up on your	20	A Yes.
21	Facebook page without authorization from you in some	21	Q Yeah. He's supported you politically,
22	sense, right?	22	right?
23	A I don't recall authorizing, but you have to	23	A Yes.
24	understand as a member of Congress we have staff and	24	Q And obviously a very important person in
25	many people that post interviews and so forth on our	25	general, right?
	Page 207		Page 20
1	A Yes. The forty-fifth president of the	1	a member of the executive.
2	United States	2	And this counsel is here on her behalf, not
3	Q And you you had	3	on Mr. Trump's behalf unless there's something I
4	A I'd consider that very important.	4	missed.
5	${f Q}$ a number of meetings with him, right?	5	It's not a proper objection, Your Honor.
6	A Yes.	6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Excuse me.
7	Q And you had meetings with him between the	7	Go I'm sorry, I got flustered. What was the
8	election in 2020 and January 20th of 2021, right?	8	question again?
9	A Yes.	9	MR. CELLI: The question was whether prior
10	Q And in those meetings, you discussed with	10	to the inauguration of Joe Biden, Ms. Greene,
11	him your advocacy for the idea that there should be	11	whether you ever advocated for martial law to be
12	martial law declared in the United States.	12	imposed in a conversation with the chief of staff
13	A No, I don't recall ever discussing that.	13	of then-President of the United States Mr. Trump.
14	Q Are you saying it didn't happen, or you're	14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You can
15	saying you don't know one way or the other?	15	answer the question.
16	A I don't recall ever discussing that.	16	THE WITNESS: I don't recall.
17	Q Did you discuss that topic? The idea that	17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.
18	there should be martial law declared in the United	18	BY MR. CELLI:
10	States prior to the inauguration of President Biden	19	Q Did you ever advocate for martial law prior
19		1	to the inauguration of Mr. Biden with any member of
	MR. HILBERT: Your Honor, I'm going to have	20	
19	<pre>MR. HILBERT: Your Honor, I'm going to have to object. I actually represent the president of</pre>	20	the White House staff that was part of the Trump
19 20			
19 20 21	to object. I actually represent the president of	21	the White House staff that was part of the Trump
19 20 21 22	to object. I actually represent the president of the United States and that's covered by executive	21	the White House staff that was part of the Trump Administration?
19 20 21 22 23	to object. I actually represent the president of the United States and that's covered by executive privilege. She can't get into any of his	21 22 23	the White House staff that was part of the Trump Administration? A I don't recall.

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Page 209
                                                                                                                      Page 210
    martial law to stop the peaceful transfer of power
                                                                       Washington Post?
    before the inauguration of Mr. Biden?
                                                                           Α
                                                                                I don't think I've read this one.
              I don't remember.
                                                                                Do you recall hearing that the Washington --
              Do you regard the people who were arrested
                                                                      prior to January 6th, did you recall hearing the
 4
         O
    and charged in connection with the January 6th events
                                                                       Washington Post was reporting that there were concerns
    as Patriots?
                                                                   6 that there were going to be violence in -- there was
         Α
              I -- I don't -- I don't think them being
                                                                       going to be violence in Washington on January 6th?
                                                                               I -- I -- I had not heard that. I heard no
    arrested and charged on January 6th affects the fact
    that they're Patriots or not.
                                                                       threats of violence that I remember at all for
              Right. So you do regard them as Patriots.
                                                                       January 6th.
10
         Q
                                                                  10
11
              Yeah. Some of them are veterans. Yes, some
                                                                  11
                                                                            Q
                                                                                Okav.
12
    of them definitely are Patriots.
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Can we also look at PX-40.
13
         Q
              Okay.
                                                                                 (Image displayed on screen.)
              MR. CELLI: Can we have PX-60 and PX-40.
                                                                       BY MR. CELLI:
14
15
               (Petitioners' exhibits 60 and 40
                                                                            Q
                                                                                Ms. Greene, I'm going to show you this.
              identified.)
                                                                      Ms. Greene, I placed before you a January 5, 2021
16
17
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one is
                                                                       article entitled "Violent Threats Ripple Through Far
18
         this? PX-60?
                                                                       Right Internet Forums Ahead of Protest." This is a
19
              MR. CELLI: Yes, this is Plaintiff's 60.
                                                                  19
                                                                       article that appeared in NBC News on the 5th.
20
              (Image displayed on screen.)
                                                                  20
                                                                                 Do you recall reading that NBC was reporting
21
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                  21
                                                                      that there were violent threats that were expected to
2.2
         0
              Ms. Greene, I've placed in front of you what
                                                                      occur on January 6th and that they reported that on
    we've marked as Petitioners' Exhibit 60 which is a
23
                                                                  23
                                                                     the 5th of January?
                                                                               Sir, we were really busy just preparing to
    story that appeared in the Washington Post on
                                                                           A
24
                                                                  24
                                                                      object on the sixth. I -- I don't recall that news
    January 5, 2021. Did you read that story in the
2.5
                                                    Page 211
                                                                     the one from February of 2019 where it talked about a
    report.
 2
              Have you read this news report before?
                                                                       sea of people and flooding the Capitol and violence in
              Not until you placed it in my hand.
                                                                      the Capitol in connection with the "Fund the Wall"
 4
         Q
              Okay. Probably didn't have much time to
                                                                       matter, right?
 5
    read it.
                                                                                 I don't know what you're referring to.
 6
         Α
              No.
                                                                            0
                                                                                 You had your staff take that one down,
              MR. CELLI: Let me consult for one minute.
                                                                       didn't you?
 8
              (Counsel conferred with cocounsel.)
                                                                   8
                                                                            Α
                                                                                 I don't refer -- I don't know what you're
    BY MR. CELLT:
 9
                                                                   9
                                                                       referring to.
10
         0
              One last thing, Ms. Greene. You told us
                                                                  10
                                                                                 Facebook never ordered you to take any video
    early in the day that you were suspended from your
                                                                       off your Facebook page, did they?
11
                                                                  11
    Twitter account or permanently taken off Twitter; is
                                                                                I don't recall.
12
                                                                  12
    that right?
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: I have nothing further, Your
13
                                                                  13
14
         A
              Permanently banned.
                                                                  14
                                                                            Honor?
              Banned. You're not banned from Facebook,
                                                                  1.5
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you want
15
16
    though, right?
                                                                  16
                                                                            to proceed?
17
         A
              No.
                                                                  17
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Sure.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, do
18
              We saw your live Facebook page just a couple
    of minutes ago, right?
                                                                            you need a break? Are y'all okay?
19
                                                                  19
              You pulled that up. Yes, you did.
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: Oh, no. I'm doing great.
20
                                                                  20
21
              And on your Facebook page, you have directed
                                                                  21
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. I
    that certain videos be removed from the Facebook page,
                                                                  2.2
                                                                            mean, again, I don't -- I don't -- if you're
22
23
    right?
                                                                  23
                                                                            ready ...
24
         A
              I don't recall.
                                                                  24
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: We will not take long and I
2.5
              One of the videos that you had removed was
                                                                  2.5
                                                                            assume we can have a break to get ready for our
```

25

David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper

	1 22, 2022 Page 213		Page 214
1	final argument.	1	A I believe it was around 2:30 in the
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.	2	afternoon.
3	That'll be great. That'll be perfect. Thank	3	Q And where were you when the video was
4	you.	4	when you took the video?
5	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	5	A I was inside the House Chamber and we had
6	BY MR. BOPP:	6	qone on lockdown. And it was after I had learned that
7	Q Representative Greene, I want to take you	7	there had been some violence outside the Capitol and
			someone had been shot. And there was just pe we
8	back to January 6th. You've already testified that	8	
9	that you were in lockdown in the House Chambers. And	9	were only told there were people inside the Capitol.
0		10	And I got very concerned because at that
1	(The court reporter requested that counsel	11	time I was confused. I was so confused. I was
2	speak louder.)	12	shocked. I'd never been in anything violent before or
3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh, I'm	13	any kind of situation like that and I was really
4	sorry. Oh, you need him to speak up. Sorry.	14	scared. And I went inside the cloakroom, inside the
5	BY MR. BOPP:	15	House Chamber in the Republican cloakroom, into one of
6	Q You've already testified that you were in	16	the phone booths where you can go to make a phone call
7	lockdown in the House Chambers.	17	or anything. I went inside there and I made a video
8	A Yes.	18	telling people to be peaceful, not to be violent,
9	Q And did you have an opportunity to do a	19	and and just giving out a message. And I tweeted
0	video?	20	that video from the Republican cloakroom.
1	A Yes, I did.	21	Q Did you know at that time who was attacking
2	Q And a tweet accompanying that video?	22	the Capitol?
3	A Yes.	23	A No, I didn't know. There were there
4	${f Q}$ And about what time did that occur on	24	was people were saying different things. We mostly
25	January 6th?	25	thought that it was antifa dressed up as Trump
	Page 215		Page 216
1	supporters. That was the first thing we were told.	1	R-1.
2	We we had no idea. I was in the cloak room.	2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Somebody got
3	Couldn't see the news. I just knew that we were on	3	that set up?
4	lockdown and and they said by that point, they	4	MR. BOPP: I don't see Devin. He was
5	said: You cannot leave. You have to stay in here.	5	setting it up yesterday.
6	(Respondent's Exhibit 1 identified.)	6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh.
7	BY MR. BOPP:	7	MR. CAPRARO: Mr. Hamilton said he would
8	${f Q}$ I'm going to show you what's marked as R-1.	8	play it here today.
9	It's the tweet. And I don't know if that I think	9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Dominic we
0	we just have the video on electronically. So	10	have to wait a sec, sorry. I don't see him here
1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: This has	11	in the courtroom.
2	already been admitted?	12	MR. BOPP: Yeah, Devin was set it up
3	MR. BOPP: Yes.	13	yesterday or maybe the day before. I'm sorry I
4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.	14	didn't give you him warning.
5	(Counsel hands document to the witness.)	15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Of course.
6	BY MR. BOPP:	16	Everybody's here until you need them. I think
7	Q Is this your tweet? Is this your face?	17	that's a universal rule of life.
8	A Yes.	18	MR. BOPP: We had a thumb drive delivered,
9	Q And for did you say in this tweet: A	19	Your Honor, yesterday or the day before.
0	message from the capitol: Be safe, be smart, be	20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I know. I
1	peaceful, obey the laws. This is not a time for	21	apolo technology.
2		22	
	violence. This is a time to support President Trump	23	MR. BOPP: Yeah.
:3	and support election integrity. God bless.		THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, I
4	A Yes.	24	have this may be it. I have
l		25	•

MR. BOPP: Would you show the video, please?

	Page 217		Page 218
1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Is that it?	1	(Recording played from 3:16 to 3:17 p.m.)
2	I mean, I guess it's safe. It's been in my	2	BY MR. BOPP:
3	custody.	3	Q Representative Greene, is that you?
4	You know again, I don't know where he is.	4	A Yes.
5	And you do not want to be touching a computer. I	5	Q As I look at your face and hear your voice,
6	can assure you of that.	6	I think you're scared.
7	I think this is I think this is it.	7	MR. CELLI: Objection. This is this is
8	(The Court conferred with I.T.)	8	not for Mr. Bopp to testify about his feelings.
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, we'll	9	BY MR. BOPP:
10	take five minutes.	10	Q What was your feelings at that time?
11	MR. BOPP: Okay.	11	A I I was scared. I was very scared. I
12	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I mean, you	12	was concerned. I was shocked, shocked, absolutely
13	know, people are not going to leave and come back	13	shocked. Every time I said we're going to fight,
14	in five minutes.	14	we're it was all about objecting and, to me, that
15	It's going to take a minute to set it up.	15	was the most important process of the day.
16	Sorry.	16	And I $\operatorname{}$ I had no idea what was going on.
17	MR. BOPP: Okay. I thought it was already.	17	And I just didn't want anyone to get hurt. I didn't
18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's all	18	want to see anything terrible happen. And it was
19	right.	19	it was very upsetting. I was very, very upset when I
20	(Pause in proceedings from 3:07 to 3:13	20	made that video.
21	p.m.)	21	Q And you've been on the stand for several
22	THE DEPUTY: Quiet in the courtroom.	22	hours here, during direct examination, and they showed
23	MR. BOPP: Can you start it over?	23	you multiple tweets and multiple videos. Did they
24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We can start	24	show you that video?
25	it over, yeah.	25	A No, they didn't. They didn't show that one
1	Page 219	+	Page 220
1 or	or all the other social media posts that is	1	urge you to remain calm. I urge you to have a

```
or all the other social media posts that is
   have been made on my accounts that I have made or
   videos I have made where I've always denounced
 4 violence and all the videos I've said and speeches
   I've said of how upset I was about the riot on
   January 6th and how much I didn't like it and how much
 7
   I was against it.
 8
              And even when I went and visited the
    January 6th defendants -- pretrial defendants in the
10
   D.C. jail and I went there to see their conditions
11 because we had heard horrible things about their
12
    treatment --
              MR. CELLI: Your Honor, I don't know what
13
14
         this is relevant to. I object.
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I -- it is
15
16
        not relevant, but -- so I sustain, yes.
17
              MR. BOPP: In other words, cutting you off
         is going to be on the question. Thank you.
              (Respondent's Exhibit 4 identified.)
19
    BY MR. BOPP:
20
21
              Now, let me show you what's been admitted as
22
    R-4. So this is a transcript of the video. It's been
23
    admitted into evidence. And I want you to turn to
24
    page 2.
```

And you -- did you say these words: So I

25

```
urge you to remain calm. I urge you to have a
 2 peaceful protest. Make sure everyone is safe and
 3 protected. And let's do this in a peaceful manner.
4 This is -- this is not the time for violence. This is
5 a time to support President Trump, support our
6 election integrity, and support our important process
7 that we're going through in Congress where we're
8 allowed to object. So this is -- this is very
9 important. So I urge you to stay calm. Be the great
10 American people that I know you are and just know that
11 we're -- we're in here fighting for you. So God
   bless, be careful, be safe, and be smart, and obey the
   law. Thank you.
13
            Yes.
1.5
             (Petitioners' Exhibit 1(p) identified.)
16 BY MR. BOPP:
17
         Q I think there's a subsequent tweet that you
    did, referring to the violence that occurred on
19 January 6th. And it's P-1(p), and I am actually not
20 certain whether that has been admitted or not
21 admitted.
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let me look.
23
         P-1.
24
             MR. BOPP: P-1(p).
2.5
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I didn't -- I
```

	1 22, 2022		
	Page 221		Page 222
1	do not believe it's been admitted.	1	A Yes. It's the same message I've said over
2	BY MR. BOPP:	2	and over again about January 6th.
3	${f Q}$ So, Representative Greene, did you tweet	3	Q Now, representative or excuse me, FBI
4	this tweet, if I know what I'm talking about?	4	director Christopher Wray testified before Congress
5	A I don't remember but I see it's my	5	soon after the attack. It was before the Senate on
6	@MTGreene Twitter account.	6	March 2, 2021.
7	${f Q}$ Okay. So it went out from your Twitter	7	And this is $R-5$, which has been admitted
8	account, but you don't know if you did it or another	8	into evidence. And let me show you this.
9	member of your staff or another person?	9	(Respondent's Exhibit 5 identified)
10	A I can't recall exactly, but I think I	10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Are you
11	tweeted this one.	11	moving for the admission of this?
12	${\bf Q} $ Now, this says and this well, the date	12	MR. BOPP: Yeah. I wasn't sure if it had
13	is January 12th; is that correct?	13	been admitted or not.
14	A Yes.	14	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I don't it
15	${f Q}$ Okay. This tweet says: I proudly stand	15	hasn't. I don't believe this has been admitted.
16	with Representative Mo Brooks and everything in his	16	So are you moving to admit it?
17	statement which you've linked to later on.	17	MR. BOPP: Oh, all right. Yes, I am.
18	(reading): The unhinged left is out of control and	18	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Any
19	their witch hunt is full of hypocrisy. Democrats are	19	objection?
20	on record for support of violence all year. We did	20	MR. BOPP: I move
21	not plan, cause, and denounce and that's capital	21	MR. CELLI: No objection, Your Honor.
22	letters, isn't it? denounce the January 6th attack.	22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It's in.
23	I defend my honor and reputation.	23	MR. BOPP: 1 (p).
24	So was that the message you sent out on your	24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Admitted.
25	Twitter account?	25	(Petitioners' Exhibit 1(p) admitted.)
	Page 223		Page 224
1	MR. BOPP: Thank you.	1	text messages that Representative Greene sent on
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.	2	January 6th during the insurrection.
3			
	BY MR. BOPP:	3	We would call for their immediate production
4	Q Now, when he testified before Congress on	3 4	We would call for their immediate production and the ability to have a moment to look at them
4 5			
5	Q Now, when he testified before Congress on	4	and the ability to have a moment to look at them
5	Q Now, when he testified before Congress on March 2nd, of course, you were a member of Congress,	4 5	and the ability to have a moment to look at them so that we can examine her on them.
5	Q Now, when he testified before Congress on March 2nd, of course, you were a member of Congress, right?	4 5 6	and the ability to have a moment to look at them so that we can examine her on them. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I thought
5 6 7	Q Now, when he testified before Congress on March 2nd, of course, you were a member of Congress, right? A Yes.	4 5 6 7	and the ability to have a moment to look at them so that we can examine her on them. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I thought she I thought the testimony was she did not
5 6 7 8	Q Now, when he testified before Congress on March 2nd, of course, you were a member of Congress, right? A Yes. Q And he said: I was appalled, like you, at	4 5 6 7 8	and the ability to have a moment to look at them so that we can examine her on them. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I thought she I thought the testimony was she did not send any other messages.
5 6 7 8	Q Now, when he testified before Congress on March 2nd, of course, you were a member of Congress, right? A Yes. Q And he said: I was appalled, like you, at the violence and destruction that we saw that day.	4 5 6 7 8	and the ability to have a moment to look at them so that we can examine her on them. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I thought she I thought the testimony was she did not send any other messages. MR. CELLI: No. She's testified that she
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Page 225
                                                                                                                       Page 226
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Hold on.
 1
                                                                   1 use the word "peacefully" in -- in terms of urging
 2
         Hold on
                                                                       people to behave peacefully at the demonstrations that
              MR. BOPP: Only I could open the door --
 3
                                                                       were expected to occur?
              MR. CELLI: Well -- well ...
                                                                            A
                                                                               I would have to look all through my social
 4
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's --
                                                                       media, but I'm sure that it's there. I've -- and I've
 5
              MR. BOPP: -- okav?
                                                                       always denounced violence. I denounced those antifa,
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Let's --
                                                                       BLM riots all over the country, over and over, just
         first of all, do you have any questions other
                                                                       like I denounced the January 6th riot. Over and over,
                                                                   8
         than on that topic?
                                                                       even --
              \boldsymbol{MR}. \boldsymbol{CELLI}\colon I do and I'm going to preserve
10
                                                                  10
                                                                            Q
                                                                                 So -- so you recall that.
11
         that position but I'll move on.
                                                                  11
                                                                                 -- even to the people in jail.
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I understand.
12
                                                                                 MR. BOPP: Your Honor, objection.
13
         We're going to take a break. It's been a little
                                                                                 THE WITNESS: I told them that it was wrong.
         chaotic for the last few minutes. So --
                                                                            I told them in the D.C. jail I did not like what
14
                                                                            they did but that I'm there because I support
15
              MR. CELLI: Representative --
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: -- let's --
                                                                            their due process rights which is being violated.
16
                                                                  16
17
            RECROSS-EXAMINATION
                                                                       BY MR. CELLI:
    BY MR. CELLI:
                                                                  18
                                                                                 Can you point to one video prior to
18
19
              Representative Greene, you -- you mentioned
                                                                       January 6th where you urged people to behave
                                                                       peacefully on January 6th? One time in public that's
20
    a number of statements that you made after January 6th
21
    when you talked about being upset about the fact that
                                                                  21
                                                                       on video where you said those words?
22
    there was violence, right?
                                                                               I don't have a computer. I don't have my
                                                                       social media. I didn't -- I didn't remember many of
23
         Α
              Yes
                                                                       the social media posts that you pulled up and
24
         0
              Can you point to one press release, tweet,
                                                                  24
    or comment on Facebook prior to January 6th where you
                                                                      introduced.
2.5
                                                    Page 227
                                                                                                                       Page 228
              I was interested that you answered some
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: No. We have -- well, we have an
    questions about FBI director Wray's testimony in -- in
                                                                            issue that we want to --
    Congress. Do you believe the FBI was behind the
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Oh.
    January 6th violence at the Capitol?
                                                                   Λ
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: -- consult on, but either we're
              I don't know. I certainly think there's a
                                                                            going to put in the video or we're going to move
    lot to be investigated. We don't know who Ray Epps
                                                                   6
                                                                            to closing statements. But the video's been
    is, the scaffolding commander. We don't -- the --
 7
                                                                            admitted. So it's a timing issue we want to talk
    Governor Whitmer's plot certainly leads to questions
                                                                   8
                                                                            about.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. All
    about things that happened on January 6th. I think
                                                                   9
    there's a lot of investigations that need to happen.
10
                                                                  1.0
                                                                            right. All right. So you don't need the
11
              You -- you've referred to January 6th as a
                                                                  11
                                                                            witness. She's excused.
         0
    "fedsurrection," right?
                                                                  12
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: That's right. Thank you.
12
              I'm -- I'm not sure.
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.
13
                                                                  13
14
              MR. CELLI: Nothing further.
                                                                  14
                                                                                 Thank you, Representative. You are excused.
1.5
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
                                                                  1.5
                                                                                 You may step down.
16
         Anything else, Mr. Bopp, before we take our
                                                                  16
                                                                                 (The witness left the stand.)
17
         break?
                                                                  17
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.
18
              MR. BOPP: No.
                                                                            Now, I believe we discussed we would take a break
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Anything
                                                                            before we go -- what do you want to do,
19
                                                                  19
                                                                            Mr. Celli? I mean, do you want to take a break?
20
         else?
21
              MR. CELLI: No, sir.
                                                                  21
                                                                            I don't know what -- I don't know what you're
22
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
                                                                  2.2
                                                                            contemplating. Five minutes or an hour?
23
              MR. BOPP: Do they -- do they rest or
                                                                  23
                                                                                 MR. CELLI: Yeah. I think a -- Your Honor,
24
         what --
                                                                  24
                                                                            we would appreciate a very short break.
2.5
              THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Do you rest?
                                                                  2.5
                                                                                 THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, let's
```

	Page 229		Page 230
1	take fifteen and be back at let's be back at a	1	MR. CELLI: It did. Thank you.
2	quarter till.	2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: We can we
3	MR. CELLI: Your Honor, may I ask a	3	can go as long as you need to go.
4	question?	4	MR. CELLI: Very much appreciated. Very
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yes.	5	much appreciated, Your Honor. Appreciate counsel
6	MR. CELLI: Are we absolutely dedicated to	6	on the other side as well.
7	stopping at 4:30? If it went a little longer	7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. So
8	than that, would that be	8	let's see. Where did we you
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I will have	9	MR. CELLI: So, Your Honor, there are two
10	to consult with the the real powers.	10	two last matters of evidence
11	MR. CELLI: Okay. Only because we want	11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
12	we're trying to figure out our presentation, the	12	MR. CELLI: before we rest. We we
13	last piece of our presentation. Do we want to	13	would apply for the the entirety of P-1 and
14	close or do we have one more thing. And so it'd	14	P-2, which are the tweets reflected in the
15	be nice to know	15	ProPublica report and the Lofgren report to be
16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, we	16	admitted.
17	will I will consult with Judge Malihi and we	17	We believe that Representative Greene's
18	will respond when we reconvene.	18	testimony about how her Twitter account was
19	MR. CELLI: Thank you.	19	operated, that she authorized tweets to be
20	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay. We're	20	issued, is is sufficient foundation for them
21	off duty for fifteen minutes.	21	to be admitted.
22	(Break taken from 3:30 to 3:47 p.m.)	22	And so we would ask that those two sets of
23	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: So,	23	the plaintiffs' exhibits be admitted.
24	Mr. Celli, before we start, I trust the message	24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Mr. Bopp?
25	got to you	25	MR. BOPP: Yeah. If they well, there's
	3.1 3.1.		
	Page 231		Page 232
1			
	been a lot oh my goodness, sorry (standing).	1	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.
2	been a lot oh my goodness, sorry (standing). It'd have made a lot more sense if we if	2	They're in.
2	It'd have made a lot more sense if we if	2	They're in.
2	It'd have made a lot more sense if we if that'd have happened at the time at each time	2	They're in. (Petitioners' Exhibit 1 admitted.)
2 3 4	It'd have made a lot more sense if we if that'd have happened at the time at each time because just because it's authenticated doesn't	2 3 4	They're in. (Petitioners' Exhibit 1 admitted.) MR. CELLI: Great.
2 3 4 5	It'd have made a lot more sense if we if that'd have happened at the time at each time because just because it's authenticated doesn't mean it's admissible.	2 3 4 5	They're in. (Petitioners' Exhibit 1 admitted.) MR. CELLI: Great. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: They're in.
2 3 4 5	It'd have made a lot more sense if we if that'd have happened at the time at each time because just because it's authenticated doesn't mean it's admissible. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, that's	2 3 4 5	They're in. (Petitioners' Exhibit 1 admitted.) MR. CELLI: Great. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: They're in. They're in.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	It'd have made a lot more sense if we if that'd have happened at the time at each time because just because it's authenticated doesn't mean it's admissible. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, that's why I'm asking. What's MR. BOPP: Right. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What's your position on this? There were a number of them that we went over and then there were some that I don't believe we went over. And I think there was one you requested to be admitted. So MR. BOPP: And and it was. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And it was. MR. BOPP: Yes. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It was. MR. BOPP: I have no objection. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. The P-1 so we're talking about so we're now going to we're going to take all of the and, again, just to be so I make sure I've got	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	They're in. (Petitioners' Exhibit 1 admitted.) MR. CELLI: Great. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: They're in. They're in. MR. CELLI: Thank you. And P-2 as well, which THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And P-2. MR. CELLI: is the Lofgren. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Now, wait a minute. MR. BOPP: The Lofgren? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's a different kettle of fish. What are we talking about? Are you talking about the whole thing? MR. CELLI: Yes. These are her social media posts. MR. BOPP: I do not object to a social media post. I MR. CELLI: That's all they are. MR. BOPP: Well, but there's also isn't
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	It'd have made a lot more sense if we if that'd have happened at the time at each time because just because it's authenticated doesn't mean it's admissible. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, that's why I'm asking. What's MR. BOPP: Right. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: What's your position on this? There were a number of them that we went over and then there were some that I don't believe we went over. And I think there was one you requested to be admitted. So MR. BOPP: And and it was. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And it was. MR. BOPP: Yes. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It was. MR. BOPP: I have no objection. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right. The P-1 so we're talking about so we're now going to we're going to take all of the and, again, just to be so I make sure I've got it right, we're looking at basically everything	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	They're in. (Petitioners' Exhibit 1 admitted.) MR. CELLI: Great. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: They're in. They're in. MR. CELLI: Thank you. And P-2 as well, which THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And P-2. MR. CELLI: is the Lofgren. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Now, wait a minute. MR. BOPP: The Lofgren? THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: That's a different kettle of fish. What are we talking about? Are you talking about the whole thing? MR. CELLI: Yes. These are her social media posts. MR. BOPP: I do not object to a social media post. I MR. CELLI: That's all they are. MR. BOPP: Well, but there's also isn't P-2 the entire report? MR. CELLI: Actually

April 22			
1	Page 233 Well all right.	1	Page 234 twice
		2	
2	MR. CELLI: Yeah.		MR. BOPP: And you've you've reserved
3	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It looks like	3	yes, and I know you reserved ruling on this,
4	this is again, let's you might want to take	4	whether or not it was authenticated, and, of
5	a second look at it.	5	course, we have made our individual objections
6	MR. BOPP: Well, and I I have looked	6	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right.
7	at at the	7	MR. BOPP: yesterday.
8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah. It	8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.
9	looks to me like these everything that's in	9	MR. BOPP: And if that
10	P-2 looks like it is there's a cover page.	10	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And they're
11	MR. CELLI: We're happy to exclude that,	11	preserved
12	Your Honor, if it's easier.	12	MR. BOPP: satisfies you
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.	13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And they're
14	That that was my question, what about the	14	preserved.
15	cover page.	15	MR. BOPP: Yeah.
16	MR. CELLI: We'll exclude that from the	16	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: If you
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.	17	want you're preserving those. There's no
18	So you basically are going to pick up from	18	MR. BOPP: Yes, please.
19	page 22 of 128 to 128. So 22	19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: re all
20	MR. CELLI: That's right, Your Honor.	20	right. We're going to preserve the objections.
21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which is just	21	I'm going to admit it.
22	the texts and the tweets and the enclosures.	22	MR. BOPP: Thank you.
23	MR. CELLI: Exactly, Your Honor.	23	(Petitioners' Exhibit 2, pages 22-128
24	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right.	24	admitted.)
25	I'm going to admit it unless going once, going	25	MR. CELLI: Before we rest, Your Honor, we
	Page 235		Page 236
1	have one piece last piece of evidence which is	1	MR. CELLI: It's only seventeen minutes.
2	Plaintiffs' I'm sorry, P-73 which is a video.	2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: There's a lot
3	It's fourteen minutes long, Your Honor.	3	of material in the record which, obviously, is
4	(Petitioners' Exhibit 73 identified.)	4	not the subject of today's hearing, which I'm
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Which one is	5	perfectly happy to refer refer to and review
6	this?	6	in connection with the briefs.
7	MR. CELLI: This is the Washington Post	7	So but I don't know that we need to play
8	video.	8	the video. This Washington Post video, it's
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Didn't I	9	available on public sources, right?
10	already admit it?	10	MR. CELLI: As you wish, Your Honor.
11	MR. CELLI: It shows the events of	11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: All right,
12	January 6th.	12	great.
13	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Did I not	13	Okay. Any anything else, Mr. Celli
14	already admit this?	14	MR. CELLI: No. The
	arready damie enro.	- 1	
15	MP CFILT: Yes I think it's been	1.5	
	MR. CELLI: Yes. I think it's been	15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: before we
15 16	admitted.	16	do closing?
16 17	admitted. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Then why does	16 17	<pre>do closing? MR. CELLI: The petitioners rest.</pre>
16 17 18	admitted. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Then why does the audience need to watch that? I can watch it.	16 17 18	<pre>do closing? MR. CELLI: The petitioners rest. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You rest.</pre>
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16 17 18 19 20 21	admitted. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Then why does the audience need to watch that? I can watch it. MR. CELLI: That's that's fine. We we though that THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I've already watched it a couple of times.	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	do closing? MR. CELLI: The petitioners rest. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: You rest. Anything else, Mr. Bopp? MR. BOPP: We rest. THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Very well. All right. Well, I'll hear closing.

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1	MR. BOPP: Oh, okay. Thank you thank	1	do that at any time.
2	you, Your Honor.	2	You can see the wording of the last sentence
3	I, again, want to talk about the law, and	3	is not time limited. In other words, it could
4	then I'll talk about the evidence that has been	4	clearly have been done last week. It could be
5	submitted and whether or not that evidence meets	5	done next next month. It could be done on
6	the correct legal standards that we believe are	6	January 3, 2023, when Representative Greene
7	applicable here.	7	presents herself.
8	Of course, we enter procedure under North	8	And before she's sworn in, Congress could
9	Carolina state law 22-1-5 which permits the	9	pass a statute under Section 3, the last
10	secretary of state to remove someone as a	10	sentence, and she would then be qualified to take
11	candidate for office if, one, they do not qualify	11	office. How in the world do we know right now
12	as a candidate for office, or, number two, if	12	that she will not be qualified on January 3,
13	they are not eligible to take office, and in this	13	2023, when Congress at any time, either for her
14	case on January 3, 2023.	14	in particular or for a class of people as Con
15	Now, they assert a disqualification under	15	as Congress has done?
16	Section 3 is that Representative Greene engaged	16	In fact, there were thousands of individual
17	in insurrection or rebellion after taking the	17	amnesties granted and then two general amnesties
18	oath of office on January 3rd. And I and I	18	granted by by the Congress. They could do
19	assume, even though they're not clear on	19	that at any time. It is impossible for this
20	January 6th, Section 3 also provides that Con	20	court to know at this time that she is not
21	that, quote, Congress may, by a vote of	21	eligible to take office because of that
22	two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.	22	contingency that could be exercised by Congress
23	In other words, remove the political disability	23	at any time in the future up until January 3rd.
24	of not being able to take office by taking the	24	That means this is nothing.
25	oath, which is the trigger. And and they can	25	She cannot be viewed as disqualified today
	Page 239		Page 240
1	because it's in it cannot be determined that	1	retrospective because it affected anyone in the
2	she is ineligible for office on January 3, 2023.	2	past that had engaged in insurrection or
3	That should end this.	3	rebellion after taking the oath and disqualified
4	Now, second, this has already happened. The	4	them from office, but it also had a prospective
5	amnesty has already been granted. The simple	5	effect because why would we be here? If it
6	argument about this is the 1872 Amnesty Act	6	didn't have a prospective effect, what would
7	relieved the disability under Section 3 to,	7	be what would be the basis to apply this to
8	quote, all persons, whomsoever. Representative	8	Representative Greene?
9	Greene is a all persons, whomsoever.	9	So we know it has both prospective and
10	And it relieved the political disability	10	retrospective. And in the Amnesty Act of 1872,
11	that Section 3 imposed. And by the way, the word	11	it was removed. That that retrospective or
12	"imposed" here is a past participle, meaning that	12	prospective political disability under Section 3
13	phrase "imposed by Section 3" is an adjective	13	was removed for all persons, whosoever.
14	on regarding what political disabilities are	14	And the court district court in North
15	we talking about. Because absent that modifier	15	Carolina agreed with that analysis. That case is
16	of that of political disability, it could be	16	now on appeal. The the district court here in
17	you're a felon, you lost your civil rights, and	17	Atlanta did not and that case is also on appeal.
18	we're giving you amnesty from the political	18	So you get to be the tiebreaker, all right?
19	disability that you cannot take office as a	19	Now, we also know that when they use when
20	convicted felon. So the only way to know what	20	the 1872 Amnesty Act was adopted that they did
21	political disabilities we're talking to is the	21	intend to be to it to be both retrospective
22	past participle I didn't know this at the	22	and prospective because of the wording of the
23	beginning, Your Honor the past participle	23	1898 Amnesty Act.
24	imposed by the by Section 3.		The 1898 Amnesty Act, after the phrase
25	Now, we also know that Section 3 is both	25	"disabilities imposed by the third section of the

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1	Fourteenth Amendment of article of amendments	1	Civil War. And that means that history about
2	to the Constitution of the United States"	2	Shay's and about about the Whiskey Rebellion,
3	inserted the words "heretofore incur." That is	3	as interesting as they are, simply played no
4	not in the '72 version. So Congress knew very	4	role.
5	well how to do a retrospective amnesty if they	5	In other words, that that it was a
6	chose to do it because in 1889, that's exactly	6	historical occurrence. There is no evidence
7	what they did, a retrospective only amnesty based	7	even if we need to look at legislative history,
8	on the words "heretofore incurred."	8	no evidence that Congress considered that at all.
9	So in accordance with the English language	9	So I will soon be talking to you about what
10	in terms of construction, we can't treat	10	we do know about what they thought in 1867, but
11	"heretofore incurred" as like, you know, sur	11	
12	surplusage or something. It it is it	12	Now, so let's get to the meaning of the
13	comports with the understanding of Section 3	13	words in in Section 3. Engage in insurrection
14	that that political disabilities were both	14	or rebellion was one. And giving aid or comfort
15	retroactive and prospective. In 1872, the	15	to the enemy thereof is number two. Well, that
16	wording of that amendment of that act encompassed	16	number two is about foreign wars, as I will soon
17	both. The 1898 wording only referred to	17	explain. Number one is about domestic wars as
18	retrospective.	18	has been de and was which were described at
19	Now, you know, we we heard some, you	19	the time by authorities when they talked about
20	know, interesting things, you know, about the	20	those phrases.
21	history of our country from my fellow Hoosier law	21	So what is engagement? What is engage? It
22	professor. He but he admitted that when	22	connotes conduct, and you will see hear the
23	Congress considered the the Fourteen Amendment	23	authority for the proposition that that is,
24	in Section 3, there was not a word about any	24	quote, direct a direct overt act, such as
25	other insurrection or rebellion other than the	25	voluntarily joining the armed forces of the
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1	Confederacy, giving them food, giving the army	1	Right says it right there: 1876 (sic).
2	food, you know, cash, whatever, shelter, the	2	Now, if you're going to use speech, which
3	people in the war department prosecuting the war,	3	you can't use here because they didn't use the
4	et cetera.	4	word "incite violence," they said, "engage," or
5	Now, there is not a single piece of evidence	5	"incite an insurrection or rebellion," they said,
6	that any of those things occurred here with	6	"engage in an insurrection or rebellion" but
7	respect to Representative Greene. There were	7	it is instructive.
8	certainly some seven hundred people involved	8	And it's different because you can see, for
9	at least they have been charged to have been	9	instance, in the act of 1862 where it was a
10	involved in the attack on the Capitol. Greene	10	felony to, quote, incite, set on foot whatever
11	wasn't one of them. They agree with that. And	11	that means assist, or engage in any rebellion
12	there's no other act of direct overt act of an	12	or insurrection, end of quote. That's codified
13	insurrection nature that she has engaged in, not	13	at 18 U.S.C. 2383.
14	a single one.	14	Those two words are used in the same lift.
15	Now, of course, they're not satisfied with	15	Rules of construction tell you that they have to
16	that. They want to use her political speech.	16	be different or they're surplusage and you you
17	And and when they use their political speech,	17	never assume Congress is is just throwing
18		18	
	they want to use the nuances or the vagueness or		words out there as surplus. So they they
	wait a second, you didn't use the word "peaceful"	19	necessarily mean a different thing.
		20	Brandenburg defined incitement as requiring
20	in this one sentence. Even though you said it		
20 21	over here, you didn't use it in this one sentence	21	speech that, quote, directed or inciting or
20 21 22	over here, you didn't use it in this one sentence right here.	21	producing imminent lawless action that is likely
19 20 21 22 23	over here, you didn't use it in this one sentence right here. And code words for goodness sakes, right	21 22 23	producing imminent lawless action that is likely to incite or produce such or that is likely to
20 21 22	over here, you didn't use it in this one sentence right here.	21	producing imminent lawless action that is likely

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1	very limiting. And, of course, the reason is the	1	taking the f'ing street again, end of quote. Not	
2	protection of the First Amendment which we have	2	incitement for violence, but advocacy protected	
3	now seen on full display here, full display the	3	by the First Amendment.	
4	danger of construing words way beyond their	4	So we know the kind of words that will be	
5	meaning to allow political opponents to smear	5	considered that. So what do we have from them?	
6	their their opposition in a court of law.	6	We have a rally there is no evidence that	
7	I know your you've got you know, I	7	there was anything but that that was anything	
8	I understand the constraints Your Honor is under	8	but a peaceful rally and at a a accusation	
9	in in the role that you play, and they have	9	that she organized it, which she didn't. And	
. 0	exploited that to the max.	10	and while she, on a few occasions, urged people	
.1	Well, what are the words that do not amount	11	to go to it, she didn't even go to it herself and	
.2	to insurrection? Well, we we know there are	12	speak. And there was zero evidence that anything	
.3	words like that or statements like that: Ku Klux	13	unlawful happened there.	
. 4	Klan leader, quote, advocating the duty,	14	These kind of rallies happen in the Capitol	
. 5	necessity, or propriety of crime, sabotage,	15	of the United States numerous times every single	
. 6	violence, or unlawful methods of terrorism as a	16	year on the Ellipse. I attend one of them	
.7	means to accomplish industrial or political	17	every every year. And and, you know, guess	
. 8	reform. And the court said: That's advocacy.	18	what what was one of the things they always	
. 9	That's not incitement of violence.	19	say? And, of course, these are "left wing, right	
20	The a representative of the NAACP said:	20	wing" Democrats, Republicans, whatever. What do	
21	If we catch any of you going in any of them	21	they always say? Well, once we're done here, go	
22	racist stores, we're going to break your damn	22	to the Capitol. Tell your representative, you	
23	neck, end of quote. That's the in the NAACP	23	know, to vote for our issue, okay?	
2.4	case. That is advocacy, not incitement for	24	That, in their world, is vi is calling	
25	violence. And a Vietnam war protester: We're	25	for violence when it is absolutely appropriate	
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1	for people to go to the Capitol of the United	1	"American Revolution."	
2	States to enter into it. It is absolutely lawful	2	What about oh, no defense of the	
3	to do that, to go talk to their congressman,	3	Second Amendment? If you advocate for defense of	
4	watch the House and Senate, whatever, whatever	4	the Second Amendment, you're in favor and in fact	
5	they might do.	5	are engaging in the the violent overthrow the	
6	"Flood the Capitol" was a code word, I	6	government of the United States. That's	
7	guess. "Flood the Capitol." Then well, what	7	that's the implication, isn't it? Right?	
8	about this, Representative Green: Did your staff	8	Of course, the Second Amendment says at the	
9	take anyone on a tour of the Capitol between	9	very first part of it, you know, a well-regulated	
.0	January 3rd and January 5th? Did any of you give	10	militia, you know, necessary for, you know, a	
.1	any maps of the Capitol to anybody?	11	free republic or whatever I don't remember	
12	What are they talking about? Congressmen do	12	exactly then citizens have the right to keep	
- 4	what are they carking about: Congressmen do	14	chactry then critizens have the right to keep	

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that every single day for their constituents. Is giving a tour or giving out a map some sort of code word or to be viewed as what? Participating in a lawless riot? Oh, but 1776. Or what about Independence Day? Or how about talking about the Declaration of Independence? Or what about talking about the Revolutionary War for our independence?

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These are now code words for advocating a violent overthrow of the government of the United States. What an outrage. They want to hijack and cancel words like "1776, the Declaration of Independence, Independence Day," and the

and bear arms.

So, yes, there's a military application, if you will, the mil -- the militia. I mean, the militia won the -- you know, was a major factor in winning our Revolutionary War. Many people who were in the Indiana militia fought in the Civil War. And so -- and they were able to do that because of the Second Amendment in many cases.

So advocating for the Second Amendment is $\hbox{now a code word for engaging in an insurrection}\\$ and rebellion against the United States. How about get our freedoms back, getting our freedoms

7 49	,		
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1	back? She said those words.	1	act. This rally does not lose its First
2	Oh my word, I mean, yes, people on the	2	Amendment protection. Because the actions of a
3	conservative side are concerned that the Biden	3	few that show up in that situation are not
4	Administration is eroding our freedom. I mean,	4	cannot be attributed to the organization itself
5	we just got one back as a result of a federal	5	or who never had who could ever have a rally?
6	judge, just like, what, two to three days ago.	6	I mean, nobody can guarantee that somebody
7	And so, yeah, that is a concern about	7	might show up, whether they be supporters of what
8	what will happen with the election of Biden and	8	their what the rallies about or agent
9	has proven to be the case. We have lost our	9	provocateurs or whatever, and cause illegal acts
10	freedoms, some of them. And to be concerned	10	to occur or violence. You can't I mean, I've
11	about that is quintessential political speech.	11	been to a rally where there's 500,000 people on
12	Well, what about they keep saying this:	12	the Ellipse of the Capitol. And how do you
13	Events of January 6th. So what we're going to do	13	guarantee that?
14	is just mush them all together, right? They're	14	And the and and so what what
15	all one thing, just mush them all together.	15	there's a two-step analysis. First, was the
16	Well, the First Amendment doesn't allow you to do	16	rally peaceful and nonviolent? Unquestionably so
17	that.	17	under under what we know and what the evidence
18	What the First Amendment provides with	18	is. Well, can the rally be held into account for
19	respect to freedom of association, which is what	19	what the few did that left the rally, went to the
20	a rally is, or under the First Amendment as an	20	Capitol, and the few there, some 700 who attacked
21	assembly protected by the First Amendment is is	21	the Capitol?
22	that if you have a peaceful rally, which they	22	And this is what the Supreme Court said in
23	had there's no evidence otherwise some	23	the NAACP case: The right to association does
24	people leave, as some people did and went to the	24	not lose all constitutional protection merely
25	Capitol, and some of them committed an illegal	25	because some members of the group may have
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1	participated in conduct or advocated doctrines	1	Joe Blow said you were invited to speak" is to
2	that itself is not protected.	2	strip her of her First Amendment Rights. All of
3	The NAACP is particularly instructive here	3	these are First Amendment protected activities,
4	in that and that was end quote. The NAACP is	4	every single one of them. And none of them
5	particularly instructive here as there were	5	constitute even incitement, much less constitute
6	constitutionally protected speech, association,	6	engaging in unlawful conduct.
7	and petition designed to influence government	7	Now, of course, the question of the of
8	action, i.e., support the constitutional right of	8	the in of the, quote, insurrection. The
9	members of Congress to object in the two votes on	9	insurrection is narrowly defined. I quoted
10	the regarding the electoral college.	10	cases, some from 1898 or some from 1842, some
11	Along with the illegal actions by a few, but	11	from the 1795 Militia Act that all said basically
12	the acts of the latter don't strip the others of	12	the same thing, which is it has to be a armed
13	their First Amendment rights where the government	13	uprising that is so formidable as to defy the
14	failed to prove that, quote: The NAACP	14	authority of the United States in order to
15	authorized either actually or apparently the	15	suppress it.
16	unlawful conduct either authorized it or	16	And and, of course, we have a case
17	ratified it, actually or apparently. There's no	17	what CJS says about riot is that you can have mob
18	evidence of that. There's not a single word	18	violence and it's not an insurrection unless it
19	about that.	19	is so serious that a actually military force
20	So we have different events, some that are	20	is required to suppress it.
21	subject to First Amendment protection. Others,	21	Now, I mean, how do we know all this? Okay?
22	the attack on the Capitol, that are not. And to	22	Well, in 1867 and it came up, went up on the
23	drag her into "Well, did you promote the rally?	23	screen. P-48 that has been admitted was put up
23	Did you you know, did you put it on your	23	• •
25		25	on the screen for a moment and I have that and
23	calendar? Did you were you invited to speak?	23	I'd like to give you a copy.
		1	

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1	(Respondent's counsel handed document to the	1	"insurrection or rebellion" and "giving aid or
2	Court and Petitioners' counsel.)	2	comfort to the enemy thereof" mean and meant in
3	MR. BOPP: Now, I don't know who can read	3	1867. Because those words were not just used in
4	the exhibit.	4	1868 in the Fourteenth Amendment, but they were
5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: I was getting	5	used $\operatorname{}$ and this is what the attorney general is
6	ready to say	6	addressing, it was used in a reconstruction act
7	MR. CELLI: Yeah.	7	because they were going to open up voting to the
8	MR. BOPP: Okay.	8	people who lived in the Confederacy, old
9	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: The page	9	Confederacy.
10	MR. BOPP: I confess I cannot.	10	And they were required to take an oath. And
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Okay.	11	that oath in order to register to vote, one of
12	MR. BOPP: However, therefore, what I have	12	its sections was that they have to swear that
13	done is at 3:00 in the morning, Thursday morning,	13	they did not, quote: Engage in insurrection or
14	I figured out how to not only, you know, zoom	14	rebellion or give aid and comfort to the enemies
15	it Okay? to make it larger, the applicable	15	of the United States. Those are the exact words,
16	sections, but copy them. So I did that. And	16	okay?
17	those are the attachments, all right?	17	So the first, 1(a), starts about in the
18	Now, because it was two you know, 3:00 in	18	in the middle column. We're going to go down the
19	the morning, I kind of screwed up on my	19	middle column for a while, all right? And it
20	numbering. So it's $1(a)$ and $1(b)$ and then I go	20	it starts with: Considering I now come to
21	two through fourteen or so. And this takes you	21	consider the meaning of the disqualification
22	step-by-step through the analysis of the Attorney	22	arising from this point of the oath. It requires
23	General of the United States in 1867 that was	23	a person to state that he is, quote, not engaged
24	mentioned on on the stand Okay? and	24	in an insurrection or rebellion against the
25	and shown to you what the words "engage" and	25	United States or giving aid and comfort. Each of
	Page 255		Page 256
1	these are separately considered according to the	1	sentence, Engage in insurrection or rebellion,
2	attorney general.	2	covers the case of domestic war. And the second
3	The next page, now it's on the left a little	3	phrase, Aid or comfort to the enemy, applies to
4	bit: My duty here is one of simple construction.	4	foreign wars. So in this context, we need to be
5	And I thought this was important. He was	5	looking at engaging in insurrection or rebellion.
6	not applying constitutional concepts to his	6	He continues on on page 4 on that analysis. Page
7	construction, which, of course, under modern	7	5 is not I'm sure interesting, but not
8	First Amendment jurisprudence, I mean, you	8	relevant.
9	absolutely have to do that and as has happened in	9	And then we go to page 6: We are now to
10	the NAACP case, et cetera, as we have discussed.	10	inquire what is meant by "engaging in
11	And even at that, he viewed the oath	11	insurrection or rebellion against the United
12	because you couldn't vote as depriving you of	12	States." He said, first, the force of the term
13	a right. And and that was that was	13	"to engage" carries the idea of active rather
14	important to his analysis.	14	than passive and voluntary rather than
15	On page 2, he goes to: That the requirement	15	compulsory.
16	of the oath and the disqualification must be	16	And he, then, analyzes the voluntary part
17	viewed as a punishment for that conduct. And as	17	All right? that conscripts cannot be charged
18	a result, it made the oath even more	18	with engaging because it's involuntary. But
19	objectionable than than the fact that it was	19	somebody who voluntary joined can be.
20	also a violation of a right and a right to vote.	20	On page 7, he take he begins to consider,
21	Now, then on page three, he said any doubts	21	you know, the question of whether persons may
22	must be resolved in the, you know, favor of the	22	have engaged in rebellion with without having
23	voter, all right? And then said: What acts,	23	actually levied war or taking up arms. And he
24	then, are within the meaning of this provision?	24	finds in that regard that, for instance, people
25	Well, at the bottom he says: Well, the first	25	in the war department of the Confederacy did

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1	engage even though they didn't literally take up	1	And and then he says: Mere disloyal
2	arms.	2	sentiments think of their evidence: Mere
3	We then go to why civil officers are not	3	disloyal sentiments or expressions are not
4	covered, you know, people that just run the	4	sufficient because they're not acts, they're
5	government, you know, maintain the peace. You	5	taught.
6	know, they do perform civil functions, they're	6	And so that is where we find out surely I
7	simply not covered.	7	mean, by one of the most authoritative sources,
8	So and he continues that discussion on	8	the Attorney General of the United States at the
9	page 9, that it that: I now concur what	9	very time this these phrases are used in
10	amounts to individual participation in the	10	several constitutional provisions, one, and
11	rebellion. And, of course, he he agrees	11	statutes, several, about what it means. It does
12	that that it isn't only the Civil War that is	12	not mean nuance. It does not mean innuendo. It
13	to be considered, but that the Civil War provides	13	does not mean code words. It does not mean First
14	much instruction on what is meant by rebellion or	14	Amendment protected speech.
15	insurrection.	15	A direct overt act is conduct and it has to
16	Again, page 11 is continuing with discussion	16	be with the intent to further not some political
17	of voluntary participation. And then on page 12,	17	agenda or whatever but the actual insurrection
18	at the top, he says: For what is engaged? He	18	that has occurred, the domestic war as they
19	says, quote: I am of the opinion that some	19	described it, he described it, that was
20	direct overt act, done with the intent to further	20	occurring.
21	the rebellion, is necessary to bring a party	21	Anything short of that and every
22	within the purview of engage. A direct overt act	22	political disagreement is going to be
23	done with the intent to further the rebellion.	23	characterized by bold well-funded lawyers and
24	That is where I get the phrase "direct overt	24	interest groups into "you're going to have to
25	act."	25	fight for your life, you're going to be
	Page 259		Page 260
1	disqualified from Congress." You're going to be	1	time even to try, but no time to do it, right?
2	whatever they can do and maybe, in the worst	2	And and we come into a hearing, all these
3	possible situation, charged with a federal	3	cameras and all of these live-streaming and all
4	offense.	4	this, why are they interested in this? Because
5	Those those same words are used in a	5	Representative Greene's on the ballot? Oh,
6	federal crime of a felony. I mean	6	please. No. This is a political agenda. And
7	And that's why I said at the beginning two	7	this has been a political show trial. Not
8	things. This is not about hyperbole, political	8	because of your fault but because of their
9	smear. At least in my opinion, it has never been	9	exploitation of what we have done here what
10	about that. It has to be about the law and what	10	had been done here.
11	the law provides, understanding that if this line	11	I mean, this this procedure is for
12	is breached so that the political hyperbole of	12	"you're not twenty-five, Representative Greene,"
13	calling people insurrectionists turns into	13	and she comes in with a birth certificate. This
14	lawsuits brought by interest groups in order to	14	is not for a major trial that of intense
15	abort our democracy, destroy the rights of voters	15	factual and legal consequences and elements, part
16	to vote for the candidacy of their choice and	16	of which constitutional claims, federal claims
17	preclude individual members from running for	17	cannot even be be heard by you in terms of
18	reelection.	18	decisions.
19	Our our democracy, Your Honor, can't	19	We have got to put a stop to this and this
20	survive that. We we cannot survive these	20	is where it should happen. Thank you.
21	trials right here. This was never designed to do	21	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Mr. Celli.
22	what what they have employed it to do. We are	22	MR. CELLI: Thank you, Your Honor.
23	stripped of our rights, okay? We can't do	23	Your Honor, Mr. Bopp talked a lot about the
24	discovery. We can't move to dismiss their	24	law, a little bit about the history, not much
25	complaint before trial. And certainly there's no	25	about the facts. I'm going to try to confine my

 $\ \, \textbf{David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper} \\$

	2, 2022 Page 261		Page 262
1	remarks to the facts. And we're going to submit	1	Now, Mr. Bopp said this morning "words
2	a brief, as Your Honor knows, next week with	2	matter" and we agree with that. Our proof today
3	responses to all the interesting legal issues	3	started with the oath because in taking the oath,
4		4	·
5	that Mr. Bopp has raised.	5	Ms. Greene understood a very undertook a very
	But it's been a long day. And it's been a	6	solemn and very specific obligation to uphold the
6	difficult day. And it's been a solemn day. And	7	Constitution, to defend the Constitution against
7	we find ourselves back where we started, with the		all enemies, foreign and domestic.
8	Disqualification Clause of the Fourteenth	8	Now, taking that oath was an honor, but it
9	Amendment. And it's three very simple	9	was also an obligation. Ms. Greene was no longer
10	requirements: that the candidate for federal	10	a simple citizen of the great state of Georgia.
11	office had taken the oath to the Constitution,	11	She wasn't just another person with opinions and
.2	that an insurrection occurred, and that the	12	a Twitter account. She became a part of our
.3	candidate, having taken that oath, engaged in	13	government. And she took on an affirmative
4	insurrection, promoted it, supported it, assisted	14	obligation as part of our government to protect
.5	it, helped bring it into fruition.	15	the Constitution, to protect its processes from
6	Those are the three elements we came here	16	anyone who would seek to block or impede them.
L7	today prepared to prove. And those are the three	17	That is what the Disqualification Clause is all
18	elements that we have proved. Let's talk about	18	about, that special status that is conferred upon
. 9	each of the three.	19	a person when she takes the oath of office.
20	Marjorie Taylor Greene took the oath of	20	Now, we'll argue in our brief to this court
21	office on January 3, 2021. She became a member	21	that that status means that Ms. Greene can't just
22	of the United States House of Representatives,	22	say anything she wants that she could have said
13	the body that represents not the states, but the	23	as a private citizen. And our brief will also
: 4	people of the country in general. We, the	24	point out that there are lots of things that
	_		
25	people.	25	people say that are words that matter and that
25	people.	25	people say that are words that matter and that
	people. Page 263	25	
		25	
1 2	Page 263		Page 26
1	Page 263 also have legal consequences.	1	Page 26 lawless, they are unrest. But when it's used in
1 2	Page 263 also have legal consequences. But that all of that is for another day.	1 2	Page 26- lawless, they are unrest. But when it's used in the Disqualification Clause, an insurrection is
1 2 3	Page 263 also have legal consequences. But that all of that is for another day. Today the evidence has proven factually that not	1 2 3	Page 26- lawless, they are unrest. But when it's used in the Disqualification Clause, an insurrection is more than these things. It is something where
1 2 3 4	Page 263 also have legal consequences. But that all of that is for another day. Today the evidence has proven factually that not only did Marjorie Taylor Greene engage in the	1 2 3 4	Page 26 lawless, they are unrest. But when it's used in the Disqualification Clause, an insurrection is more than these things. It is something where the purpose of it is to block, impede, disrupt a
1 2 3 4 5	Page 263 also have legal consequences. But that all of that is for another day. Today the evidence has proven factually that not only did Marjorie Taylor Greene engage in the ceremony of taking the Oath of the Constitution,	1 2 3 4 5	Page 26- lawless, they are unrest. But when it's used in the Disqualification Clause, an insurrection is more than these things. It is something where the purpose of it is to block, impede, disrupt a constitutional process or to overthrow the very
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1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 9 10 0 11 12 2 13 3 14 4 15 5 16 6 17 7 18 8 19 9 10 0 11 12 2 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	also have legal consequences. But that all of that is for another day. Today the evidence has proven factually that not only did Marjorie Taylor Greene engage in the ceremony of taking the Oath of the Constitution, we've proven that the Oath has meaning, that it has teeth, that it has consequences. Insurrection. What happened at the U.S. Capitol building on January 6, 2021 was an insurrection. It's as clear as day. And even Mr. Bopp doesn't really deny it. And how do we know that? Because he keeps talking about the rally. It's the rally. It's the Ellipse. It's the rally. We're not talking about the rally. We're talking about what happened at the Capitol. Now, there are lots of words and phrases that can be used to describe what's on that Washington Post video that Your Honor has viewed a couple of times: lawlessness, disturbance, a riot. And Ms. Greene and her counsel have used some of those words today in their briefs. But the word they really avoid using is insurrection.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 26. lawless, they are unrest. But when it's used in the Disqualification Clause, an insurrection is more than these things. It is something where the purpose of it is to block, impede, disrupt a constitutional process or to overthrow the very existence of the government itself. Professor Magliocca explained all of this and how American history has faced many insurrections in the past and how all of them share the same features: violence aimed at the processes or the legitimacy of the government, sometimes they're aimed at courts. In this case, they were aimed at the legislature and the violence that cannot be quelled by ordinary law enforcement means. Judge Beaudrot, you saw and heard with your own eyes not just the violence, horrific and sickening as it is, but it's goal which was to stop the certification of the electoral college vote in favor of Joe Biden. It's goal was to stop the constitutional process of transferring

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	Page 265		Page 266
1	Here's the worst of it. It worked. For a	1	we're talking about. As a legal matter, in order
2	time, the insurrection worked. It succeeded only	2	to be disqualified from federal office,
3	briefly but it worked. The joint session of	3	Ms. Greene has to have engaged in insurrection
4	Congress adjourned for several hours into the	4	sometime after January 3, 2021, when she took the
5	next morning and ceased carrying out its Twelfth	5	Oath. Your Honor, you said it yourself. It's a
6	Amendment all because of the insurrection,	6	narrow window: January 3rd to January 6,
7	because people violently flooded the Capitol with	7	2001(sic).
8	the goal of striking fear in the hearts of the	8	And the evidence is very clear that, in
9	people who work there and to use violence.	9	fact, Marjorie Taylor Greene justified, assisted,
10	Fear, violence, flooding the Capitol, these	10	supported, and promoted the insurrection in that
11	are words that came out of Marjorie Taylor	11	window. That's what the term "engaging in
12	Greene's mouth.	12	insurrection" means under the law. And we will
13	Now, many people were responsible for this	13	lay that out in great detail in our brief next
14	attack on our democracy, most of most of all,	14	week. It's a legal point, but it's a common
15	of course, the individuals that you saw on a	15	sense point as well.
16	Washington Post video and many other places.	16	Jefferson Davis didn't take up the musket
17	They defiled the People's House, but they're not	17	and fire on Union troops, at least as far as I
18	the only ones.	18	remember my history, but he was just as much an
19	There were others as well the leaders,	19	insurrectionist as the tens of thousands of
20	the people who justified, who promoted, who	20	soldiers for the Confederacy who did.
21	supported, who assisted who encouraged this in	21	Now, the January 3 to January 6 window can
22	the days and weeks leading up to January 6th.	22	really only be understood by looking at the facts
23	Marjorie Taylor Greene is one of those people.	23	of what happened before that window and before
24	How do we know this? We know this from the	24	the Oath. There's really no dispute about this
25	evidence. Let's start by talking about what	25	either. We have proven that Marjorie Taylor
	Page 267		Page 268
1	Greene was an advocate for violence against	1	violence. She said it on tape. The price of
2	government officials. In fact, she advocated	2	blood would need to be paid if the government
3	violence against the Speaker of the House, the	3	took away her freedoms. She wouldn't even admit
4	highest ranking member of the House, Mrs. Pelosi,	4	that that was a call for violence. She said
5	the very House that was attacked on January 6,	5	something about the First Amendment, the Second
6	2021. She admitted it. She kind of wiggled	6	Amendment, a bunch of other amendments. The
7	there for a second and then she admitted it.	7	price of blood could not be more clear.
8	And you saw that with your eyes. Treason,	8	Now, this didn't happen in high school as
9	the death penalty, a bullet in the head, that's	9	Mr. Bopp suggested in one of his objections.
10	what she said about Nancy Pelosi.	10	This happened in late October of 2020 when she
11	And we have proven that she saw the invasion	11	was interviewed by Mr. Dorr and she was talking
12	of the Capitol building and creating fear fear	12	about how her freedoms and the freedoms of
13	is the word that she used in the hearts of	13	Americans could be taken away by a tyrannical
14	public officials, that she saw that as a	14	government. It doesn't just come back on its
15	legitimate political tactic. And when she told	15	own, these freedoms, she said. It has to be
16	people, when she was discussing this tactic, she	16	taken back with the price of blood.
17	told them they should feel like they can act in a	17	These are things that Marjorie Taylor Greene
18	violent way. She denied it, not really. She	18	said as a private citizen, candidate for federal
19	said: I don't remember. That's not that's	19	office, but a private citizen nonetheless before
20	CNN. That's fake news.	20	the 2020 election. And maybe she has the right
21	Don't buy that. You don't have to accept	21	to say those things or had the right before she
22	that. You saw the videos and you saw the	22	took the oath.
23	testimony. We have proven that Marjorie Taylor	23	But let's keep going. Let's keep moving
24	Greene was very clear on certain occasions with	24	down the timeline to the period after the
25	her supporters about her support for political	25	election. And in that period you saw and heard
	**		
1		1	

April 22, 2022

Page 269 Page 270 1 Ms. Taylor Greene speaking out consistently and to whom it would be available to know that her 1 2 claiming that the 2020 election was stolen by the point of view was that you can't allow -- we 2 3 Democrats. I disagree with that point of view, 3 cannot allow poverty -- the power to transfer peacefully. but I respect that people can have that point of 4 4 view and it's a perfectly -- it's an acceptable Marjorie Taylor Greene said this when she 5 part of our political discourse, for better or was a federal official or right about to be. 6 6 for worse. It's not clear. But what we can tell from the But then she said this. Not just that the context of that tape is that she stated her 8 8 election was stolen, not just that there were 9 opposition to the peaceful transfer of power, and ballots that were fraudulent, not just that it's it was a stunning statement. 10 10 11 time to make objections, perfectly legitimate 11 This is not Internet dribble. This is not 12 thing to do -- we have no problem with her 12 the dark corners of Parlor. This is a person 13 objections on the Floor of the House. 13 who's a federal official, a member of government. And this wasn't even a rhetorical flourish on the 14 Then she said something else. That mask 14 15 that Mr. Fein spoke about this morning came down back of a campaign truck after a long day. This for just a minute: We can't allow power to is somebody who sat down in a camera and calmly 16 16 17 transfer peacefully like Joe Biden wants because 17 and carefully told her viewers: We will not 18 he didn't win the election. We can't allow power 18 accept the peaceful transfer of power. We can't allow it. And then she said: We will not go 19 to transfer peacefully. 19 20 You saw and heard it with your own eyes, 20 quietly into the night. 21 Judge. She said the quiet part out loud. She 21 She framed this as an existential battle, a 2.2 spoke her truth in a video that she made that she 22 new Fourth of July, a new Fourth of July, 1776. 23 posted on her own Facebook page and that she 23 This brings us right up to and into that wanted her hundreds of thousands of Facebook 24 critical window, that critical phase of time: 24 2.5 followers and the untold millions of other people 2.5 January 3rd to January 6th. Marjorie Taylor Page 271 Page 272 Greene's rallying cry for violence at the Capitol part of our democratic tradition. 1 2 on January 6th were the words "1776." 2 She worked with organizers and made calls 3 Now, I think we all know that those words 3 for people to come, and that's not a problem out 4 have a lot of meaning. They mean a lot to me. 4 of context. Out of context it's not a problem. They are on the -- on the seal of the great state In context, this support was part of a scheme, a 6 of Georgia and I -- and I venerate that. But 6 scheme where lawful demonstrations were Plan A, 7 that's not what Marjorie Taylor Greene was the first step, and there was also Plan B. What talking about. 8 8 was going to happen when all of the lawful a Here's how we know this because here's what 9 demonstrations happened and all of the objections 10 we've proved. Marjorie Taylor Greene organized 10 on the Floor of the House were heard? And as 11 objections on the Floor of the House and this was 11 everyone knew, they were futile. The votes were 12 12 not an insurrection. This actually was part of there to certify the election of Joe Biden. 13 the constitutional process and we have no -- no 13 There was a Plan B. And Plan B was violence 14 issue with it. But then Marjorie Taylor Greene 14 at the Capitol. Plan B was to physically enter 1.5 promoted, encouraged, and supported the idea of 1.5 the Capitol illegally -- not on a tour or a 16 large demonstrations in Washington on 16 tourist tour, busting in the windows and doors as 17 January 6th. 17 you saw on that video, injuring and ultimately 18 Now, there's nothing wrong with large causing the deaths of law enforcement -- to block demonstrations either. And this is Mr. Bopp's the certification of Joe Biden as the winner of 19 19 point about the rally on the Ellipse, not the the 2020 election. That's what Plan B was. And 20 20 21 insurrection at the Capitol. He says: Well, you 21 Plan B had a name. It had a code name: 1776. 22 now, who cares. It's a good thing. 22 Now, how do we know that? Well, the clues 23 I agree. People do these things all the 23 are everywhere. On December 30th, Marjorie 24 time. I've done them as well. And 24 Taylor Greene, tweets out a rumor that their 25 demonstrations are an important and venerated 2.5 lawful objections on the Floor of the House may

$\ \, \textbf{David Rowan, Donald Guyatt, Robert Rasbury, Ruth Demeter, Daniel Cooper} \\$

	Page 273		Page 274
1	be blocked by a rule change.	1	that she's always peaceful and she put out
2	And Ali Alexander, who she acknowledges	2	comments about peacefulness. Never one before
3	knowing, says she's a friend, he's an organizer	3	January 6th, only after. That video, after.
4	of a major demonstration. He tweets in response	4	Those press releases, after. You've got to ask
5	to that: 1776 is always an option. And he	5	yourself, why is that? Well, obviously, the
6	refers to what 500,000 people will do to that	6	insurrection succeeded for only a few hours, and
7	building if the objections are suppressed by a	7	then the tide turned. People saw it for what it
8	rule change. That's what that tweet exchange was	8	was and she needed a cover story.
9	about.	9	Marjorie Taylor Greene knew perfectly well
10	I don't believe that Marjorie Taylor Greene	10	what 1776 meant, that it meant violence against
11	doesn't read every response to her tweets and	11	the government, overthrowing a tyrannical
12	care about them. I think she acknowledged it	12	government, and that that was Plan B of
13	in in truth. And she knew exactly what 1776	13	January 6, 2021. She embraced it and she
14	meant in that context. She denied it: Sort of,	14	promoted it.
15	not really, I can't remember.	15	And probably the most important piece of
16	Don't buy it. She knows exactly what	16	evidence from our point of view in this case is
17	Mr. Alexander was referring to. By the way, when	17	Plaintiffs' Exhibit or Petitioners'
18	that tweet came out and that reference came out	18	Exhibit 27. This is the short clip of Marjorie
19	to 1776, we don't see a response of "What? What?	19	Taylor Greene on Newsmax. It's the night before
20	What is this? I I don't know what this is	20	January 6th. She's asked a number of questions
21	about," or "Gee, if you're talking about doing	21	about the objections that she and others are
22	violence in the Capitol, 500,000 people doing	22	going to lawfully file on the Floor. And then
23	something to that building, I want no part of	23	the broadcaster asks her: So what's your plan?
24	that."	24	How do you think this is going to play out and
25	And we heard a lot about Ms. Greene's saying	25	roll out tomorrow? And her answer is one
	Page 275		Page 276
1	Page 275 sentence: This is our 1776 moment.	1	Page 276 don't think so.
1 2	•	1 2	·
	sentence: This is our 1776 moment.		don't think so.
2	sentence: This is our 1776 moment. It's a stunning statement. It has no	2	don't think so. So what you have before you, Your Honor, at
2	sentence: This is our 1776 moment. It's a stunning statement. It has no meaning unless you know the code. It has no	2	don't think so. So what you have before you, Your Honor, at this point, you have her own words in context
2 3 4	sentence: This is our 1776 moment. It's a stunning statement. It has no meaning unless you know the code. It has no meaning unless you're in the club. It's 1776.	2 3 4	don't think so. So what you have before you, Your Honor, at this point, you have her own words in context against nothing. Not even a real denial.
2 3 4 5	sentence: This is our 1776 moment. It's a stunning statement. It has no meaning unless you know the code. It has no meaning unless you're in the club. It's 1776. It's Plan B. It's "block the certification."	2 3 4 5	don't think so. So what you have before you, Your Honor, at this point, you have her own words in context against nothing. Not even a real denial. Judge Beaudrot, Marjorie Taylor Greene comes
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	sentence: This is our 1776 moment. It's a stunning statement. It has no meaning unless you know the code. It has no meaning unless you're in the club. It's 1776. It's Plan B. It's "block the certification." It's "flood the Capitol." It's "use violence if you have to." This is a message posted, stated on January 5th, in the middle of that window, posted	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	don't think so. So what you have before you, Your Honor, at this point, you have her own words in context against nothing. Not even a real denial. Judge Beaudrot, Marjorie Taylor Greene comes to this court and this nation and she asks to be a candidate for federal office. She comes with unclean hands. With her hands, her words, her actions, she was one of several leaders who
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_	Page 277		Page 278
1	violence and death.	1	And I appreciate what you did, Mr. Bopp, but
2	That flame can be in the form of actual	2	I if somebody can do a better job of it,
3	assistance, given to an equal for performing acts	3	that'd be great. No offense.
4	of violence, like the quartermaster in the	4	MR. BOPP: It's beyond my capacity
5	Confederate Army who passes out the muskets and	5	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: But I'm sure
6	the balls and the rations. But that flame can	6	you have folks that can do that. And that gets
7	also be a spark by words, by signals, by signs,	7	into a couple of things about the briefing.
8	by code, by promotion, by justification, by	8	You know, the briefing's due by the you
9	support, by assistance, and that is what Marjorie	9	know, midnight on Thursday. So a couple of
10	Taylor Greene did. That's why we're here.	10	things. I want to be sure that Mr. Bopp, one
11	Your Honor, we urge you to find that	11	of your objections, the first one, I think, in
12	Marjorie Taylor Greene is disqualified from the	12	the motion to dismiss was about the the fact
13	ballot under Section 3 of the Fourteenth	13	that this procedure and I know I can't
14	Amendment of the one of the greatest political	14	determine it's unconstitutional but I'm talking
15	documents in the history of the world, the United	15	about findings, about related to the belief
16	States Constitution.	16	and and the concern some of which you
17	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you,	17	voiced in your closing argument. I would like to
18	Mr. Celli.	18	hear what you would like for me to think about
19	It's quite late, but I'd like to take a	19	finding.
20	couple of minutes just to talk about the briefing	20	I mean, I I mean, we haven't really
21	and a couple of things.	21	talked about that very much because it's not
22	First of all, I would greatly appreciate it	22	const it's not something I can decide but it's
23	if someone would get us a copy of this, this	23	something I need to consider. In particular, I
24	you know, a blown-up version or something that's	24	think, the question of the word "belief," but I
25	easier to read.	25	think I mentioned in the footnote "reasonable."
	Page 279		Page 280
1	I mean, there's there's issues there.	1	stuff down because we don't have time a lot of
2	I would appreciate both sides do it, to	2	time either.
3	comment on that. You don't need to write forty	3	Obviously, I've got to leave it to y'all how
4	pages, but I'd like to understand your views on	4	you want to organize your respective briefs.
5	that and I'm sure a few in court will.	5	We at this point the record has gotten a
6			we at this point the record has gotten a
7	We mentioned this is some we're dealing	6	we at this point the record has gotten a little bit chaotic because we've had so much back
	We mentioned this is some we're dealing with very ancient histor ancient, not ancient,	6 7	·
8	·		little bit chaotic because we've had so much back
8	with very ancient histor ancient, not ancient,	7	little bit chaotic because we've had so much back and forth and we've had a number of orders and
	with very ancient histor ancient, not ancient, I mean, you know, but two hundred years old. You	7	little bit chaotic because we've had so much back and forth and we've had a number of orders and some
9	with very ancient histor ancient, not ancient, I mean, you know, but two hundred years old. You know, Europeans laugh at us. They live in houses	7 8 9	little bit chaotic because we've had so much back and forth and we've had a number of orders and some And I know, Mr. Bopp, that in your you've
9	with very ancient histor ancient, not ancient, I mean, you know, but two hundred years old. You know, Europeans laugh at us. They live in houses older than our country.	7 8 9 10	little bit chaotic because we've had so much back and forth and we've had a number of orders and some And I know, Mr. Bopp, that in your you've got your original motion to dismiss. A lot of
9 10 11	with very ancient histor ancient, not ancient, I mean, you know, but two hundred years old. You know, Europeans laugh at us. They live in houses older than our country. But in all seriousness, some of these	7 8 9 10	little bit chaotic because we've had so much back and forth and we've had a number of orders and some And I know, Mr. Bopp, that in your you've got your original motion to dismiss. A lot of those arguments which you made in your closing,
9 10 11 12	with very ancient histor ancient, not ancient, I mean, you know, but two hundred years old. You know, Europeans laugh at us. They live in houses older than our country. But in all seriousness, some of these some of these authorities are pretty obscure. As	7 8 9 10 11 12	little bit chaotic because we've had so much back and forth and we've had a number of orders and some And I know, Mr. Bopp, that in your you've got your original motion to dismiss. A lot of those arguments which you made in your closing, it might help if you don't mind doing it,
9 10 11 12 13	with very ancient histor ancient, not ancient, I mean, you know, but two hundred years old. You know, Europeans laugh at us. They live in houses older than our country. But in all seriousness, some of these some of these authorities are pretty obscure. As long as we can find them and pull them up, that's	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	little bit chaotic because we've had so much back and forth and we've had a number of orders and some And I know, Mr. Bopp, that in your you've got your original motion to dismiss. A lot of those arguments which you made in your closing, it might help if you don't mind doing it, maybe put them together again in light of this
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	Page 281		Page 282
1	you for the directions	1	and we look forward to getting it and finishing
2	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.	2	this stage of the matter.
3	MR. BOPP: on the briefing.	3	Is there before we close, is there
4	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: It yeah.	4	anything else?
5	MR. BOPP: And fortunately my associate,	5	MR. CELLI: Nothing from Petitioners, Your
6	Melena Siebert, who's done a really fine job is	6	Honor.
7	listening	7	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.
8	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Yeah.	8	MR. BOPP: No. Other than, Your Honor,
9	MR. BOPP: and I'm sure taking notes. So	9	you've really done a fine job and very
10	we'll do the best we can.	10	extraordinarily
11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Right. And	11	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Thank you.
12	again I know again, I know I know	12	Thank you. Flattery is always appreciated.
13	everybody's running and gunning and I know you've	13	MR. CELLI: Put us down for flatter too,
14	I've got to get this done, an appeal filed to	14	Judge.
15	the Eleventh Circuit. So I don't know what your	15	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: No, no,
16	briefing schedule is on that. I know there's	16	that's good.
17	there's a briefing schedule in the Fourth Circuit	17	MR. BOPP: Well, I think when when it's
18	case. I'm sure you have a lot of fires to put	18	merited, it ought to be provided.
19	out and I'm fully cognizant of that.	19	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Well, you're
20	But so just do I'm sure you'll do the	20	very kind.
21	work by the way, y'all've done great work. I	21	MR. BOPP: You know, that's the way
22	mean everything everybody's working under	22	THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: And I
23	exigent circumstances very quickly and	23	appreciate everybody's conduct and discipline and
24	everybody's taking it seriously the way it's	24	(indiscernible). Appreciate everybody scrambling
25	being taken. So I'm sure it will be very helpful	25	to be here. So with that, I think that concludes
	Page 283		
1	Page 283		CEDITETCATE
1	the hearing.		CERTIFICATE STATE OF GEODGIA
2	•		STATE OF GEORGIA)
2	the hearing.		STATE OF GEORGIA) I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter
2 3 4	the hearing.		STATE OF GEORGIA) I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that
2 3 4 5	the hearing.		STATE OF GEORGIA) I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that the foregoing pages, 9 through 283, constitute, to the
2 3 4 5	the hearing.		STATE OF GEORGIA) I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that the foregoing pages, 9 through 283, constitute, to the best of my ability, a complete and accurate
2 3 4 5 6 7	the hearing.		I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that the foregoing pages, 9 through 283, constitute, to the best of my ability, a complete and accurate transcription of the proceedings of the court and were
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the hearing.		STATE OF GEORGIA) I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that the foregoing pages, 9 through 283, constitute, to the best of my ability, a complete and accurate transcription of the proceedings of the court and were accurately reported and transcribed by me or under my
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the hearing.		I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that the foregoing pages, 9 through 283, constitute, to the best of my ability, a complete and accurate transcription of the proceedings of the court and were accurately reported and transcribed by me or under my direction. I further certify that I am neither related to or counsel to any of the parties herein; nor have any interest in the outcome of the above-styled proceedings. This certification is expressly denied upon
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	the hearing.		I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that the foregoing pages, 9 through 283, constitute, to the best of my ability, a complete and accurate transcription of the proceedings of the court and were accurately reported and transcribed by me or under my direction. I further certify that I am neither related to or counsel to any of the parties herein; nor have any interest in the outcome of the above-styled proceedings. This certification is expressly denied upon the disassembly and/or photocopying of the foregoing transcript, or any portion thereof, unless such disassembly/photocopying is done by the undersigned and original signature and official seal are attached thereon. WITNESS my electronic signature in Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, this the 5th
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the hearing.		I, Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Georgia at large, certify that the foregoing pages, 9 through 283, constitute, to the best of my ability, a complete and accurate transcription of the proceedings of the court and were accurately reported and transcribed by me or under my direction. I further certify that I am neither related to or counsel to any of the parties herein; nor have any interest in the outcome of the above-styled proceedings. This certification is expressly denied upon the disassembly and/or photocopying of the foregoing transcript, or any portion thereof, unless such disassembly/photocopying is done by the undersigned and original signature and official seal are attached thereon. WITNESS my electronic signature in Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida, this the 5th of May, 2022.
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	145/13	74/3 74/19	100/12	161/11
DV ND	147/14	JUDGE	100/16	161/16
BY MR.	149/15	MALIHI:	100/19	161/20
BOPP: [10]	156/7	[1] 14/3	105/18	161/22
213/6	156/18	MR. BOPP:	105/22	162/2
213/15	158/6	[166]	106/1	182/7
215/7	162/12	11/17	111/17	182/14
215/16	162/12	11/19 12/6	111/24	182/20
218/2				
218/9	167/6	16/25	112/10	182/23
219/20	168/22	17/18 25/3	112/14	193/2
220/16	169/11	31/16 42/2	112/19	193/5
221/2	171/19	42/6 42/10	112/23	212/24
223/3	173/16	42/15	113/1	215/13
BY MR.	173/23	42/19	113/4	215/25
CELLI:	174/7	55/14	113/9	216/4
[66] 78/7	175/24	56/15	114/22	216/12
79/13 80/9	182/25	56/18	115/24	216/18
82/5 83/10	185/8	63/23	116/3	216/22
86/5 87/20	186/24	64/11	117/1	217/11
	190/7	65/12	132/13	217/17
92/9 92/20	192/5	65/14	132/19	217/23
94/7 94/14	193/7	65/21	134/5	219/17
98/23	194/22	67/11	134/16	220/24
100/25	196/24	68/14	134/22	222/12
105/4	197/23	69/20	136/14	222/17
107/13	203/25	69/23 70/1	136/18	222/20
109/8	204/25	73/17 74/2	138/9	222/23
113/17	204/23	74/9 74/15	138/15	223/1
114/15	209/21	76/20	138/20	223/1
115/7				
116/22	210/14	76/25 77/2	140/1	224/11
117/16	211/9	81/9 81/21	140/6	224/14
118/6	225/18	82/2 84/9	140/9	224/19
120/2	226/17	85/22 86/2	140/13	224/25
121/20	BY MR.	86/18	144/25	225/3
124/6	FEIN: [17]	86/20	147/6	225/6
132/24	48/19	90/17	148/21	226/12
134/10	49/17 51/6	91/16	156/11	227/18
135/4	58/16 64/7	92/14	159/7	227/23
135/17	64/18	92/16 93/1	159/12	230/25
135/24	65/18 66/8	93/5 93/16	159/18	231/8
137/22	66/23	93/22 97/2	159/23	231/14
139/19	67/16 68/5	97/7 97/21	159/25	231/16
142/21	68/19 69/8	98/4 100/3	160/2	231/18
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	79/23	104/23	124/1	156/5
MR.	79/25 80/5	105/2	124/3	156/15
BOPP:	81/14 83/4	105/20	132/16	159/6
	84/17	105/23	134/8	159/14
[24]	84/24 85/2	106/4	134/20	159/20
232/19	85/7 85/9	106/9	134/23	159/22
232/22	85/15 86/1	106/16	135/3	159/24
233/6	86/19	106/21	135/12	160/10
234/2	86/24 87/4	107/3	135/16	160/18
234/7	87/8 87/12	107/5	136/20	160/25
234/9	87/18	107/10	136/23	161/3
234/12	90/20	108/25	137/1	161/6
234/15				
234/18	90/24 91/3	109/3	137/5	162/8
234/22	91/9 91/17	109/6	137/7	162/11
236/20	91/21	110/12	137/12	166/22
237/1	91/25 92/4	111/8	137/17	166/25
253/3	92/6 92/15	111/13	138/22	167/4
253/8	92/17	111/21	139/2	168/15
253/10	92/19 93/3	111/25	139/8	168/18
253/12	93/15	112/12	139/11	169/9
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280/25	94/10	112/24	139/16	173/12
281/3	95/14	113/11	140/7	174/6
281/5	95/18	113/14	140/21	175/17
281/9	95/24 96/5	113/23	140/25	175/19
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282/17	96/15	114/6	141/20	181/21
282/21	96/19	114/12	141/24	182/6
MR.	96/23	115/1	142/5	182/9
CAPRARO:	97/13	115/3	142/8	182/16
[2] 216/7	97/17	115/6	142/11	182/21
216/25	97/22 98/3	116/1	142/14	184/1
MR. CELLI:	98/7 98/16	116/4	142/18	184/4
	98/21 99/3	117/5	144/22	184/8
[284]	99/9 99/11	117/10	145/4	184/14
11/25 12/3	99/15	117/20	145/7	184/17
13/11	99/20	117/23	147/11	184/20
13/19	100/1	121/6	147/13	184/25
13/22	100/24	121/10	148/3	185/3
17/22 46/4	103/2	121/12	148/8	185/6
46/8 46/12	103/7	121/14	148/14	185/16
46/18 77/9	104/2	121/18	149/13	185/21
77/24	104/15	123/20	155/23	186/3
79/21	104/18	123/24	156/2	186/9
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	228/1	55/10	THE	137/9
	228/4	56/11	DEPUTY:	138/23
MR.	228/12	58/14 64/6	[1]	139/4
CELLI:	228/23	65/17	217/22	144/18
[77]	229/3	65/24 66/4	THE	147/12
186/12	229/6	67/13	WITNESS:	148/23
186/15	229/11	67/20	[58]	149/1
186/18	229/19	67/23	48/12	149/9
186/22	230/1	67/25	50/17	160/1
190/6	230/1	68/18 69/4	50/17	191/25
191/23	230/4	69/7 69/21	66/20	193/3
192/3	,			
194/7	230/12	70/14 71/3	67/22	194/13
194/11	231/25	72/6 74/12	67/24 68/4	
194/16	232/4	74/18	76/24 77/5	212/20
194/20	232/7	76/10	77/20 83/1	226/13
196/19	232/10	76/13	85/5 85/8	UNIDENTIFI
196/22	232/17	76/16		ED SPEAKER:
197/21	232/21	203/1	92/18	[3] 9/18
202/21	232/24	MR.	94/13	13/23
203/2	233/2	HILBERT:	95/16	192/1
203/7	233/11	[1]	99/24	UNIDENTIFI
203/15	233/16	207/20	103/12	ED
203/23	233/20	MR.	103/19	SPEAKERS:
204/15	233/23	MAGLIOCCA:	106/8	[2] 9/11
207/25	234/25	[1] 48/6	106/14	9/14
208/9	235/7	MR.	106/19	T
209/14	235/11	SHAPIRO:	106/25	100 [1]
209/19	235/15	[17] 14/8	107/4	'22 [1]
210/12	235/19	14/12	107/7	172/4
211/7	235/23	14/17	107/12	'72 [1]
212/13	236/1	14/21	111/10	241/4
212/13	236/10	14/25 15/4	116/9	
212/1/	236/14	15/8 15/16	116/13	
219/13	236/17	15/18	116/18	
222/21	253/7	15/22	116/21	
223/21	260/22	15/25 16/4	117/12	• • • • • • • • •
224/9	282/5	16/9 16/15	118/2	12
224/9	282/13	16/21	118/5	13
·	MR. FEIN:	159/21	119/20	[2] 8/3
225/4	[31] 18/9	186/4	119/23	8/4
225/10	18/12 46/7	MS. WELLS:	132/23	• • • • • • •
225/15	46/9 49/10	[2] 99/10	136/15	
227/14	49/15	185/2	137/3	• • • • • • •
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	[1] 5/4	5/15	5/21	121
12		12		
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5/24 5/25	39 [1]			9
		7/4 7/5		2 [1] 5/6
6/4 6/5			10 [6]	
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6/18 6/20	49	16	10,000 [1]	75 [1]
6/21 6/22		[1] 7/21		
6/23 6/24		99	10/2020 [1]	128 [4]
6/25 7/2		[1] 5/6		
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		[1] 5/5		12:30 [2]
		219 [1]		10/24
13 [4]		8/5		148/17
7/14 7/15		171 [1]		12:41 [1]
7/16 8/8	•			142/20
		79 [1]	70/25	12:43 [1]
	235 [1]	7/5	10th [1]	142/20
	7/13	1	2/8	12:45 [2]
		<u></u>	11 [3]	148/4
12 [1]	15	1 p.m [1]	5/18 12/13	·
5/20	15 [1]	47/6	257/16	12:51 [1]
	7/19	1/2/2021	11:00 [1]	149/5
	,, ±3		70/23	12th [1]
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	166 [1]	[1] 5/9		
	6/8	1/5/2021	70/25	13 [7]
2 [1] 5/22		[1] 6/8	11:36 [1]	5/20 5/21
	69 [1]	1/5/2021	104/6	12/14
	7/17		12 [6]	196/18
		209	5/19 12/13	196/19
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[1] 8/7	5/7	1/5/2021	185/5	197/21
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14 [3]	171/12	1862 [1]	19th [1]	5/7 5/15
12/14 13/5	172/11	244/9	122/22	6/12 21/12
171/21	172/16	1864 [3]	1:00 [1]	35/14 47/9
14th [8]	172/23	75/15	10/25	54/3 54/8
18/13 26/4	178/18	75/19 76/4		78/9 90/6
47/1 47/22	179/10	1866 [2]	148/18	90/12
78/18 90/3	181/4	7/17 69/11		91/13
129/13	194/5	1867 [8]	149/4	92/13
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15 [6]	247/16	71/10	149/5	101/2
5/23 14/9	247/24	72/17	1:42 [2]	101/14
155/23	270/22	242/10	156/17	101/19
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156/5	273/5	254/3	148/12	105/7
16 [2]	273/13	1868 [4]	1:46 [1]	109/22
5/24 12/15	273/19	72/19 73/3	161/10	122/4
	274/10	76/4 254/4	1:47 [1]	122/22
17 [2] 5/25 12/15	275/1	1870 [1]	161/10	158/12
	275/4	59/14	1:54 [1]	162/15
1776 [44]	275/16	1872 [8]	167/5	169/25
24/14	1786 [1]		1:55 [1]	171/21
24/18	60/17	73/19	167/5	175/6
151/24	1787 [1]	74/21		<u> </u>
152/2	60/17	239/6	2	_ 176/6
157/1	1795 [1]	240/10	20 [2]	176/10
159/1	252/11	240/20	40/12	176/20
163/3	18 [3] 6/2		122/22	177/8
164/12	12/15	1876 [1]	2001 [4]	180/16
164/17	244/13	244/1	166/16	180/19
165/9	1830 [5]	1889 [1]	168/25	181/19
165/12	66/12	241/6	196/12	183/5
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168/4	66 [1]	252/10	134/17	268/20
168/7	7/18	19 [7] 6/3	136/11	269/2
168/12	1842 [1]	12/15	138/8	272/20
168/25	252/10	34/25	142/15	2020
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169/23	63/19	101/2	144/18	92 [1] 5/6
170/8	1861 [1]	101/2	212/1	
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20201	222/6		284/23	3/14/2020
21 [1] 5/8	261/21	22 [4] 6/5		[1] 6/12
2021 [48]	263/9	12/15	284/5	30 [3]
6/8 21/13	266/4	233/19	29 [2] 6/9	37/2 176/6
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47/15	2021		173/22	2/19
47/20		22-128 [2]		30303 [1]
53/11	108 [1]	5/12	174/5	1/16
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147/21	[1] 7/3		· ·	3331 [1]
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166/20		24 [3] 6/7		335 [1]
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119/15	199/7	238/22	270/6	61/20
123/4	199/11	238/25	273/1	62/24 63/1
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28/17	171/25	59/3 141/2	104/22	214/16
28/18	175/23	277/3	117/4	228/19
46/24	180/8	gives [2]	119/25	230/3
55/23	180/21	33/11	126/9	230/3
69/10	183/10	115/12	126/14	236/24
69/14 90/4	186/2	giving [15]	127/10	246/11
95/12	186/3	21/2	134/24	246/11
102/9	207/23	33/18	135/2	246/21
102/21	212/25	73/14	135/9	247/1
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164/15	236/23	158/11	138/2	253/20
164/15	236/24	192/16	138/19	254/18
262/10	236/24	214/19	140/23	256/9
271/6	240/18	239/18	140/24	257/3
280/21	242/12	242/14	141/3	270/19
284/2	248/25	243/1	149/16	goal [6]
284/4	257/24	243/1	155/23	61/6 94/24
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48/22	193/20	10/21	169/9	77/19
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18/4 48/2	253/5	27/12 48/2	175/9	220/11
50/19	280/23	58/13	175/17	220/11 goes [1]
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95/15	53/6 77/17	91/23	183/4	11/11
98/13	96/25	91/25	184/17	11/12
			± 0 ± / ± /	

G	133/3	231/21	282/16	government
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11/15	137/24	233/25	191/25	27/17 34/7
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17/25 18/7	148/10	234/21	Gosar [1]	39/24
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22/11	158/7	245/21	Gosh [1]	41/16
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37/19	160/10	249/13	got [29]	115/16
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51/13 52/4	179/6	258/24	101/17	132/8
55/4 56/9	181/24	258/25	110/2	132/8
56/18	182/21	259/1	118/1	133/16
57/15	191/10	260/25	121/19	134/2
64/12	191/14	261/1	122/15	145/15
65/12 68/1	192/24	268/23	123/14	153/3
72/1 73/24	192/25	272/8	124/4	153/24
79/7 84/4	193/15	274/22	148/24	154/2
85/16	193/23	274/24	149/22	154/8
85/17 87/8	194/15	280/19	151/16	154/12
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95/16	199/11	202/3	194/11	155/2
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114/11	215/8	48/6 48/20		163/4
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123/3	217/15	77/25	260/19	163/9
124/9	218/13	114/3	274/4	165/22
124/19	218/16	149/14	280/3	166/6
125/8	219/18	157/8	280/10	171/22
126/4	220/7	157/9	281/14	172/5
126/9	225/10	157/17	gotten [1]	172/12
127/19	225/13	184/23	280/5	172/13
129/20	228/5	194/7	governed	247/22
130/5	228/5	271/22	[1] 71/8	248/6
130/14	231/21	276/20	governing	251/7
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G	196/6	77/25 78/3	156/8	266/3
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[12]	212/20	81/1 82/6	162/13	267/1
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257/5	220/9	87/21	170/11	268/17
262/13	232/4	91/12 92/6	172/2	269/1
262/14	236/12	94/9 95/21	175/25	270/5
264/6	262/10	98/24	178/1	271/7
264/11	266/13	101/1	179/6	271/10
267/2	271/5	103/16	179/16	271/14
268/2	278/3	104/10	181/2	272/24
268/14	279/14	105/5	183/1	273/10
270/13	279/15	106/7	187/1	274/9
274/11	281/21	107/10	190/8	274/19
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[1] 227/8	277/22	115/9	209/22	182/10
gradually	GREEN [4]	116/7	210/15	230/17
[1] 52/2	2/24	116/23	210/16	260/5
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44/19	23/12 24/4	134/11	239/9	47/12
72/24	25/5 25/24	134/14	240/8	170/21
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192/9	28/3 32/23	135/18	243/10	171/7
192/10	35/25 38/2	139/20	260/12	187/5
192/12	38/12	142/22	261/20	250/25
193/5	41/20	143/3	262/4	groups [8]
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193/8	42/25	146/9	262/21	21/15
193/9	45/10	149/14	263/4	21/15
194/16	77/10	151/20	263/20	21/20
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259/14	192/19	172/13	halfway [1]	272/8
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guarantee		179/21	45/9	35/16
[2] 250/6	H	196/13	223/15	41/23 54/7
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118/9	16/11	201/21	halting [1]	91/14
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166/17	23/24		[2] 42/5	
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178/23	54/20	207/3	48/8 77/16	199/10
198/21	56/16	207/7	128/6	223/18
217/2	58/22 59/1	210/8	128/7	227/9
246/17	59/10	211/25	211/3	231/3
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guest [1]	60/19 62/4	214/5	253/1	246/13
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126/16	73/5 73/13	214/8	149/19	263/15
quilty [4]	73/13 76/5	215/2	hands [4]	266/23
38/20 40/5	82/22	216/18	128/9	268/10
115/11		218/16	215/15	272/9
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158/23	91/12 95/8	240/2	13/12	happy [4]
gunning [1]	95/8 95/10	240/4	happen [15]	14/20 58/6
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157/22	102/25	268/21	188/12	113/22
157/22	106/14	272/21	188/18	113/25
162/23	110/13	272/21	201/4	114/4
163/4	110/16	280/6	207/14	175/15
103/4	114/24	280/7	218/18	183/10

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H	177/19		123/12	40/5 41/19	113/25
hardly [3]	178/4		123/14	41/24	114/2
128/3	178/5		124/23	42/19	114/9
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	202/12		123/9	49/22	119/11
harm [2]	215/11		hasn't [2]	50/19	119/12
26/25	220/20		168/13	50/19	119/16
27/14	222/7		222/15	50/19	120/11
harmless	222/15		hate [1]	51/16	122/25
[1]	223/25		103/22	51/18	123/20
276/17	237/4		hateful [1]	51/25 52/7	125/20
has [79]	238/15		178/11	52/24 53/6	125/23
11/6 11/6	239/4		Haute [1]	53/15	126/13
21/10	239/5		2/16	53/23	127/2
25/23 29/1	240/9		have [271]	53/25	127/11
29/5 29/6	242/18		9/5 9/16	54/15 55/7	128/1
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33/13	249/9		10/14 11/9	58/4 59/12	129/6
36/19	252/12		11/10	61/18	132/4
38/22 40/7	252/23		11/16	64/19 65/1	133/13
40/11	255/9		11/19	65/6 69/2	134/8
46/22	258/15		11/23	74/17	134/18
49/11 50/7	258/18		11/23 13/9	76/11	136/7
55/20 56/8	259/9		13/11	76/16	136/9
56/21	259/10		13/17 17/4	79/14	137/25
56/22 68/6	260/7		18/1 18/21		138/25
69/5 72/7	261/4		19/3 22/22	81/16	140/25
95/13	263/3		23/1 26/5	85/10	141/3
96/24	263/6		26/7 26/7	86/25	142/6
100/6	263/7		26/9 27/19	87/14 89/7	144/2
119/5	263/7		28/12	89/8 89/11	144/4
119/5	263/18		29/19 30/1	89/12	146/12
122/24	264/8		30/1 30/10	91/11	147/19
122/25	266/3		30/1 30/10	91/12	150/22
136/4	268/15		30/13	92/10	150/22
143/18	268/20		30/13	95/12	151/6
144/18	275/2		30/24	97/22	151/8
159/12	275/3		31/17 32/1	102/20	151/21
163/20	280/5		32/1 33/20	105/18	152/14
166/15	hashtag	[6]	33/21	108/11	153/18
167/1	101/9	r ~ 1	34/21 35/5	112/17	157/5
168/11	107/15		37/23	113/4	157/7
170/24	123/11		38/19 39/6	113/4	157/12
	120/11			± ± ♥ / ᠘ ±	10,,12

Н	198/18	245/2	284/11	56/23 57/1
	<u> </u>	245/9	have no [1]	62/3 62/9
have	202/21	246/5	271/13	65/21
[129]	204/19	246/6	haven't	71/25 72/9
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159/8	205/24	249/9	69/21	102/24
164/2	207/20	249/22	69/23	102/24
164/23 165/3	209/14	250/5	111/4	102/25
165/6	211/2	250/25	111/6	106/17
166/9	211/4	251/20	120/17	112/21
166/19	211/21	252/16	120/18	124/18
167/14	212/13	252/17	135/22	140/1
168/2	212/25	252/24	140/7	140/2
168/14	213/19	253/12	153/17	141/9
169/5	215/5	254/12	171/10	145/8
171/13	215/10	255/9	192/11	168/1
171/24	216/10	255/10	278/20	174/10
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176/17	219/3	260/19	30/17	174/17
177/17	220/1	261/18	48/16	174/19
177/22	224/4	262/22	50/14 78/4	174/20
178/3	224/16	263/1	78/15 84/3	174/20
178/22	225/8	263/20	116/14	174/24
178/23	226/4	266/3	131/10	174/24
179/8	226/22	266/25	172/4	174/25
179/13	226/22	267/11	203/10	175/3
181/1	228/1	267/21	256/22	178/4
182/1	228/1	267/23	261/13	178/5
183/5	229/9	269/4	he [96]	178/16
191/2	229/14	269/12	37/18	183/21
191/16	231/2	271/4	42/10	188/14
192/24	231/3	271/13	42/11	189/13
195/23	231/18	275/7	52/11	195/24
196/3	233/6	276/2	55/15	196/1
196/17	234/5	276/3	55/20	196/6
196/19	235/1	278/6	55/21 56/8	196/9
197/24	238/4	279/25	56/9 56/10	197/5
198/5	240/6	280/1	56/19	198/14
198/14	243/9	280/15	56/21	198/16
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H	64/12	34/21	48/9 50/15	23/13 24/6
he [35]	65/12	51/16	56/1 70/11	25/25 27/2
198/20	74/11 98/4	93/17	77/17	27/10 29/7
198/25	98/7	140/21	98/13	31/10
199/2	128/11	147/2	133/5	31/12 32/5
216/4	132/14	147/11	176/21	34/24
216/7	147/7	147/22	210/3	45/11
217/4	158/23	153/16	210/4	45/12
223/4	158/23	170/3	236/4	45/14
223/8	179/2	170/5	260/2	45/16
241/22	195/14	170/7	280/14	45/16
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255/15	223/10	171/10	hearts [2]	81/22
255/21	223/13	171/14	265/8	84/10
	273/3	172/8	267/13	84/12
255/25	head [3]	172/9	heckler [1]	85/23
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257/11	11/13 14/2	201/25	250/18	97/24
257/18	14/10 19/4	202/1	help [7]	99/21
257/18	21/22	202/1	42/8 48/11	100/4
258/1	21/23	203/20	77/19	104/20
258/19	23/13	210/8	101/14	110/16
263/12	23/15	210/8	197/6	110/18
266/18	23/17	219/11	197/15	111/12
269/18	45/16 70/7	241/19	280/12	111/14
271/21	70/13 93/2	260/17	helped [2]	114/2
273/4	132/25	264/16	24/19	114/11
273/5	135/15	268/25	261/15	119/2
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224/23	77/13 90/3	260/10	115/25	55/19 56/1
230/18	92/10	261/16	127/21	56/10
232/17	104/1	277/10	127/22	56/14
238/13	124/16	282/25	127/23	56/21
243/16	125/24	here's [5]	127/24	62/10
251/23	130/3	12/9 34/25	127/24	73/17
252/2	146/21	265/1	165/24	104/19
252/2	148/11	271/9	173/9	128/1
263/20	153/6	271/9	174/9	128/6
267/25	154/4	herein [1]	174/14	128/7
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268/3	154/21	heretofore	174/22	141/10
268/12	156/12	[3] 241/3	174/23	145/7
269/12	158/7	241/8	174/23	160/22
269/22	163/18	241/11	175/3	165/16
269/23	164/1	herself [7]	175/4	165/24
269/24	164/15	23/12	183/21	174/9
270/1	166/2	24/14 29/8	188/14	174/17
270/8	166/14	31/4	189/1	174/18
270/17	178/24	141/11	189/12	175/8
273/11	183/18	238/7	195/21	178/21
274/23	197/24	246/11	196/4	178/22
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275/19	216/16	124/20	197/17	207/23
275/23	218/22	134/17	197/18	218/8
275/25	220/11	268/8	198/7	221/16
276/3	237/7	highest [1]	198/8	255/6
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32/11	246/21	176/11	174/16	historians
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[13] 50/1	39/14 50/6	79/21 81/9	207/20	144/3
50/8 50/8	93/19	81/15 83/6	208/5	280/22
51/8 51/21	93/20	84/9 84/17	212/14	horrible
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$\begin{vmatrix} 190/10 & 96/12 & 177/12 & 244/2 & 106 \end{vmatrix}$	/21
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213/0 05/11 170/21 240/2 204	/12
$\begin{bmatrix} 219/19 & 100/20 & 170/5 & 249/14 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$	/20
$\begin{bmatrix} 220/15 \\ 106/4 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	/13
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$\begin{vmatrix} 1/3/20 \\ 122/6 \\ \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 104/9 \\ 275/6 \\ \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 275/6 \\ 90/4 \end{vmatrix}$	
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$\begin{bmatrix} 11/14 \\ 126/22 \\ 107/11 \\ 279/16 \\ 244 \end{bmatrix}$	/22
$\begin{vmatrix} 12/22 \\ 130/24 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 107/13 \\ 270/21 \end{vmatrix} = 244$	/24
12/22 13/0 134/25 107/24 270/23	achment
$\begin{bmatrix} 13/22 \\ 135/20 \\ \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 203/4 \\ 200/12 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	7/19
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$\begin{vmatrix} 14/19 & 24/3 \\ 137/25 & 205/3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 106/7 & -1 \\ 15/4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$	
$\begin{bmatrix} 20/25 \\ 130/1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 205/3 \\ 240/25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 110 \\ 110 \end{bmatrix}$	
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$\begin{vmatrix} 40/7 & 52/7 & 146/21 & 1212/22 & 147/22 & 73/2 \end{vmatrix}$	
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106/4	201/12	40/8 54/11	177/25	260/23
137/23	201/16	54/14	223/13	271/4
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237/23	115/15	241/21	102/1	277/5
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267/7	108/5	204/18	269/9	250/11
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47/11	82/15	13/6 13/9	218/17	69/18
47/19 72/1	82/20	14/18	218/18	75/12
72/4	83/12	17/16 26/2	219/23	75/18
102/23	83/20 84/7	34/23	228/2	154/24
102/23	85/19	34/23	228/7	155/6
133/23	86/14	36/22 40/2	228/19	163/12
172/18	92/24	46/12	228/20	163/24
172/16	94/17	46/15	229/11	164/1
187/3	94/24 95/6	56/20	229/13	164/4
187/15	102/9	57/19	233/4	164/9
237/21	179/24	79/15 80/6	234/17	164/10
246/23	187/21	81/15	237/3	242/1
254/11	194/1	89/20	243/16	243/3
254/11	251/9	90/20	243/18	243/3
255/12	272/11	97/23	247/23	245/25
200/20	voting [4]	101/5	273/23	247/19

W	133/2	190/2	207/15	37/19
	133/2	192/11	239/11	42/17
war [8]	134/1	204/5	239/20	44/16
248/17	142/25	204/6	245/4	44/17
248/19	189/25	235/22	267/18	44/21
256/2	190/9	watching	273/17	63/23
256/23	190/17	[4] 18/16		63/24
256/25	198/13	160/16	281/24	70/17 71/2
257/12	198/22	183/14	282/21	87/8 93/9
257/13	199/3	189/21	ways [2]	103/9
258/18	209/24	way [48]	22/25	105/1
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2/8 192/15	210/1	31/24	we [369]	121/18
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warrant [1]	235/7	80/10	we'll [22]	159/16
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33/20	265/16	82/13 83/5	17/25 18/5	164/17
33/25 34/1	271/16	84/2 86/6	70/18	164/17
242/16	Washington'	88/15 89/6	1	165/2
242/17	_	89/6 90/24	90/1	165/2
256/4	s [1] 52/20	95/24	108/23	179/6
was [464]	wasn't [12]	118/14	100/25	182/21
Washington	40/19	119/2	128/14	183/14
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7/13 52/21	94/19	120/3	149/17	187/25
53/12	119/15	122/12	160/4	192/24
53/19	125/21	128/20	184/9	194/8
58/23 63/7	153/11	133/15	184/20	194/18
63/11	205/14	136/8	198/3	194/19
75/12	222/12	144/3	203/4	218/13
101/5	243/11	166/25	217/9	218/14
107/17	262/11	174/12	233/16	220/7
123/11	270/14	179/10	262/20	220/7
123/16	watch [5]	180/8	281/10	220/11
124/13	184/9	180/20	we're [71]	220/11
129/21	193/3	182/1	17/11	225/13
130/5	235/18	184/21	17/12	228/4
130/15	235/18	194/2	17/22	228/5
130/19	247/4	194/24	17/25 19/4	229/12
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131/11	watched [7]			
	143/16	199/1	29/12	231/20
131/11				

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we're	20/5	63/19 65/4	139/2	229/16
[17]	wearing [1]	66/16	140/9	230/6
231/21	165/14	68/22 71/9		230/25
231/23	website [5]	73/3 74/6	141/24	231/6
233/11	123/15	74/25 75/8	147/8	232/8
234/20	124/12	75/13	148/5	232/22
239/18	124/15	79/14 84/3	148/10	233/1
239/21	126/21	85/7 85/15	149/3	233/6
245/22	127/2	86/1 87/7	152/17	236/21
245/25	Webster's	88/22 90/1	153/14	236/22
246/21	[2] 7/18	90/20	154/15	241/5
249/13	66/13	90/23	155/13	242/15
254/18	week [5]	90/24 91/7	155/18	245/11
261/1	158/12	92/11 97/2	157/12	245/12
263/14	238/4	100/5	157/15	246/21
263/15	261/2	100/16	158/10	247/7
266/1	266/14	101/17	159/10	248/9
277/10	280/23	102/19	160/2	249/12
279/6	weeks [1]	103/6	161/25	249/16
we've [21]	265/22	103/9	162/8	250/18
43/16	welcome [1]	105/8	163/22	251/23
74/16	76/21	106/21	166/19	252/22
101/2	well [168]	108/6	168/1	255/25
117/17	10/13 14/3	108/16	169/15	255/25
126/13	14/3 14/9	108/23	174/14	258/23
134/12	15/1 15/6	109/17	175/9	265/19
143/16	17/15	110/4	178/14	266/15
148/24	25/21 27/9	112/13	178/24	271/21
169/17	27/11 34/5	114/3	180/14	271/24
175/9	34/9 34/22	117/17	180/23	272/22
185/9	35/12 39/3	118/9	183/19	274/5
198/3	46/4 50/2	118/19	184/10	274/9
204/2	50/6 50/10	121/19	187/23	282/17
204/5	51/9 51/25	122/6	191/17	282/19
204/6	52/10 53/9	125/21	192/24	well-funded
209/23	53/11	126/13	194/9	[1]
263/6	54/11	126/22	199/11	258/23
263/23	54/13 55/1	126/24	205/20	well-known
271/10	60/7 60/9	127/19	217/9	[1] 62/7
280/6	61/15	128/22	221/12	well-regula
280/7	61/25 62/4	132/21	225/4	ted [1]
·	62/7 62/20	133/14	225/4	248/9
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01/4				ed [1]

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W	249/24	92/22	147/3	200/7
well-reveal	250/19	94/17	147/15	200/7
ed [1]	252/22	94/18	147/16	200/15
34/22	were [223]	94/22	147/22	200/24
well-unders	13/16	94/23 95/1	150/2	201/1
	19/21	95/7	150/5	201/2
tood [1]	19/25 20/1	105/13	150/8	201/5
·	20/9 20/24	105/14	150/16	201/6
Wells [17] 2/21 18/15	21/1 21/5	105/16	152/6	201/10
80/5 92/1	21/5 21/13	105/16	152/8	201/16
94/10	21/20	106/9	153/8	201/21
	21/20	106/10	153/23	202/1
98/16	21/21 24/2	107/17	154/4	202/3
104/24	24/3 34/9	112/6	154/25	202/11
106/5	34/18	120/5	156/25	202/17
114/13	34/19 36/5	120/13	160/22	209/4
121/6	38/8 39/1	123/6	163/8	210/5
139/14	40/19 44/7	123/10	163/8	210/6
161/6	45/8 45/12	124/24	163/9	210/21
166/23	47/16 52/9	124/25	168/6	210/21
167/4	53/9 56/13	125/4	172/15	210/24
173/13	58/20	125/8	172/16	211/11
175/19	58/25 59/2	125/14	172/22	213/9
191/24	59/6 60/3	125/14	172/23	213/16
went [22]	60/6 60/9	126/4	174/18	214/3
13/16 14/23	60/18 61/4	126/5	175/11	214/9
38/15	61/11	126/9	175/12	214/9
39/10	62/17	126/12	177/6	214/23
102/23	62/23	129/20	180/3	214/24
120/9	62/24 63/1	129/22	182/3	215/1
125/14	63/1 63/2	130/5	183/13	215/3
150/6	63/3 63/5	130/14	187/13	223/5
188/8	63/5 63/11	131/2	187/21	223/15
200/8	63/16	131/18	188/6	223/16
200/3	63/25 64/1	131/19	188/11	223/19
214/14	64/14 67/9	131/21	188/16	224/11
214/17	71/7 71/9	131/24	190/20	224/12
214/17	71/25 72/1	133/1	190/24	226/3
219/10	75/4 75/9	133/3	193/22	231/10
221/7	75/9 75/17	142/24	198/20	231/11
	78/8 78/19	143/9	198/23	238/16
229/7	79/7 83/18	146/5	199/11	241/14
231/11	84/4 86/12	146/18	199/14	242/18
231/12	90/14	146/21	200/5	243/7

W	263/17	118/20	229/18	159/20
	274/23	118/20	238/6	182/14
were	whatever	124/21	238/13	182/14
[21]	[13] 11/3	125/7	240/19	183/7
248/18	55/22	127/22	240/19	184/25
248/19	124/22	136/5	241/22	186/2
251/5	161/16	142/13	242/19	186/3
251/25	243/2	145/9	243/17	186/11
252/1	244/10	150/8	246/25	189/10
254/3	246/20	153/2	262/19	192/19
254/4	247/4	161/13	264/1	200/21
254/7	247/4	161/18	266/4	201/6
254/10	248/11	163/19	267/15	212/1
264/13	250/9	165/24	267/16	214/3
265/13	258/17	169/23	268/10	214/16
265/19	259/2	173/10	270/5	217/4
269/9	when [104]	174/20	272/8	219/3
269/10	3/7 27/2	175/11	273/17	220/7
271/2	27/5 27/5	180/9	275/24	225/25
272/6	29/7 31/4	180/19	276/22	226/19
272/10	35/25 37/4	180/20	282/17	226/21
272/11	40/2 41/1	180/21	282/17	230/8
272/11	43/25 51/7	183/3	where [60]	244/9
275/20	52/1 52/13	187/19	10/13	250/11
284/7	54/21	188/11	20/24 21/1	
weren't [1]	56/19	188/24	26/13 31/7	257/24
188/15	58/11	200/4	33/4 36/3	258/6
what [323]	60/15 61/3	200/7	37/5 37/18	260/20
What did	61/19	200/9	37/23	261/7
[1]	70/15	200/13	38/14	264/3
163/13	71/17	200/21	44/17	272/6
what's [16]	72/16	201/4	53/18	279/20
12/9 48/23 49/1	72/18	201/10	60/15	279/20
55/3 107/5	75/25	201/21	60/24	where'd [1]
	78/14	205/8	62/22	186/1
117/4	82/21	205/8	72/20 86/7	where's [2]
121/21 156/11	88/12	214/3	91/1 92/21	105/19
160/9	91/13 93/9	214/4	120/9	185/19
182/7	94/8 94/15	218/19	133/19	whether
215/8	94/21 97/8	219/8	141/18	[31]
219/21	102/1	223/4	151/17	29/11
231/7	102/23	223/17	154/13	32/19 36/3
231/9	102/25	224/21	154/19	56/19 72/3
231/3	118/13	225/21	155/18	73/19

W	72/7 79/22	252/12	34/18 35/1	177/22
whether	80/1 92/3	255/7	36/1 39/12	178/1
	93/9 93/12	260/16	39/12 42/8	178/4
[25] 74/25	95/2 98/20	264/18	45/14	188/21
81/23	99/5	278/16	52/15	190/24
84/15 87/4	101/22	280/11	52/20	192/13
90/21	104/7	while [6]	52/21	192/21
91/10	113/19	41/11	58/22 59/1	195/14
94/21	114/11	47/16	59/6 59/18	195/16
127/12	119/4	104/12	59/22	197/6
131/3	121/9	104/20	60/18	199/15
136/2	122/2	246/10	71/14	199/20
137/24	134/13	254/19	71/24 73/5	201/15
154/15	139/15	whiskey	75/2 75/6	209/4
166/9	141/3	[13]	75/9 88/23	214/21
180/1	149/4	19/24	89/11	227/6
182/3	152/15	60/11	94/16	248/18
197/13	155/25	60/12	94/22	250/5
204/7	185/9	60/12	101/4	250/5
205/16	190/11	62/12	110/5	250/20
208/9	190/12	62/12	115/13	253/3
208/11	204/3	62/14	119/12	254/8
220/20	209/17	62/16 63/4	119/16	256/19
234/4	209/23	63/13	120/5	262/16
237/5	221/17	63/20	120/13	265/9
250/7	222/7	64/10	121/3	265/20
256/21	224/16	242/2	125/17	265/20
which [78]	226/16	White [7]	126/20	265/20
11/15	230/14	35/18	127/2	265/21
12/14	232/8	38/14	129/4	265/21
16/11 19/5	233/21	92/25	131/11	266/20
24/23	235/1	94/25	131/18	270/16
26/21	235/2	130/13	145/24	271/22
27/22 29/9	235/5	132/6	146/6	273/2
30/2 34/8	236/3	208/21	150/16	275/11
36/11 38/6	236/4	Whitmer's	150/21	275/20
38/23	237/9	[1] 227/8	153/7	275/22
41/12	237/25	who [102]	154/4	276/9
41/15 44/3	242/18	11/23	158/20	276/10
44/7 52/11	244/2	18/13	159/19	276/11
55/18 56/2	245/2	18/20 19/7	159/19	277/5
58/9 60/10	246/9	22/23	169/24	who's [10]
60/12 66/1	249/19	27/18 30/7	172/16	18/7 22/11
	249/22	33/1 34/8	177/22	146/1

W	87/15	will [73]	229/9	246/19
	103/17	10/21 11/4	229/17	246/20
who's	103/18	12/23	229/17	winner [4]
[7]	107/7	12/23 13/6	· ·	102/14
158/20	116/3	18/4 18/4	238/12	169/25
158/22	125/24	19/10	242/9	183/5
159/13	148/10	19/20 20/7		272/19
159/18	151/19	21/8 23/16		winning [1]
192/19	151/21	26/9 26/21		248/17
270/13	160/23	26/25 28/1	248/15	wiped [1]
281/6	163/25	28/15 32/9	249/8	161/17
whoever [1]	174/11	35/1 36/22	262/23	wish [3]
127/18	181/2	43/12	266/12	58/6
whole [12]	200/14	43/15	270/17	102/13
48/10	200/14	43/22	270/19	236/10
77/18	231/7	45/15	273/6	wit [1]
90/11	235/17	45/16	279/5	96/13
160/16	240/5	45/22	280/17	witch [1]
161/5	257/3	56/23	280/21	221/19
163/14	259/7	57/20	281/25	withdraw
184/3	260/4	57/22	William [1]	[1] 106/1
184/7	274/5	57/23 58/1		withhold
193/2	277/10	58/10	willing [1]	[1]
193/3	widely [2]	58/11	42/23	146/16
197/7	72/22	67/22		within [6]
232/16	72/25	70/12	[1] 42/20	23/24
whom [4]	wiggled [1]	70/13	win [5]	56/13
21/4 21/24	267/6	70/23	181/19	151/15
190/22	wild [10]	73/21	183/22	255/24
270/1	6/10	79/15	188/15	257/22
whomsoever	105/17	80/12	189/13	280/22
[2] 239/8	105/25	80/12	269/18	without
239/9	106/13	84/20	winded [1]	[17] 56/3
whoopty [1]	106/18	99/13	21/3	68/9 79/8
27/11	106/23	132/20	window [6]	80/13
whosoever	124/17	136/9	266/6	80/21 86/9
[1]	124/20	138/1	266/11	109/20
240/13	127/6	141/11	266/21	110/3
why [30]	128/23	144/4	266/23	110/4
31/9 45/22	wildprotest	149/4	270/24	115/24
61/21 62/9	.com [3]	152/24	275/9	117/1
69/12	123/17	193/11	windows [1]	117/2
69/14	124/12	204/22	272/16	188/19
87/10	127/15	212/24	wing [2]	189/3
	·			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

W	121/2	180/7	245/11	175/15
	123/6	238/2	245/13	176/12
without	won [2]	240/22	246/4	187/16
[3] 189/5	58/22	241/16	247/21	199/8
205/21	248/16	241/17	247/24	281/22
256/22	won't [2]	words [64]	249/1	works [1]
witness	152/25	23/1 23/13	253/25	198/17
[33] 4/4	193/19	29/24	254/3	world [7]
4/8 22/9	wood [1]	31/19	254/15	88/16
22/10 23/6	276/16	32/11	258/13	88/20
23/8 23/9	Woodland	33/22 34/3	259/5	97/23
48/4 50/16	[1] 2/11	36/14	262/1	192/14
55/12 56/5	word [33]	36/18 38/7		238/11
77/8 77/14 91/3 96/15	3/7 25/12	38/8 65/20	263/16	246/24
	25/15	67/9 84/12	263/21	277/15
96/15 96/17	25/16	84/13	265/11	worse [1]
96/24	25/17	101/10	271/2	269/7
97/24	25/17	107/2	271/3	worst [2]
99/20	25/20	107/15	276/3	259/2
104/5	32/19	108/22	276/8	265/1
104/7	36/12 40/8	115/18	277/7	worth [5]
112/2	65/3 68/12	116/7	work [17]	100/10
114/6	107/20	138/24	14/15 50/2	100/14
114/10	107/23	141/10	50/7 51/2	182/19
142/17	108/7	166/12	53/16 55/2	186/21
149/10	167/14	168/6	68/21 88/5	186/22
162/4	170/18	174/18	89/7 138/5	would [115]
185/4	176/11	178/23	174/13	10/13
215/15	190/2	180/10	188/9	10/14 21/6
228/11	226/1	180/11	196/6	24/11
228/16	236/23	187/10	264/25	24/13
284/20	239/11	219/17	265/9	31/17
witness's	241/24	219/25	281/21	31/22
[2] 112/3	243/19	226/21	281/21	31/25
162/5	244/4	237/23	worked [6]	39/25 40/1
witnessed	247/6	238/3	50/4 53/18	43/4 43/5
[2]	247/15	241/3	265/1	43/6 45/15
129/24	248/23	241/8	265/2	50/23 51/1
179/22	249/2	242/5	265/3	51/10
witnesses	251/18	242/13	272/2	56/12
[2] 11/21	263/22	243/23	working [8]	57/10
55/16	267/13	244/14	34/15	57/24 58/1
Women [2]	278/24	244/18	49/25	58/3 59/4
	wording [6]	245/4	153/8	59/12
	180/4			

W	150/24	72/21	203/4	216/22
	153/2	122/16	212/19	217/25
would	170/9	177/5	280/3	222/12
[91]	171/4	wouldn't	280/23	228/23
60/21	174/12	[10]	y'all've	230/25
61/12	174/25	10/14	[1]	233/2
62/20	177/2	14/15	281/21	233/8
62/22	177/14	76/10 82/9	Yale [1]	234/15
64/25 65/3	177/14	110/3	49/3	249/7
65/5 65/6	177/17	154/10	yeah [50]	253/7
65/9 65/10	178/18	174/22	13/14	281/2
67/2 70/5	181/10	177/2	15/23 42/2	281/4
73/16 75/3	189/8	197/25	42/19 74/2	281/8
77/12	197/6	268/3	76/25 83/1	year [9]
78/24 79/3	197/15	Wray [3]	92/19	49/6
82/8 82/15	198/1	8/6 45/2	95/19	120/11
83/13	200/19	222/4	96/10	143/2
83/21	201/11	Wray's [1]	96/16	144/16
83/23	203/2	227/2	107/20	151/24
83/24	205/18	write [4]	145/4	152/2
86/16	215/25	50/3 71/23	146/22	221/20
88/21	216/7	279/3	160/12	246/16
89/15 93/8	224/3	280/19	161/3	246/17
95/14 96/23 99/4	226/4	writes [1]	161/8	years [13]
101/4	228/18	178/16	161/19	46/23 49/7
104/18	228/24	written [5]	161/21	49/8 52/22
104/18	229/8	51/4	163/5	53/5 67/2
110/1	230/13	52/20	175/20	73/1 89/13
110/1	230/22	170/25	180/19	119/12
110/19	238/10	171/10	182/18	134/17
110/13	240/5	172/5	184/19	177/20
119/2	240/6	wrong [4]	185/2	195/23
119/9	240/7	16/23	191/6	279/8
124/24	262/16	25/21	193/1	Yep [1]
127/13	268/2	226/13	193/3	16/23
127/18	270/1	271/18	193/9	yes [160]
130/25	277/22	wrote [3]	194/20	11/18 15/6
133/16	277/23	54/4 56/10	202/24	15/7 15/12
141/5	278/17	153/7	203/7	15/13
145/7	278/18	Y	204/15	15/13
150/4	279/2		206/21	15/14
150/21	280/14	y'all [8]	209/11	15/20
150/22	would've	13/9 13/25 14/2 186/2	213/2	15/20
	[4] 63/22	14/7 100/7	216/12	15/21
	1			

Y	102/19	191/12	249/2	42/17
	103/12	192/8	yes-or-no	44/20 51/7
yes	105/23	193/12	[1]	66/12 67/5
[150]	109/6	194/4	115/21	81/4 82/18
15/24 16/2 16/2 16/3	109/9	195/8	yesterday	87/21
16/7 16/8	114/8	195/13	[10] 11/5	89/23
16/8 18/11	115/21	195/14	12/20	95/11
49/6 50/18	115/25	195/15	13/13	95/12 97/3
51/1 51/18	117/10	195/20	13/16 14/9	97/7 101/3
53/2 53/10	118/3	201/13	15/10	107/1
53/2 33/10	122/1	205/3	216/5	107/7
53/25 54/3	123/5	206/20	216/13	108/10
56/17	123/13	206/23	216/19	110/25
58/20	123/14	207/1	234/7	114/11
66/10 67/1	128/7	207/6	yet [3]	118/21
67/4 67/7	135/12	207/9	69/22	118/23
67/24 68/4	142/5	209/11	69/23	119/4
68/8 69/7	149/13	209/19	165/2	119/6
72/13	152/1	211/20	York [5]	119/14
78/10	152/22	213/18	2/9 6/12	128/19
78/13 79/1	153/18	213/21	72/21	131/6
79/5 80/18	153/22	213/23	171/21	131/6
80/22 81/3	154/6	215/13	172/3	134/25
81/5 83/9	154/9	215/18	you [991]	137/5
83/21	154/24	215/24	you'd [5]	138/23
83/22	156/5	218/4	48/7 84/7	140/13
86/11	157/7	219/16	85/20	144/23
87/23	159/4	220/14	110/1	146/25
87/25 88/3	165/11	221/14	146/23	147/1
88/6 88/8	165/19 167/17	222/1	you'll [11]	147/19
88/10	167/21	222/17 223/7	21/22 21/23	151/21 151/23
88/14 89/5	170/16	223/1	23/13	151/25
89/25 90/5	175/15	223/11	23/15	153/1
90/10	176/4	223/17	23/13	155/16
90/13	177/11	225/23	152/24	157/12
92/17	177/12	229/5	160/3	157/12
92/18	182/16	231/16	165/3	157/24
94/13	183/2	231/25	167/15	161/1
96/14	184/16	232/17	206/3	161/4
96/21	186/9	234/3	281/20	163/17
97/17 99/1	186/12	234/18	you're [88]	164/15
99/13	187/9	235/15	16/19	165/1
99/24	190/12	248/14	17/1 30/16	165/25
	,		, = 33, 23	,

Y	91/19	174/21	
	110/13	174/25	
you're	110/16	195/19	
[36] 166/7	111/2	195/24	
166/11	111/4	yourself	
166/13	117/5	[6] 92/22	
167/15	118/1	158/1	
169/15	127/23	162/22	
170/21	133/14	166/19	
180/11	135/20	266/5	
180/12	153/16	274/5	
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187/10	155/10	159/21	
188/23	164/14	159/22	
190/9	170/5	159/24	
191/19	170/17	159/25	
192/25	171/6	Z	
193/21	173/7		
195/2	177/20	zero [4] 14/25 15/4	
195/6	178/7	15/5	
197/10	186/25	246/12	
207/14	192/6	zoom [4]	
211/15	195/16	67/14	
212/5	196/2	67/20 72/8	
212/8	196/14	253/14	
212/22	197/8		
218/6	199/15		
228/21	213/8		
234/17	213/16 218/21		
239/17	221/17		
244/2	227/11		
248/4	234/2		
258/24	234/2		
258/25	245/7		
259/1	274/4		
260/12	280/9		
273/21	281/13		
275/4	282/9		
282/19	young [1]		
you've [44]	164/2		
51/22	your [331]		
0770 00710	yours [5]		
88/22 90/7	128/12		
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