

<b>National Right to Life Congressional Scorecard - Senate</b>									
111th Congress 2009-2010									
1. Funding of overseas pro-abortion groups ("Mexico City Policy") (01/28/2009, Roll Call No. 19)									
01/28/2009 --									
<p>Senator Mel Martinez (R-Fl.) offered an NRLC-supported amendment to an unrelated bill (H.R. 2), to deny U.S. "population assistance" or "family planning" funds to any nongovernmental organization that "performs or actively promotes abortion as a method of birth control" overseas. This amendment, if enacted, would have restored the pro-life "Mexico City Policy," which was applied by President George W. Bush from 2001-2008, but overturned by President Barack Obama on January 23, 2009. The Martinez Amendment failed on a vote of 37 to 60. The pro-life amendment was supported by 36 Republicans and one Democrat; it was opposed by four Republicans and 56 Democrats. Roll call no. 19, January 28, 2009.</p>									
2. Health coverage for "unborn child" (SCHIP) (01/29/2009, Roll Call No. 26)									
01/29/2009 --									
<p>The State Children's Health Insurance (SCHIP) program is a federal program that provides funds to states primarily to provide health services to children of low-income families. Under a regulation issued by the Bush Administration in 2002, states have the option of covering unborn children under the program, a policy known as the "unborn child rule." However, since this is an administrative rule, it could be changed by the new administration. Therefore, during consideration of legislation to reauthorize and expand the SCHIP program (H.R. 2), Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) offered an NRLC-backed amendment to codify the "unborn child rule." The Hatch Amendment would have written explicit language into the SCHIP statute to guarantee that a covered child "includes, at the option of a State, an unborn child." The amendment further defined "unborn child" as "a member of the species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb." The Hatch Amendment failed, 39 to 59. The pro-life amendment was supported by 37 Republicans and two Democrats; it was opposed by four Republicans and 55 Democrats. Roll call no. 26, January 29, 2009.</p>									
3. Funding of the United Nations Population Fund (Kemp-Kasten anti-coercion law) (03/05/2009, Roll Call No. 81)									
03/05/2009 --									

The Kemp-Kasten anti-coercion law has been in effect since 1985. This law prohibits U.S. "population assistance" funds from going to any organization that "as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization." During most years since 1985, this law has blocked U.S. funding for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), because of that agency's participation in the population-control program of the People's Republic of China - a program that relies heavily on government-coerced abortions. However, an omnibus appropriations bill (H.R. 1105) approved by the House of Representatives in February, 2009, contained new language that effectively exempted the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) from the application of the Kemp-Kasten law. When the bill came before the Senate, Senator Roger Wicker (R-Ms.) offered an NRLC-supported amendment (no. 607) to remove the exemption, and thereby preserve the full application of the Kemp-Kasten law to the UNFPA. However, the Wicker Amendment failed, 39 to 55 (roll call no. 81, March 5, 2009). Subsequently, the Obama Administration restored U.S. funding to the UNFPA.

4. Motion to kill Nelson-Hatch Amendment (to remove abortion subsidies from health care bill) (12/08/2009, Roll Call No. 369)

12/08/2009 --

On December 8, 2009, during consideration of a massive bill to restructure the health care system, H.R. 3590, the U.S. Senate rejected an amendment offered by Senators Ben Nelson (D-Ne.) and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), which was supported by NRLC, by a vote of 54 to 45. The bill under consideration, proposed by Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nv.), contained a number of pro-abortion provisions, including language that would result in funding of abortion by a new federal insurance program (the "public option") and federal subsidies to help pay for private insurance plans that cover elective abortion. The Nelson-Hatch Amendment would have prohibited funding of abortion by the government insurance program, and prohibited federal subsidies for private plans that cover abortion (with exceptions for abortion in cases of rape, incest, or to save the life of the mother). After debating the amendment, the Senate voted 54 to 45 in favor of a motion to table (kill) it. Thirty-eight (38) Republicans and seven Democrats voted against killing the amendment. Fifty-two (52) Democrats and two Republicans voted to kill the amendment. Senate roll call no. 369. (Since the Nelson-Hatch Amendment was tabled, the pro-abortion provisions remained part of the Reid bill, which was amended further and then passed -- see subsequent votes below.)

5. Health care restructuring: Reid "manager's amendment" (12/21/2009, Roll Call No. 385)

12/21/2009 --

In December, 2009, the Senate had under consideration a massive bill to restructure the health care system, the "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act," proposed by Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid (Nv.) as a "substitute amendment" for H.R. 3590. This bill was opposed by NRLC because it contained multiple objectionable provisions dealing with abortion and rationing of lifesaving care. Reid proposed a lengthy "Manager's Amendment," which contained some new abortion-related language but did not solve the fundamental abortion-related problems in the original Reid proposal. The Manager's Amendment would allow the federal government to subsidize private insurance plans that cover abortion on demand and to oversee multi-state insurance plans that cover abortion on demand, and would empower federal officials to mandate abortion coverage in private health plans. NRLC also objected to rationing components of the amendment, including provisions that would place substantial restrictions on the ability of Americans to spend their own money to obtain health insurance that would be less likely to deny life-preserving medical treatments. For more information, see NRLC's letter to the Senate [here](#). On the roll call shown here (Senate roll call no. 385), conducted on December 21, 2009, the Senate voted 60 to 40 to end debate ("invoke cloture") on the Reid Manager's Amendment. NRLC opposed this cloture motion because it allowed the Reid Manager's Amendment to be adopted and the objectionable health care legislation itself to move forward. All 60 members of the Senate Democratic caucus supported cloture (i.e., voted to advance the amendment), and all 40 Senate Republicans voted against cloture.

6. Health care restructuring: Ending debate on Reid bill (12/23/2009, Roll Call No. 395)

12/23/2009 --

On December 23, 2009, during consideration of a massive bill to restructure the health care system (H.R. 3590), the U.S. Senate voted 60 to 39 to invoke cloture (to close debate) on the bill. NRLC opposed H.R. 3590 partly because it would allow the federal government to subsidize private insurance plans that cover abortion on demand, establish a federally administered program of private "multi-state" plans that could cover abortion on demand, and empower federal officials to mandate abortion coverage in private health plans, among other pro-abortion provisions. For more details on the pro-abortion provisions of the bill, [click here](#). NRLC also objected to provisions that would cause rationing, including those that would place substantial restrictions on the ability of Americans to spend their own money to obtain health insurance that would be less likely to deny life-preserving medical treatments. Because NRLC did not want H.R. 3590 to advance, NRLC opposed this cloture motion, but it was adopted, 60 to 39 (Senate roll call no. 395). All 60 members of the Senate Democratic caucus supported cloture (i.e., voted to advance H.R. 3590), while 39 Republicans voted against cloture. Because of this roll call, the bill advanced to the next stage of the process, and on December 24, 2009, it was passed by the Senate. On March 21, 2010, the House of Representatives also passed this bill, and it was signed into law by President Obama on March 23, 2010.

7. DISCLOSE ACT (restrictions on free speech about federal politicians) (09/23/2010, Roll Call No. 240)

09/23/2010 --













Hillary Clinton (D-NY)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
North Carolina Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Kay Hagan (D-NC)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Richard Burr (R-NC)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
North Dakota Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Kent Conrad (D-ND)	O	O	NV	X	O	O	O	16%
Byron Dorgan (D-ND)	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	14%
Northern Mariana Islands Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Ohio Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Sherrod Brown (D-OH)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
George Voinovich (R-OH)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Oklahoma Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Tom Coburn (R-OK)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
James Inhofe (R-OK)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Oregon Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Jeff Merkley (D-OR)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Ron Wyden (D-OR)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Pennsylvania Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Robert Casey (D-PA)	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	42%
Arlen Specter (D-PA)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Rhode Island Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score



Washington Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Maria Cantwell (D-WA)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Patty Murray (D-WA)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
West Virginia Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Carte Goodwin (D-WV)	I	I	I	I	I	I	O	0%
John Rockefeller (D-WV)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Joe Manchin (D-WV)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Robert Byrd (D-WV)	O	O	O	NV	O	O	I	0%
Wisconsin Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Herbert Kohl (D-WI)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Russ Feingold (D-WI)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Wyoming Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
John Barrasso (R-WY)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Michael Enzi (R-WY)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Senate Changes During This Congress								
Joseph Biden (D-DE):								
Roland Burris (D-IL):	ary 15, 2009							
Barack Obama (D-IL):								
Joe Manchin (D-WV):	nber 2, 2010							
Robert Byrd (D-WV):	me 28, 2010							
Scott Brown (R-MA):	ary 19, 2010							
Chris Coons (D-DE):	nber 2, 2010							
Hillary Clinton (D-NY):	ary 21, 2009							



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