

# MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE ON JANUARY 6 AND DEMOCRACY

## Highlights:

- Marjorie Taylor Greene was a strong supporter of the 2020 election denial movement.
  - Greene denied Biden’s victory in 2020 and claimed that Trump had actually won.
  - Greene said Biden’s victory in Georgia “should be decertified” and claimed Trump won instead.
  - Greene objected to the electoral vote counts from Arizona, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene supported Trump allies and insurrectionists after the January 6 insurrection.
  - Greene voted against efforts to investigate the January 6 insurrection.
    - Greene effectively voted to condemn Pelosi for her January 6 committee membership choices.
  - Greene voted against providing law enforcement with resources to prosecute insurrectionists.
  - Greene voted against awarding congressional gold medals to the U.S. police for defending the Capitol during the insurrection.
  - Greene repeatedly voted against holding Trump allies – including Mark Meadows, Dan Scavino, Peter Navarro, and Steve Bannon – in contempt for defying subpoenas related to January 6.
  - Greene said anyone that called Trump and rioters insurrectionists was “a liar.”
  - Greene suggested the January 6 rioters were just Americans who had the right to “care about their elections.”
  - Greene questioned why no one attacked the U. S. attorney at the Department of Justice who arrested the January 6 rioters.
  - Greene said what happened on January 6 was not an insurrection.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against efforts to remove Trump from office following the January 6 insurrection.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against a spending package which included the Presidential Election Reform Act.
  - The legislation changed the procedures for casting and counting electoral votes in presidential elections to make it more difficult to overturn a certified election.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against efforts to support mail-in voting.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against efforts to make it easier to vote.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against efforts to protect the right to vote.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against legislation to make elections and democracy more fair.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against protecting and strengthening voting equipment.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against efforts to strengthen campaign finance guidelines.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted against efforts to crack down on bad actors interfering with U.S. elections.
- Marjorie Taylor Greene voted to deny Washington, D.C., representation and voting rights.

## Greene Was A Strong Supporter Of The 2020 Election Denial Movement

### GREENE DENIED BIDEN’S VICTORY IN 2020 AND CLAIMED THAT TRUMP HAD ACTUALLY WON

**Greene Wore A Mask With The Words “Trump Won” As She Walked Onto The House Floor As She Was Sworn In On Her First Day In Congress.** According to the Hill, “Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-Ga.) donned a mask with the words ‘Trump won’ as she walked onto the House floor on Sunday. ‘Just sworn in,’ Taylor Greene said in a tweet. ‘It’s an honor to

represent the people of Northwest Georgia! Time to get to work.’ The newly-elected congresswoman attached a video to her tweet showing herself embracing fellow first-term Republican member Madison Cawthorn saying ‘oh my gosh we’re so excited.’” [Hill, [1/4/21](#)]

**Greene: “You Can’t Allow It To Just Transfer Power ‘Peacefully’ Like Joe Biden Wants, And Allow Him To Become Our President. Because He Did Not Win This Election.”** According to Business Insider, “Just two days before the January 6 insurrection, though, Greene promised at a Trump rally that she would refuse to ‘certify fraudulent electoral college votes’ for the incoming president. In an earlier video, she also explicitly told her followers that there could not be a peaceful transfer of power because Biden ‘did not win this election.’ ‘You can’t allow it to just transfer power ‘peacefully’ like Joe Biden wants, and allow him to become our president. Because he did not win this election. It’s being stolen and the evidence is there,’ Greene said.” [Business Insider, [4/22/22](#)]

**After House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries Said That Biden Had Won The 2020 Election, Greene Called Out, “No He Didn’t.”** According to the Wall Street Journal, “After House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries (D., N.Y.) said that President Biden had won the 2020 election, some Republicans protested. Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R., Ga.) called out ‘no he didn’t’ and could be seen giving a thumbs down.” [Wall Street Journal, [10/26/23](#)]

## **GREENE SAID BIDEN’S VICTORY IN GEORGIA “SHOULD BE DECERTIFIED” AND CLAIMED TRUMP WON INSTEAD**

### **Greene Said Biden’s Win In Georgia In 2020 “Should Be Decertified”**

**Greene Claimed That Biden’s Win In Georgia In 2020 “Should Be Decertified.”** According to CNN, “Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene, the staunchly conservative freshman from Northwest Georgia, told CNN that she is traveling with President Trump today to the state. Asked if she had any concerns about Trump’s call to the Georgia secretary of state, Greene attacked Brad Raffensperger. ‘I think our secretary of state has failed Georgia,’ Greene said. ‘I believe our elections should be decertified.’ Asked if doing so would then impact her and other Georgia Republicans — all of whom were elected on the same ballot — Greene said: ‘We’re just talking about the President’s race.’” [CNN, [1/4/21](#)]

### **Greene Seemed To Claim Trump Won Georgia In The 2020 Election**

**Greene: “You’re Not Gonna Tell Me Trump Didn’t Win Georgia.”** According to Greene’s Twitter, “You’re not gonna tell me Trump didn’t win Georgia. Georgia is Trump country!! 🇺🇸” [Twitter, @mtgreene, [3/9/24](#)]

## **GREENE OBJECTED TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE COUNT FROM ARIZONA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND MICHIGAN**

### **Greene Voted To Object To Counting Arizona’s Electoral Votes In The 2020 Election**

**2021: Greene Voted For Objecting To Arizona’s Electoral Vote Count From The November 2020 Elections.** In January 2021, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted for an “objection to the counting of electoral votes from the state of Arizona during the joint session of Congress, on the grounds that they were not, under all of the known circumstances, regularly given.” The vote was on agreeing to the objection. The House rejected the motion by a vote of 121-303. [House Vote 10, [1/6/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/6/21](#)]

*A Federal Judge In Arizona Threw Out An Attempt To Overturn The Results*

**A Federal Judge In Arizona Threw Out An Attempt By State Republican Officials To Overturn Biden’s Win In The State.** According to NPR, “Arizona GOP officials claimed Biden’s win was the result of ‘massive election fraud,’ but a federal judge in the state threw out an attempt to overturn the results.” [NPR, [1/6/21](#)]

### **Greene Voted To Object To Counting Pennsylvania’s Electoral Votes In The 2020 Election**

**2021: Greene Voted For Objecting To Pennsylvania’s Electoral Vote Count From The November 2020 Elections.** In January 2021, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted for an “objection to the counting of electoral votes from the state of Pennsylvania during the joint session of Congress, on the grounds that they were not, under all of the known circumstances, regularly given.” The vote was on agreeing to the objection. The House rejected the motion by a vote of 138-282. [House Vote 11, [1/7/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/7/21](#)]

*Federal And State Courts Found That There Was No Fraud In The 2020 Presidential Election That Led To Biden’s Win In Pennsylvania*

**Federal And State Courts Continuously Ruled There Was No Electoral Fraud That Led To Biden’s Win In Pennsylvania.** According to Time, “Biden won the state by a narrow 81,000 votes. Federal and state courts have repeatedly ruled there was no evidence of widespread fraud or unlawful activity that would affect the outcome of Pennsylvania’s election.” [Time, [1/6/21](#)]

### **Greene Objected To Michigan's Electoral Results But Was Denied By Pence On Procedural Grounds**

**Greene Objected To Michigan's Electoral Results, But Was Denied By Pence Because Her Objection Had Not Been Signed By A Senator.** According to CNN, “A bid by Republicans to object to Michigan's electoral results, which certified President-elect Joe Biden's win, failed tonight in a joint session of Congress. The objection was raised by Georgia Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene, who confirmed that it was in writing but had not been signed by a senator. Because the objection lacked the signature, Vice President Mike Pence rejected the action.” [CNN, [1/7/21](#)]

## **Greene Supported Trump Allies And Insurrectionists After The January 6 Insurrection**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE THE JANUARY 6 INSURRECTION**

**2021: Greene Voted Against Establishing A National Commission That Would Investigate The January 6 Attack On The Capitol.** In May 2021, Greene voted against the National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “establish a national commission to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, ‘domestic terrorist attack’ on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the commission to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to the president and Congress reports containing findings and recommendations for corrective measures that are agreed to by a majority of the commission. The commission would be composed of ten members, evenly chosen by the majority and minority parties, who have national recognition and significant experience in at least two subject areas related to the attack, such as law enforcement, intelligence, law, civil rights and counterterrorism. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize the commission to issue subpoenas and hold hearings and specify that the commission would submit its final report by the end of 2021 and terminate 60 days after submitting the report.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 252-175. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 154, [5/19/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [5/19/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 3233](#)]

**2021: Greene Voted Against Establishing A Special House Committee To Investigate The January 6 Insurrection.** In June 2021, Greene voted against a bill which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “establish a special committee in the House of Representatives to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, ‘domestic terrorist attack’ on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the committee to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to Congress reports including findings and conclusions of its investigations, legislative recommendations, and recommendations for corrective measures. The resolution would authorize the speaker of the House to appoint 13 members to the committee, including five members after consultation

with the minority leader. Among other provisions, it would authorize the committee chair to issue subpoenas, authorize such sums as may be necessary for committee expenses, and specify that the committee would terminate 30 days after filing its final report to Congress.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the resolution by a vote of 222-190. [House Vote 197, [6/30/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/30/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 503](#)]

## **Greene Effectively Voted To Condemn Pelosi For Her January 6 Committee Membership Choices**

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted To Condemn Speaker Pelosi For Her Decision Not To Nominate Minority Leader McCarthy’s Republican Nominees For The January 6 Capitol Attack Committee.** In July 2021, Greene voted against tabling, thus killing, a resolution which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “condemn the refusal of Speaker Pelosi, D-Calif., to seat all five Republican members nominated by Minority Leader McCarthy, R-Calif., to the Jan. 6 select committee and urge Pelosi to appoint the following members: Reps. Banks, R-Ind., Jordan, R-Ohio., Davis, R-Ill., Armstrong, R-N.D., and Nehls, R-Texas.” The vote was on a motion to table. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 218-197. [House Vote 219, [7/26/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [7/26/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 554](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST PROVIDING LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH RESOURCES TO PROSECUTE INSURRECTIONISTS**

**2022: Greene Voted Against The FY 2023 Omnibus Spending Package.** In December 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against concurring with the Senate amendment to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, which would “provide approximately \$25.5 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$82.4 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies; \$797.7 billion for the Defense Department; \$54 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$27.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and a number of executive agencies; \$60.7 billion for the Homeland Security Department; \$38.9 billion for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies; \$207.4 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; \$6.9 billion for legislative branch entities; \$154.2 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; \$59.7 billion for the State Department and related agencies; and \$87.3 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House concurred with the Senate amendment by a vote of 225-201, thus the bill was sent to President Biden and ultimately became law. [House Vote 549, [12/23/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [12/23/22](#); Congressional Actions, [S.Amdt. 6552](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 2617](#)]

- **The FY 2023 Omnibus Included Funding To Support Prosecutions Related To The January 6 Insurrection And Domestic Terrorism Cases.** According to CNN, “The law provides \$2.6 billion for US Attorneys, which includes funding efforts ‘to further support prosecutions related to the January 6 attack on the Capitol and domestic terrorism cases,’ according to a fact sheet from the House Appropriations Committee.” [CNN, [12/29/22](#)]

**2021: Greene Voted Against Providing The Justice Department With \$37.8 Million For January 6 Attack Prosecution Expenses.** In May 2021, Greene voted against the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “provide \$37.8 million for Justice Department prosecution expenses in relation to the Capitol attack and \$183 million to support the security of federal judges and court facilities, including \$25 million for the U.S. Marshals Service.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 213-212, and was sent to the Senate and the President and ultimately became law. [House Vote 156, [5/20/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [5/20/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 3237](#)]

**2021: Greene Voted Against Responding To The January 6 Insurrection By Providing \$520.9 Million To The National Guard And Various Law Enforcement Agencies And \$66.8 Million To D.C. For Terrorist Threat And Federal Presence Expenses.** In May 2021, Greene voted against the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “For expenses related to the Jan. 6 attack and to prevent similar incidents, it would provide \$520.9 million for the National Guard and funding for several law enforcement agencies, including the FBI and National Park Service. It would provide \$66.8 million to the District of Columbia for public safety expenses related to terrorist threats and federal presence in the district.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 213-212, and was sent to the Senate and the President and ultimately became law. [House Vote 156, [5/20/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [5/20/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 3237](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS TO THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE FOR DEFENDING THE CAPITOL DURING THE JANUARY 6 INSURRECTION**

**2021: Greene Voted Against Awarding Congressional Gold Medals To The U.S. Capitol Police For Their Bravery In Defending The Capitol During The January 6 Insurrection.** In March 2021, Greene voted against a bill which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “award three congressional gold medals to the U.S. Capitol Police and those who protected the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021. It would require the presentation of one medal each to the U.S. Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia for display at their headquarters, and one medal to the Smithsonian Institution for display and research, along with a plaque listing the other law enforcement agencies that participated in protecting the Capitol.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 413-12. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 87, [3/17/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/17/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1085](#)]

- **The Legislation Honored The Three Police Officers Who Died Due To The January 6 Insurrection.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “Her bill also names the three officers who died: Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick, who died of injuries suffered in the attack, and Capitol Police Officer Howard Liebengood and D.C. Metro Police Officer Jeffrey Smith, who both died by suicide after the events of Jan. 6.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/17/21](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED REPEATEDLY AGAINST HOLDING TRUMP ALLIES IN CONTEMPT FOR DEFYING SUBPOENAS RELATED TO JANUARY 6**

### **Greene Voted At Least Three Times Against Finding Mark Meadows In Contempt For Defying A Subpoena Related To The January 6 Attack**

**2021: Greene Voted Against Finding Mark Meadows In Contempt Of Congress For His Refusal To Comply With A Congressional Subpoena To Investigate January 6 Capitol Attack.** In December 2021, Greene voted against the resolution which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “find Mark Meadows, former White House chief of staff to President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-216) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the resolution by a vote of 222-208. [House Vote 447, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 851](#)]

- **Meadows Initially Complied With The Select Committee Investigating The January 6 Insurrection, In Which He Turned In Emails And Text Messages, But Said He Would No Longer Cooperate The Day Before His Deposition.** According to NPR, “Meadows had initially cooperated with the panel and turned over thousands of emails and text messages, but he reversed course last week, saying a day before he was due to appear for a deposition that he would no longer be cooperating with the probe.” [NPR, [12/13/21](#)]

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against Finding Mark Meadows In Contempt Of Congress.** In December 2021, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against the “adoption of the rule (H Res 848) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Meadows contempt resolution (H Res 851). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The vote was on the adoption of the rule. The House adopted the rule by a vote of 220-210. [House Vote 442, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 851](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 848](#)]

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against Finding Mark Meadows In Contempt Of Congress.** In December 2021, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against the “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 848) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Meadows contempt resolution (H Res 851). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The vote was on a motion to order the previous question. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 218-209. [House Vote 441, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 851](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 848](#)]



## **Greene Voted At Least Three Times Against Finding Peter Navarro And Dan Scavino In Contempt For Defying A Subpoena Related To The January 6 Attack**

*2022: Greene Voted At Least Three Times Against Finding Navarro and Scavino In Contempt Of Congress For Their Refusal To Comply With A Congressional Subpoena To Investigate January 6 Capitol Attack*

**2022: Greene Voted Against Finding Peter J. Navarro And Daniel Scavino, Jr., Advisers To Former President Trump, In Contempt Of Congress For Refusing To Comply With Subpoenas Issued By The Select Committee To Investigate The January 6 Attack.** In April 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against a resolution that would “find two advisers to former President Donald Trump -- Peter K. Navarro, former White House director of trade and manufacturing policy, and Daniel Scavino, Jr., former White House deputy chief of staff -- in contempt of Congress for refusing to comply with subpoenas issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoenas’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-284) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the resolution by a vote of 221-203. [House Vote 118, [4/6/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [4/6/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 1037](#)]

**2022: Greene Effectively Voted Against Finding Peter J. Navarro And Daniel Scavino, Jr., Advisers To Former Presidents Trump, In Contempt Of Congress.** In April 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against the “adoption of the rule (H Res 1023) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 1037) accompanying the report (H Rept 117-284) that would find Peter K. Navarro and Daniel Scavino, Jr., advisers to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress. It would provide for up to one hour of debate on the resolution.” The vote was on the adoption of the rule. The House adopted the rule by a vote of 221-200. [House Vote 117, [4/6/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [4/6/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 1037](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 1023](#)]

**2022: Greene Effectively Voted Against Finding Peter J. Navarro And Daniel Scavino, Jr., Advisers To Former Presidents Trump, In Contempt Of Congress.** In April 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against the “motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1023) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 1037) accompanying the report (H Rept 117-284) that would find Peter K. Navarro and Daniel Scavino, Jr., advisers to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress. It would provide for up to one hour of debate on the resolution.” The vote was on a motion to order the previous question. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 219-206. [House Vote 116, [4/6/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [4/6/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 1037](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 1023](#)]

*Scavino Was With Former President Trump During Critical Moments On January 6, 2021*

**Scavino Was With Former President Trump During Critical Moments On January 6, 2021, Was Involved In Trump’s Social Media Strategy, And May Have Insights Into The Decision To Encourage Supporters To Protest Election Results On January 6.** According to Politico, “Scavino is the more significant of the two witnesses the House held in contempt. A longtime Trump confidant, Scavino was with the then-president during key moments on Jan. 6, and call records suggest Trump reached out to him by phone that evening. Scavino was also intimately involved in Trump’s social media strategy and may have insights into the December 2020 decision to call supporters to a ‘wild’ protest in Washington on Jan. 6, a tweet that was seen among extremists as a call to action.” [Politico, [4/6/22](#)]

*Navarro Was One Of Trump’s Backers That Strategized The Persuasion Of Republicans To Vote Against Certifying Electors*

**Navarro Was One Of Trump’s Backers That Supported The Effort To Overturn The 2020 Election Results And Collaborated With Steve Bannon To Strategize The Persuasion Of Republicans To Vote Against Certifying Electors.** According to Politico, “Navarro became one of Trump’s loudest backers in the effort to subvert the 2020 election and worked closely with Bannon to develop a strategy to persuade Republicans in Congress to vote against certifying dozens of Joe Biden’s electors.” [Politico, [4/6/22](#)]

## **Greene Voted At Least Three Times Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt For Defying A Subpoena Related To The January 6 Attack**

**2021: Greene Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For His Refusal To Comply With A Congressional Subpoena By The Select Committee To Investigate The January 6 Insurrection.** In October 2021, Greene voted against a resolution that would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-152) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the resolution by a vote of 229-202. [House Vote 329, [10/21/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [10/21/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 730](#)]

- **While The Committee Admitted That Bannon Was Not A White House Official During The Insurrection, He Consulted With Trump, Promoted The Protests And Predicted Unrest.** According to AP News, “The committee noted that Bannon did not work at the White House at the time of the attack, and that he not only spoke with Trump before it but also promoted the protests on his podcast and predicted there would be unrest. On Jan. 5, Bannon said that ‘all hell is going to break loose.’” [AP News, [10/21/21](#)]

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against Finding Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For His Refusal To Comply With A Congressional Subpoena.** In October 2021, when considering the adoption of the rule, Greene effectively voted against a resolution that would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a congressional subpoena. The rule would provide up to one hour of debate on the resolution.” The vote was on the adoption of the rule. The House adopted the rule by a vote of 221-205. [House Vote 328, [10/21/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [10/21/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 730](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 727](#)]

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For His Refusal To Comply With A Congressional Subpoena.** In October 2021, when considering a motion to order the previous question on the rule, Greene effectively voted against a resolution that would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a congressional subpoena. The rule would provide up to one hour of debate on the resolution.” The vote was on a motion to order the previous question. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 221-206. [House Vote 327, [10/21/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [10/21/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 730](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 727](#)]

## **GREENE CLAIMED THAT JANUARY 6 CAPITOL INSURRECTIONISTS WERE “ABUSED” IN JAIL**

**Greene Said That Capitol Rioters Were “Abused” In Jail And They Were “Held For 23 Hours A Day In Solitary Confinement.”** According to the Independent, Far-right US Rep Marjorie Taylor Greene has joined GOP opposition to a bipartisan commission to investigate the Capitol insurrection. [...] She also claimed that Capitol rioters have been ‘abused’ in jail and ‘held for 23 hours a day in solitary confinement.’ [Independent, [5/18/21](#)]

## **GREENE SAID ANYONE THAT CALLED TRUMP AND ANY OF THEM AN INSURRECTIONIST WAS “A LIAR”**

**VIDEO: Greene: “Anyone That Puts The Word Insurrectionist, Calls President Trump An Insurrectionist, And Calls Any Of Us An Insurrectionist, Is A Liar, And You Do Not Deserve The Power That You Possess. Shame On You.”** According to a press conference via YouTube, “GREENE: You have the freedom of press, one of the greatest rights in this entire world. And anyone that puts the word insurrectionist, calls President Trump an insurrectionist, and calls any of us an insurrectionist, is a liar, and you do not deserve the power that you possess. Shame on you.” [Marjorie Taylor Greene Press Conference via YouTube, [2/7/24](#)]

## **GREENE SUGGESTED THE JANUARY 6 RIOTERS WERE JUST AMERICANS WHO HAD THE RIGHT TO STORM THE CAPITOL**

**VIDEO: Greene Said That Americans Who Cared About Elections And Went To Washington D.C. To Protest Had The Right To Do So.** According to a press conference via YouTube, “GREENE: And then the American people who pay

for elections with their tax dollars actually own the elections and have have the right, the right to care about their elections, election integrity and the results of their elections. When they came to Washington and protested, all of you called it an insurrection.” [Marjorie Taylor Greene Press Conference via YouTube, [2/7/24](#)]

## **GREENE QUESTIONED WHY NO ONE ATTACKED THE U. S. ATTORNEY AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WHO ARRESTED THE JANUARY 6 RIOTERS**

**VIDEO: Greene Asked Why “No One Attacks” Matthew Graves, A U. S. Attorney At The Department Of Justice, Who Arrested January 6 Rioters.** According to a press conference via YouTube, “GREENE: While Matthew Graves, the U. S. Attorney at the Department of Justice is arresting people every single day, throwing them in jail, held them for 22 hours in solitary confinement unconvicted, all of you stay silent. No one attacks them for that. Apparently you think it's deserved. Shame on you.” [Marjorie Taylor Greene Press Conference via YouTube, [2/7/24](#)]

## **GREENE SAID WHAT HAPPENED ON JANUARY 6 WAS NOT AN INSURRECTION**

**VIDEO: Greene: “No Matter How We Get Shamed By The Democrats, No Matter How They Use January 6th Against Us And Call It An Insurrection, It Was Not.”** According to a press conference via YouTube, “GREENE: I think we're gonna have to continue to fight on that front. No matter how we get shamed by the Democrats, no matter how they use January 6th against us and call it an insurrection, it was not. But we are going to have to fight for free and fair elections.” [Marjorie Taylor Greene On The New American via YouTube, [2/27/24](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Removing Trump From Office After The January 6 Insurrection**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST IMPEACHING TRUMP FOR INCITEMENT OF INSURRECTION**

**2021: Greene Voted Against Impeaching Trump For Incitement Of Insurrection After He Repeatedly Claimed Voter Fraud Led To The 2020 Presidential Election Results And Made Statements At A Rally That Encouraged The January 6 Insurrection.** In January 2021, Greene voted against a resolution over an article of impeachment which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “impeach President Donald Trump for incitement of insurrection by ‘inciting violence against the government of the United States.’ Specifically, it would state that Trump ‘repeatedly issued false statements’ asserting that the results of the 2020 presidential election were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted or certified. It would state that Trump made statements at a rally on Jan. 6, 2020, that ‘encouraged -- and foreseeably resulted in -- lawless action’ at the Capitol building during the certification of electoral college votes, during which protesters entered the Capitol, attacked law enforcement personnel, ‘menaced’ members of Congress and the vice president, and engaged in other ‘violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.’ It would state that Trump’s conduct on Jan. 6 followed prior efforts ‘to subvert and obstruct’ the certification of 2020 presidential election results, including during a Jan. 2 phone call during which he urged Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to ‘find’ enough votes to overturn the state’s presidential election results and ‘threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.’ It would state President Trump’s ‘endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of government’ and that he ‘threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coordinate branch of government.’ Pursuant to the rule (H Res 41), upon adoption of the article of impeachment, the House agreed to the resolution (H Res 40) that would appoint and authorize the following impeachment trial managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Raskin, D-Md., DeGette, D-Colo., Cicilline, D-R.I., Castro, D-Texas, Swalwell, D-Calif., Lieu, D-Calif., Plaskett, D-V.I., Neguse, D-Colo., and Dean, D-Pa.” The vote was on agreeing to the resolution. The House passed the resolution by a vote of 232-197, but the Senate failed to acquit former President Trump. [House Vote 17, [1/13/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 24](#)]

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Incitement Of Insurrection.** In January 2021, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against the “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 41) for the resolution (H Res 24) containing one article of impeachment against President Donald Trump for incitement of insurrection. The rule would provide for two hours of debate on the article of impeachment without any intervening motion or question, equally divided between the chair and ranking



member of the House Judiciary Committee or their designees. The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the article of impeachment, to a resolution (H Res 40) appointing and authorizing managers for the impeachment trial in the Senate.” The vote was on a motion to order the previous question. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 221-205. [House Vote 15, [1/13/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 24](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 41](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST INVOKING THE 25TH AMENDMENT TO REMOVE TRUMP AFTER HE ATTEMPTED TO OVERTURN THE ELECTION, RESULTING IN AN INSURRECTION**

**2021: Greene Voted Against Invoking The 25th Amendment To Remove President Trump After Attempting To Intervene In Georgia’s Vote Count And Coerce State Officials To Declare Him Winner, Claiming The November 2020 Elections Were Fraudulent, And Inciting The January 6 Insurrection At The U.S. Capitol.** In January 2021, Greene voted against a resolution which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “state that the House of Representatives calls on Vice President Mike Pence to use his powers under section 4 of the 25th Amendment to convene and mobilize members of the president’s cabinet to declare that President Donald Trump is unable to successfully discharge the duties and powers of his office, and to transmit notice to Congress that Pence will immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting president. The resolution would state among its findings that Trump ‘widely advertised and broadly encouraged’ participation in the march on the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday, Jan. 6, which turned into a violent insurrectionary mob that resulted in 5 deaths following the storming of the Capitol building; did not appeal to his followers to exit the Capitol during the insurrection; refused to accept the results of the 2020 presidential election as legitimate; and made at least three attempts to intervene in the vote counting and certification process in the state of Georgia and to ‘coerce’ its state officials to declare him the winner of the state’s electoral votes.” The vote was on agreeing to the resolution. The House passed the resolution by a vote of 223-205. [House Vote 14, [1/12/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/12/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 21](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Legislation To Reform Procedures For Casting And Counting Electoral Votes In Presidential Elections**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST A SPENDING PACKAGE WHICH INCLUDED THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION REFORM ACT**

**2022: Greene Voted Against The FY 2023 Omnibus Spending Package, Which Included The Presidential Election Reform Act And Changed The Procedures For Casting And Counting Electoral Votes In Presidential Elections.** In December 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against concurring with the Senate amendment to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, which would “modify procedures for casting and counting electoral votes in presidential elections.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House concurred with the Senate amendment by a vote of 225-201, thus the bill was sent to President Biden and ultimately became law. [House Vote 549, [12/23/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [12/23/22](#); Congressional Actions, [S.Amdt. 6552](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 2617](#)]

### **The Presidential Election Reform Act Changed The Procedures For Casting And Counting Electoral Votes In Presidential Elections**

**The Presidential Election Reform Act Made It More Difficult To Overturn A Certificated Presidential Election, Which Was The First Legislative Response To The January 6 Insurrection Led By Former President Trump.** According to CNN, “A provision in the legislation aims at making it harder to overturn a certified presidential election, the first legislative response to the US Capitol insurrection and then-President Donald Trump’s campaign to stay in power despite his loss in 2020.” [CNN, [12/29/22](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Efforts To Support Mail-In Voting**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FOR THE PEOPLE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE MADE MAIL-IN VOTING MORE ACCESSIBLE**

**2021: Greene Voted Against The For The People Act.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the For The People Act. The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **The For The People Act Which Would Have Required States To Allow All Eligible Voters To Vote By Mail-In Absentee Ballots**

**The For The People Act Would Have Permitted Universal Mail-In Ballots.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “require states to allow all eligible voters to vote by mail-in absentee ballots.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST AN AMENDMENT THAT WOULD HAVE REQUIRED A STUDY TO HOW TO SUPPORT STATES TO IMPROVE THEIR VOTE-BY-MAIL SYSTEMS**

**2021: Greene Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Required A Study On The 2020 Elections And Produced Recommendations To Support States Improve Their Vote-By-Mail Systems.** In March 2021, Greene voted against en block amendments no. 1 to the For The People Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “require the Election Assistance Commission to conduct a study on the 2020 elections and compile a list of recommendations to help states transition to or improve their current vote-by-mail system.” The vote was on adoption of amendments. The House adopted the amendments by a vote of 218-210. [House Vote 52, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt. 16](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **GREENE EFFECTIVELY VOTED TWICE AGAINST REQUIRING BARCODE SERVICE FOR MAIL-IN BALLOTS**

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Required The Barcode Service For Mail-In Ballots.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the manager’s amendment to the For The People Act which would according to Congressional Quarterly, “require mail-in ballots to use the Postal Service barcode service.” The vote was on the adoption of the rule. The House adopted the rule by a vote of 218-207, thus automatically adopting the manager’s amendment. [House Vote 51, [3/1/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/1/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 179](#)]

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Required The Barcode Service For Mail-In Ballots.** In March 2021, Greene effectively voted against the manager’s amendment to the For The People Act which would according to Congressional Quarterly, “require mail-in ballots to use the Postal Service barcode service.” The vote was on a motion to order the previous question. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-201. [House Vote 50, [3/1/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/1/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 179](#)]

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD HAVE SUPPORTED ACCESS TO BALLOT DROP BOXES**

**2021: Greene Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Ensured Counties With Over 20,000 Registered Voters Offer At Least One Ballot Drop Box For 24 Hours A Day.** In March 2021, Greene voted against en block amendments no. 1 to the For The People Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “require states to ensure that in counties with at least 20,000 registered voters at least one drop box is open to accept ballots for 24 hours a day.” The vote was on adoption of amendments. The House adopted the amendments by a vote of 218-210. [House Vote 52, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt. 16](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **Greene Voted Against The For The People Act, Which Would Have Provided Drop Box To All Counties At Least 45 Days Prior To An Election**

**2021: Greene Voted Against The For The People Act.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the For The People Act. The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

*The For The People Act Would Have Provided Ballot Drop Boxes To All Counties At Least 45 Days Prior To An Election*

**The For The People Act Would Have Provided Ballot Drop Boxes To All Counties At Least 45 Days Prior To An Election.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “provide ballot drop boxes in each county at least 45 days before an election.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST LEGISLATION TO HELP VOTERS TRACK THEIR MAIL-IN BALLOTS**

**2021: Greene Voted Against The For The People Act.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the For The People Act. The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Enacted Ballot Tracking Programs**

**The For The People Act Would Have Enacted Ballot Tracking Programs.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “carry out a program to track and confirm receipt of all absentee ballots.” [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Efforts To Make It Easier To Vote**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FREEDOM TO VOTE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE MADE IT EASIER TO VOTE**

**2022: Greene Voted Against The Freedom To Vote Act.** In January 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against concurring in the Senate amendment with a House amendment to the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, which in part would “expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

### **The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Made It Easier To Vote**

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Made Election Day A National Holiday*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Made Election Day A National Holiday.** According to NPR, “The measure would: make Election Day a national holiday, aimed at making easier for all voters to get to the polls that day; allow states to have early voting for at least two weeks prior to Election Day, including nights and weekends; allow voting by mail with no excuses needed, and voters could put their ballots in drop boxes; require that states make voting more accessible for people with disabilities; require that states that require IDs for voting would have to broaden the types of identification acceptable. States would also have to offer same-day voting registration and online registration and also make it easier to register at places like departments of motor vehicles.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Allowed States To Have At Least Two Weeks Of Early Voting*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Permitted States To Have At Least Two Weeks Of Early Voting.** According to NPR, “The measure would: make Election Day a national holiday, aimed at making easier for all voters to get to the polls that day; allow states to have early voting for at least two weeks prior to Election Day, including nights and weekends; allow voting by mail with no excuses needed, and voters could put their ballots in drop boxes; require that states make voting more accessible for people with disabilities; require that states that require IDs for voting would have to broaden the types of identification acceptable. States would also have to offer same-day voting registration and online registration and also make it easier to register at places like departments of motor vehicles.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Allowed No-Excuse Absentee Ballot Voting*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Allowed No-Excuse Absentee Ballot Voting.** According to NPR, “The measure would: make Election Day a national holiday, aimed at making easier for all voters to get to the polls that day; allow states to have early voting for at least two weeks prior to Election Day, including nights and weekends; allow voting by mail with no excuses needed, and voters could put their ballots in drop boxes; require that states make voting more accessible for people with disabilities; require that states that require IDs for voting would have to broaden the types of identification acceptable. States would also have to offer same-day voting registration and online registration and also make it easier to register at places like departments of motor vehicles.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Made It Easier For People With Disabilities To Access The Ballot*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required Greater Accessibility For People With Disabilities.** According to NPR, “The measure would: make Election Day a national holiday, aimed at making easier for all voters to get to the polls that day; allow states to have early voting for at least two weeks prior to Election Day, including nights and weekends; allow voting by mail with no excuses needed, and voters could put their ballots in drop boxes; require that states make voting more accessible for people with disabilities; require that states that require IDs for voting would have to broaden the types of identification acceptable. States would also have to offer same-day voting registration and online registration and also make it easier to register at places like departments of motor vehicles.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required States To Broaden Their Valid Photo ID Requirements*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required States To Broaden Their Valid Photo Identification Requirements.** According to NPR, “The measure would: make Election Day a national holiday, aimed at making easier for all voters to get to the polls that day; allow states to have early voting for at least two weeks prior to Election Day, including nights and weekends; allow voting by mail with no excuses needed, and voters could put their ballots in drop boxes; require that states make voting more accessible for people with disabilities; require that states that require IDs for voting would have to broaden the types of identification acceptable. States would also have to offer same-day voting registration and online registration and also make it easier to register at places like departments of motor vehicles.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required States To Offer Same-Day And Online Voter Registration*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required States To Offer Same-Day And Online Voter Registration.** According to NPR, “The measure would: make Election Day a national holiday, aimed at making easier for all voters to get to the polls that day; allow states to have early voting for at least two weeks prior to Election Day, including nights and weekends; allow voting by mail with no excuses needed, and voters could put their ballots in drop boxes; require that states make voting more accessible for people with disabilities; require that states that require IDs for voting would have to broaden the types of identification acceptable. States would also have to offer same-day voting registration and online registration and also make it easier to register at places like departments of motor vehicles.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Limited How States Could Conduct Voter Purges*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Limited How States May Conduct Voter Purges From Voter Checklists.** According to NPR, “The measure would also outlaw partisan gerrymandering — that is, drawing congressional boundaries to the political advantage of one party or another — and would limit the ways states can purge people from voting rolls.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Protected Voters From Intimidation Efforts*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Prohibited Intimidating Individuals From Registering To Vote, Engaging In Voter Intimidation And Harassment Of Election Workers, And Restricting Food And Non-Alcoholic Drinks At Polling Locations.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, would “prohibit any attempt to prevent an individual from registering to vote, prohibit certain practices related to voter intimidation and harassment of election workers, and prohibit states from restricting the provision of food and nonalcoholic beverages at polling locations.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill



was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FOR THE PEOPLE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE PROTECTED AND EXPANDED THE RIGHT TO VOTE**

**2021: Greene Voted Against The For The People Act.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the For The People Act. The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Prohibited Voter Intimidation And Voter Purging**

**The For The People Act Would Have Prohibited Voter Intimidation And Voter Purging.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “prohibit certain practices related to voter deception or intimidation and removal of voters from voter rolls.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Expanded Opportunities To Register To Vote**

**The For The People Act Would Have Permitted Online And Same-Day Voter Registration.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “require states to allow online and same-day registration.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Allowed States To Have At Least 15 Days Of Early Voting**

**The For The People Act Would Have Allowed States To Have At Least 15 Days Of Early Voting.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “allow early voting at least 15 days before election day.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Allowed States To Automatically Register Voters**

**The For The People Act Would Have Allowed States To Automatically Register Voters.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “automatically register eligible voters.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST AN AMENDMENT REQUIRING POLLING LOCATIONS TO STAY OPEN BEYOND TYPICAL WORK HOURS**

**2021: Greene Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Required Certain Polling Locations To Stay Open For An Extended Four Hours Outside The Typical Working Hours Of 9 AM To 5 PM.** In March 2021, Greene voted against en bloc amendments no.4 to the For The People Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “require states to run polling locations that are open for at least four hours outside of the period between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.” The vote was on adoption of amendments. The House adopted the amendments by a vote of 223-208. [House Vote 58, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt. 23](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST MAKING POLLING LOCATION NOTICES ACCESSIBLE**

**2021: Greene Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Required Election Officials To Consider Linguistic Preferences When Posting Polling Location Notices.** In March 2021, Greene voted against en bloc amendments no.3 to the For The People Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations.” The vote was on adoption of amendments. The House adopted the amendments by a vote of 221-207. [House Vote 55, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt. 20](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST ALLOWING POLLING PLACES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES**

**2021: Greene Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Allowed College Campuses To Serve As Polling Locations.** In March 2021, Greene voted against en block amendments no. 1 to the For The People Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “require states to ensure that polling places that allow early voting be located on campuses of higher education institutions.” The vote was on adoption of amendments. The House adopted the amendments by a vote of 218-210. [House Vote 52, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt. 16](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Efforts To Protect The Right To Vote**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FREEDOM TO VOTE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE PROTECT THE RIGHT TO VOTE**

**2022: Greene Voted Against The Freedom To Vote Act.** In January 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against concurring in the Senate amendment with a House amendment to the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, which in part would “expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

### **The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Strengthened Anti-Discrimination Enforcement Under The Voting Rights Act**

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Strengthened Anti-Discrimination Enforcement By Restoring Preclearance Requirements Under The Voting Rights Act.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “Among other provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices, the bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations in the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for preclearance before implementation.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

### **The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required States To Have A Governmental Interest In Protecting The Right To Vote**

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required States To Have A Specific Governmental Interest For Implementing Election Changes That Could Substantially Affect Voting Rights.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “The new language would require states to have an important and specific government interest if they want to implement election changes that would substantially impair the right to vote or have the vote be counted. And those election changes would have to be the least restrictive way of accomplishing that interest.” [Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#)]

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FOR THE PEOPLE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE INCREASED VOTER ACCESS AND AWARENESS FOR STUDENTS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES**

**2021: Greene Voted Against The For The People Act.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the For The People Act. The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Increased Voter Access And Awareness For Students And People With Disabilities**

**The For The People Act Would Have Increased Voter Access And Awareness For Students And People With Disabilities.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “require a number of activities to improve voter access and awareness for students and individuals with disabilities.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST AN AMENDMENT THAT WOULD APPLY VOTER REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION LAWS TO U.S. TERRITORIES**

**2021: Greene Voted Against An Amendment That Would Apply Voter Registration And Protection Laws To U.S. Territories.** In March 2021, Greene voted against en bloc amendments no.3 to the For The People Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories.” The vote was on adoption of amendments. The House adopted the amendments by a vote of 221-207. [House Vote 55, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt. 20](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE JOHN R. LEWIS VOTING RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE PUT IN REQUIREMENTS BEFORE CERTAIN STATES COULD RESTRICT VOTING**

**The John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act Would Have Restored Preclearance Requirements Under The Voting Rights Act For Voting Practices In States And Localities With A History Of Voter Suppression.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act would “strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices. The bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years.” [HCongressional Quarterly, [8/24/21](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Legislation To Make Elections And Democracy More Fair**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FREEDOM TO VOTE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE MADE ELECTIONS AND DEMOCRACY MORE FAIR**

**2022: Greene Voted Against The Freedom To Vote Act.** In January 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against concurring in the Senate amendment with a House amendment to the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, which in part would “expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

### **The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Made Elections And Democracy Fairer**

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Prohibited Partisan Gerrymandering*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Prohibited Partisan Gerrymandering.** According to NPR, “The measure would also outlaw partisan gerrymandering — that is, drawing congressional boundaries to the political advantage of one party or another — and would limit the ways states can purge people from voting rolls.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Established A Small Donor Matching System For Some Candidates*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Established A Small Donor Matching System For House Candidates, In Which The Election Assistance And Innovation Fund Would Match Contributions Up To \$200 At A Six-To-One Ratio.** According to NPR, “A small donor matching system would be set up for House candidates. A new Election Assistance and Innovation Fund would match contributions up to \$200 at a 6:1 ratio. The fund would not use taxpayer dollars and instead be financed through assessments paid on fines, penalties and settlements for certain tax crimes and corporate malfeasance.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

## *The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required States And Localities To Provide Public Notices Of Voting Procedure Changes*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required States And Localities To Provide Public Notice Of Voting Procedure Changes Within 180 Days Of A Federal Election.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, would “require states and localities to provide public notice regarding any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election, and regarding updated demographic data following any electoral district boundary changes.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FOR THE PEOPLE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE CREATED CONTINGENCY PLANS TO PROTECT VOTING RIGHTS AND EXPAND ACCESS TO CONVICTED FELONS WHO SERVED THEIR SENTENCES**

**2021: Greene Voted Against The For The People Act.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the For The People Act. The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **The For The People Act Which Would Have Required States To Establish Contingency Plans To Enable Voting During An Emergency, Including A Natural Disaster Or Infectious Disease**

**The For The People Act Would Have Required States To Establish Contingency Plans To Allow Voting During A State Of Emergency, Including A Natural Disaster Or Pandemic.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “require states to establish contingency plans to enable voting during an emergency, including a natural disaster or infectious disease.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Permitted Convicted Felons To Participate In Elections After Serving Their Sentences**

**The For The People Act Would Have Permitted Convicting Felons To Participate In Elections After Serving Their Sentences.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “allow convicted felons to vote after serving their prison sentences.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST ALLOWING INCARCERATED FELONS TO VOTE IN ELECTIONS**

**2021: Greene Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Allowed Incarcerated Felons To Vote During Elections.** In March 2021, Greene voted against an amendment to the For The People Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “strike language that would allow the denial of voting rights to individuals serving felony sentences in correctional institutions at the time of an election.” The vote was on adoption of an amendment. The House rejected the amendment by a vote of 97-328. [House Vote 53, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt. 18](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Protecting And Strengthening Voting Equipment**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FREEDOM TO VOTE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE STRENGTHEN VOTING EQUIPMENT**

**2022: Greene Voted Against The Freedom To Vote Act.** In January 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against concurring in the Senate amendment with a House amendment to the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, which in part would “expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to



conceal foreign election contributions.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

### **The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Strengthened Voting Equipment**

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required The Replacement Of Outdated Voting Machines With Machines That Provide Voters Paper Receipts Of Their Ballots.** According to NPR, “The measure would also strengthen the Federal Election Commission’s ability to investigate charges of campaign abuses and require that states replace outdated voting machines with ones that, among other things, provide voters with paper records of their ballots.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FOR THE PEOPLE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE REQUIRED VOTES TO BE MADE ON PAPER BALLOTS**

**2021: Greene Voted Against The For The People Act.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the For The People Act. The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Required All Votes To Be Made Via Paper Ballots**

**The For The People Act Would Have Required Votes To Be Made On Paper Ballots.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “require all votes to be made via paper ballots.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Efforts To Strengthen Campaign Finance Guidelines**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FREEDOM TO VOTE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE STRENGTHENED CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDELINES**

**2022: Greene Voted Against The Freedom To Vote Act.** In January 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against concurring in the Senate amendment with a House amendment to the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, which in part would “expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

### **The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Enacted Stronger Campaign Finance Guidelines**

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Regulated Campaign Finance By Limiting Dark Money By Political Action Committees And Requiring Groups That Spend Over \$10,000 To Disclose Their Donors*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Regulate Campaign Finance By Limiting Dark Money By Political Action Committees And Requiring Groups That Spend Over \$10,000 To Disclose Their Donors.** According to NPR, “It would also impose new rules on how campaigns are paid for by limiting the use of so-called dark money by political action committees. Any group that spends more than \$10,000 to influence an election would be required to disclose all donors.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required Additional Campaign Finance Disclosures*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required Additional Campaign Finance Disclosures.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “The bill also includes provisions that would require more disclosures of political money. It would toughen prohibitions on foreign nationals’ spending on elections, including on ballot initiatives, and would require additional disclosures of the sources of money for groups that spend to influence elections.” [Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required Additional Disclosures On Money Sources For Political Groups Spending To Influence Elections*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Required Additional Disclosures On Money Sources For Political Groups That Spend To Influence Elections.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “The bill also includes provisions that would require more disclosures of political money. It would toughen prohibitions on foreign nationals’ spending on elections, including on ballot initiatives, and would require additional disclosures of the sources of money for groups that spend to influence elections.” [Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Efforts To Crack Down On Bad Actors Interfering With U.S. Elections**

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FREEDOM TO VOTE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE EMPOWERED WATCHDOGS TO CRACK DOWN ON BAD ACTORS INTERFERING WITH U.S. ELECTIONS**

**2022: Greene Voted Against The Freedom To Vote Act.** In January 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against concurring in the Senate amendment with a House amendment to the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act, which in part would “expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions.” The vote was on a motion to concur. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-203, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate subsequently failed to invoke cloture. [House Vote 9, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5746](#)]

### **The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Empowered Watchdogs To Crack Down On Those Abusing The Law While Campaigning**

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Fortified The Federal Election Commission’s Authority To Investigate Campaign Abuse Charges*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Fortified The Federal Election Commission’s Authority To Investigate Campaign Abuse Charges.** According to NPR, “The measure would also strengthen the Federal Election Commission’s ability to investigate charges of campaign abuses and require that states replace outdated voting machines with ones that, among other things, provide voters with paper records of their ballots.” [NPR, [1/18/22](#)]

*The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Strengthened Prohibitions On Foreign Spending In Elections*

**The Freedom To Vote Act Would Have Strengthened Prohibitions On Foreign Spending On Elections, Including Ballot Initiatives.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “The bill also includes provisions that would require more disclosures of political money. It would toughen prohibitions on foreign nationals’ spending on elections, including on ballot initiatives, and would require additional disclosures of the sources of money for groups that spend to influence elections.” [Congressional Quarterly, [1/13/22](#)]

### **GREENE VOTED AGAINST THE FOR THE PEOPLE ACT, WHICH WOULD HAVE REQUIRED THE HOMELAND SECURITY DEPARTMENT TO ASSESS CYBER THREATS BEFORE ANY ELECTION**

**2021: Greene Voted Against The For The People Act.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the For The People Act. The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

### **The For The People Act Would Have Required The Homeland Security Department To Assess Cyber Threats To The Election System Prior To Any Election.**

**The For The People Act Would Have Required The Department Of Homeland Security To Assess Cyber Threats To Election Systems Before Any Election.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the For the People Act would “require the Homeland Security Department to assess cyber threats to the election system prior to any election.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 220-210. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 62, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED FOR AN AMENDMENT THAT WOULD STRIKE A PROVISION THAT WOULD PROTECT U.S. DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS FROM ACTIVITIES THAT UNDERMINE INTEGRITY**

**2021: Greene Voted For An Amendment That Would Strike A Provision That Would Protect U.S. Democratic Institutions From Activities That Undermine Integrity Such As Cyber Attacks, Disinformation, And Influence Operations.** In March 2021, Greene voted for an amendment to For The People Act which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “strike from the bill a section that would require the creation of a national strategy to protect against cyber attacks, influence operations, disinformation campaigns and other activities that could undermine the security and integrity of U.S. democratic institutions, and that would establish a commission to counter efforts to undermine democratic institutions within the United States.” The vote was on adoption of an amendment. The House rejected the amendment by a vote of 207-218. [House Vote 54, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/2/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt. 19](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#)]

## **GREENE EFFECTIVELY VOTED TWICE AGAINST PROHIBITING CAMPAIGNS FROM ACCEPTING OPPOSITION RESEARCH FROM FOREIGN ENTITIES**

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against Prohibiting Campaigns From Accepting Opposition Research Donated By Foreign Entities.** In March 2021, Greene voted against the manager’s amendment to the For The People Act which would according to Congressional Quarterly, “clarify that the definition of ‘thing of value’ with regard to the statutory prohibition on foreign donations to political campaigns includes provision of opposition research, polling, or other non-public information on a candidate for the purpose of influencing an election.” The vote was on the adoption of the rule. The House adopted the rule by a vote of 218-207, thus automatically adopting the manager’s amendment. [House Vote 51, [3/1/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/1/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 179](#)]

**2021: Greene Effectively Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Prohibited Campaigns From Accepting Opposition Research Donated By Foreign Entities.** In March 2021, Greene effectively voted against the manager’s amendment to the For The People Act which would according to Congressional Quarterly, “require mail-in ballots to use the Postal Service barcode service; clarify that the definition of ‘thing of value’ with regard to the statutory prohibition on foreign donations to political campaigns includes provision of opposition research, polling, or other non-public information on a candidate for the purpose of influencing an election; remove provisions in the bill that would provide for the inadmissibility or deportation of undocumented immigrants reasonably believed to have interfered or intend to interfere in U.S. elections; and require the Federal Election Commission to collect information and initiate a rulemaking process to establish a new designation and classification for separate segregated funds, which are a type of PAC financially supported by a corporation or labor organization.” The vote was on a motion to order the previous question. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 220-201. [House Vote 50, [3/1/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/1/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 179](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST FUNDING FOR ELECTION SECURITY**

**2022: Greene Voted Against Appropriating \$400 Million To The Election Assistance Commission For FY 2023 For Federal Election Security Grants.** In July 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, which would provide “\$400 million for Election Assistance Commission federal election security grants.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote 220-207, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate did not take substantive action on the legislation. Congress passed and signed into law the FY 2023 Budget through H.R. 2617. [House Vote 383, [7/20/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [7/20/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 8294](#)]

## **Greene Voted Against Appropriating \$402.1 Billion In FY 2023 Discretionary Funding That Included A 17% Increase For To Election Security Grants**

**2022: Greene Voted Against Appropriating \$402.1 Billion In FY 2023 Discretionary Funding For Various Agencies.** In July 2022, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted against the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, which would “provide roughly \$402.1 billion in scored discretionary funding for six of the 12 fiscal 2023 appropriations bills, including \$168.5 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies; \$27.2 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$56.3 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$29.8 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies; \$44.8 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency and related agencies; and \$150.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction and related agencies.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote 220-207, thus the bill was sent to the Senate. The Senate did not take substantive action on the legislation. Congress passed and signed into law the FY 2023 Budget through H.R. 2617. [House Vote 383, [7/20/22](#); Congressional Quarterly, [7/20/22](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 8294](#)]

- **The Bill Included A 17% Increase For FY 2023 Election Security Grants And Other Measures.** According to The Hill, “The House also approved a 17 percent boost in dollars for the 2023 financial services and general government funding, which includes funding for the Small Business Administration, election security grants and measures Democrats say are aimed at rebuilding the IRS to ensure wealthy corporations and individuals pay their ‘fair share.’” [The Hill, [7/20/22](#)]

## **Greene Voted To Deny Washington, D.C., Representation And Voting Rights**

### **GREEN SUPPORTED DISAPPROVAL OF D.C.’S NOVEMBER 2022 ORDINANCE THAT WOULD GRANT VOTING RIGHTS**

#### **Greene Disapproved Of D.C.’s November 2022 Ordinance That Would Allow Non-Citizens and Foreign Citizens Who Live In D.C., Including Undocumented Immigrants, To Vote In Local D.C. Elections**

**2023: Greene Voted To Disapprove D.C.’s November 2022 Ordinance That Would Allow Non-Citizens, Including Undocumented Immigrants, To Vote In Local D.C. Elections Starting In 2024.** In February 2023, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted for a resolution that would “establish congressional disapproval of, effectively repealing, the November 2022 District of Columbia Council legislation allowing noncitizens, including undocumented immigrants, to vote in local D.C. elections beginning in 2024.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the resolution by a vote of 260 to 162, thus the resolution was sent to the Senate. [House Vote 118, [2/9/23](#); Congressional Quarterly, [2/9/23](#); Congressional Actions, [H.J.Res. 24](#)]

- **The D.C. Ordinance Would Allow Foreign Citizens Who Live In D.C., Including Undocumented Immigrants, To Vote In Location, And Mayor Bowser Allowed The Bill To Become Law Without Her Signature.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “The other measure would allow foreign citizens residing in D.C., including undocumented immigrants, to vote in local elections. That bill passed the D.C. Council in October. Bowser did not act on the bill, allowing it to be enacted without her signature.” [Congressional Quarterly, [2/9/23](#)]

### **GREENE EFFECTIVELY VOTED TO DISAPPROVE OF D.C.’S VOTING ELIGIBILITY LAW TWICE**

**2023: Greene Effectively Voted To Disapprove D.C.’s Voting Eligibility Law.** In February 2023, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted for the “adoption of the rule (H Res 97) that would provide for consideration of [...] a joint resolution (H J Res 24) disapproving the D.C. Council voting eligibility law.” The vote was on the adoption of the rule. The House adopted the rule by a vote of 217 to 208. [House Vote 109, [2/7/23](#); Congressional Quarterly, [2/7/23](#); Congressional Actions, [H.J. Res. 24](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 97](#)]

**2023: Greene Effectively Voted To Disapprove D.C.’s Voting Eligibility Law.** In February 2023, according to Congressional Quarterly, Greene voted for the “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 97) that would provide for consideration of [...] a joint resolution (H J Res 24) disapproving



the D.C. Council voting eligibility law.” The vote was on a motion to order the previous question. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 217 to 208. [House Vote 108, [2/7/23](#); Congressional Quarterly, [2/7/23](#); Congressional Actions, [H.J. Res. 24](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 97](#)]

## **GREENE VOTED AGAINST D.C. STATEHOOD**

**2021: Greene Voted Against Granting Statehood To The District Of Columbia, Which Would Grant Governmental Representation In Congress, Allow Residents To Participate In Federal Elections, And Repeal The 23rd Amendment Of The Constitution.** In April 2021, Greene voted against the Washington, D.C. Admission Act of 2021 which would, according to Congressional Quarterly, “provide for the establishment of most of the current District of Columbia as the 51st state in the Union, to be known as Washington, Douglass Commonwealth. It would require, within 30 days of enactment, an election for two senators and one representative for the state in Congress. It would then require the president to issue a proclamation announcing the election results, at which point the state would be admitted into the Union. The bill would define the territory and boundaries of a revised District of Columbia, which would remain under federal control -- including the White House, Capitol building, Supreme Court, and federal office buildings located adjacent to the National Mall and Capitol. All other territory of the current district would be part of the new state. It would provide that district executive, legislative and judicial officers at the time of admission would serve in the respective offices of the state; the state would be considered the legal successor to the district in continued judicial proceedings; and the federal government would retain control of lands currently held for defense or Coast Guard purposes. It would prohibit federal law enforcement agencies from enforcing state laws without state authorization. It would also allow residents of the new federal district to vote in federal elections by absentee ballot in their last state of residence and provide for the repeal of the 23rd amendment to the Constitution, which granted District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 216-208. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 132, [4/22/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [4/22/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 51](#)]