National Right to Life Congressional	Scorecard	- Senate						
111th Congress 2009-2010								
1. Funding of overseas pro-abortion groups (Mexico City	Policy") (01/	28/2009, Rol	l Call No. 19)			
01/28/2009								
Senator Mel Martinez (R-Fl.) offered an NRL planning" funds to any nongovernmental orga amendment, if enacted, would have restored t but overturned by President Barack Obama or was supported by 36 Republicans and one De	inization that he pro-life "M n January 23,	"performs or Iexico City P 2009. The M	actively pror olicy," which fartinez Ame	notes abortion was applied ndment failed	n as a method by President I on a vote of	d of birth con George W. E 37 to 60. Tl	trol" overseas Bush from 200 ne pro-life am	s. This 01-2008, nendment
2. Health coverage for "unborn child" (SCHII	P) (01/29/2009	9, Roll Call N	Vo. 26)					
01/29/2009								
The State Children's Health Insurance (SCHII) children of low-income families. Under a regunder the program, a policy known as the "un administration. Therefore, during consideration offered an NRLC-backed amendment to codif SCHIP statute to guarantee that a covered chi as "a member of the species homo sapiens, at pro-life amendment was supported by 37 Rep January 29, 2009.	ulation issued born child rul on of legislati fy the "unborr ld "includes, a any stage of o	by the Bush e." However on to reauthon child rule." at the option development	Administration, since this is prize and expanded The Hatch A of a State, and who is carried	on in 2002, stan administrated the SCHI mendment was unborn childed in the won	ates have the ative rule, it of P program (Fould have we "The amen ab." The Ha	e option of co could be chan I.R. 2), Sena- ritten explicit dment furthe tch Amendm	vering unborn aged by the ne tor Orrin Hato language into r defined "unl ent failed, 39	n children ew ch (R-Utah) o the born child" to 59. The
2 F. william Cally Harita I National Description	F 1 (IV	//		(02/05/2000	D.11 C.11 N	01)		
3. Funding of the United Nations Population	runa (Kemp-l	Kasten anti-c	oercion law)	(03/03/2009,	Koli Cali No	0. 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 speec	h about fedei	al politicians	s) (09/23/2010), Roll Call N	Io. 240)		
09/23/2010							

On September 23, 2010, the U.S. Senate conducted a vote on whether to take up the so-called "DISCLOSE Act" (S. 3628), a bill crafted by Democratic congressional leaders and the Obama White House in response to the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission, handed down on January 21, 2010. In that case, the Supreme Court invalidated certain federal laws and regulations that had prevented an incorporated group called Citizens United from buying TV ads to promote a movie critical of Hillary Clinton while she was running for president. By a 5-4 vote, the Court ruled that the First Amendment protects the right of corporations to spend money on ads or other communications that criticize or praise those who hold or seek federal office. The "DISCLOSE Act" is intended to make it as difficult as possible for corporations (including nonprofit, issue-oriented corporations such as NRLC) to spend money to communicate with the public about the actions of federal officeholders, by applying an array of restrictions on ads, as well as requirements that violate the privacy rights of donors. NRLC expressed its strong opposition to the bill in a letter sent to the Senate on July 23, 2010 (to view or download the letter, click here). NRLC said that the overriding purpose of the legislation is "to discourage, as much as possible, disfavored groups (such as NRLC) from communicating about officeholders, by exposing citizens who support such efforts to harassment and intimidation, and by smothering organizations in layer of record keeping and reporting requirements, all backed by the threat of civil and criminal sanctions." On September 23, 2010, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nv.) attempted to "proceed to" (take up) the DISCLOSE Act. Because Republican senators threatened a filibuster, Reid was forced to make a "cloture" motion, which requires 60 votes for approval, and which fell short, 59-39. All 59 Senate Democrats voted to take up the bill, and all of the 39 negative votes were by Repu

Congressional Session	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Alabama Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Jeff Sessions (R-AL)	X	X	NV	X	X	X	X	100%
Richard Shelby (R-AL)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Alaska Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Mark Begich (D-AK)	О	О	O	О	О	О	О	0%
Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)	0	О	X	X	X	X	NV	66%
Arizona Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Jon Kyl (R-AZ)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
John McCain (R-AZ)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Arkansas Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Blanche Lincoln (D-AR)	O	О	O	О	О	О	О	0%

Mark Pryor (D-AR)	О	О	О	X	О	О	О	14%
California Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Barbara Boxer (D-CA)	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Colorado Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Michael Bennet (D-CO)	О	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Ken Salazar (D-CO)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Mark Udall (D-CO)	O	О	О	O	О	О	О	0%
Connecticut Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Joseph Lieberman (I-CT)	О	O	О	O	O	О	О	0%
Christopher Dodd (D-CT)	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Delaware Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Ted Kaufman (D-DE)	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	14%
Thomas Carper (D-DE)	О	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Joseph Biden (D-DE)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Chris Coons (D-DE)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Florida Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
George LeMieux (R-FL)	I	I	I	X	X	X	X	100%
Mel Martinez (R-FL)	X	X	X	I	I	I	I	100%
Bill Nelson (D-FL)	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Georgia Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Saxby Chambliss (R-GA)	NV	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Johnny Isakson (R-GA)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%

Hawaii Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Daniel Inouye (D-HI)	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Daniel Akaka (D-HI)	O	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Idaho Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Mike Crapo (R-ID)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Jim Risch (R-ID)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Illinois Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Barack Obama (D-IL)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Roland Burris (D-IL)	О	O	O	О	O	O	O	0%
Richard Durbin (D-IL)	О	O	O	О	O	O	O	0%
Mark Kirk (R-IL)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Indiana Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Richard Lugar (R-IN)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Evan Bayh (D-IN)	О	O	X	X	О	О	О	28%
Iowa Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Charles Grassley (R-IA)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Tom Harkin (D-IA)	O	O	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Kansas Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Pat Roberts (R-KS)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Sam Brownback (R-KS)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Kentucky Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Jim Bunning (R-KY)	X	X	X	X	X	NV	X	100%
Mitch McConnell (R-KY)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%

Louisiana Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
David Vitter (R-LA)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Mary Landrieu (D-LA)	О	О	NV	О	О	О	О	0%
Maine Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Susan Collins (R-ME)	O	О	О	O	X	X	X	42%
Olympia Snowe (R-ME)	O	О	О	O	X	X	X	42%
Maryland Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Barbara Mikulski (D-MD)	O	О	О	O	O	O	O	0%
Benjamin Cardin (D-MD)	O	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Massachusetts Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Scott Brown (R-MA)	I	I	I	I	I	I	X	100%
John Kerry (D-MA)	О	О	О	О	О	O	О	0%
Paul Kirk (D-MA)	I	I	I	О	О	O	I	0%
Edward Kennedy (D-MA)	NV	NV	NV	Ι	I	I	I	
Michigan Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Carl Levin (D-MI)	O	О	О	O	О	O	О	0%
Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)	O	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Minnesota Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)	О	О	О	О	О	O	О	0%
Al Franken (D-MN)	I	Ι	I	О	О	О	О	0%
Mississippi Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Thad Cochran (R-MS)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Roger Wicker (R-MS)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%

Missouri Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Claire McCaskill (D-MO)	О	О	О	О	O	O	О	0%
Christopher Bond (R-MO)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Montana Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Max Baucus (D-MT)	O	O	O	O	O	О	O	0%
Jon Tester (D-MT)	О	О	О	O	O	О	О	0%
Nebraska Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Mike Johanns (R-NE)	X	X	NV	X	X	X	X	100%
Ben Nelson (D-NE)	X	X	X	X	О	О	О	57%
Nevada Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
John Ensign (R-NV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Harry Reid (D-NV)	0	О	О	O	О	О	О	0%
New Hampshire Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Judd Gregg (R-NH)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH)	О	О	О	O	О	О	О	0%
New Jersey Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Robert Menendez (D-NJ)	О	О	О	О	О	O	О	0%
Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ)	О	О	О	O	O	О	О	0%
New Mexico Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Tom Udall (D-NM)	О	О	О	O	О	О	О	0%
New York Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Charles Schumer (D-NY)	О	О	О	О	О	O	О	0%

Hillary Clinton (D-NY)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)	О	О	О	О	О	O	О	0%
North Carolina Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Kay Hagan (D-NC)	О	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)	О	O	NV	X	O	O	O	16%
Byron Dorgan (D-ND)	О	О	O	X	О	O	О	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)	О	О	О	О	О	О	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)	О	О	O	О	О	О	O	0%
Ron Wyden (D-OR)	О	O	О	О	О	O	О	0%
Pennsylvania Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Robert Casey (D-PA)	О	X	X	X	O	O	O	42%
Arlen Specter (D-PA)	О	О	О	О	О	О	O	0%
Rhode Island Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score

Jack Reed (D-RI)	О	О	О	О	О	О	O	0%
Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI)	О	O	О	О	O	О	О	0%
South Carolina Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Jim DeMint (R-SC)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Lindsey Graham (R-SC)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
South Dakota Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
John Thune (R-SD)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Tim Johnson (D-SD)	O	О	О	О	О	O	О	0%
Tennessee Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Lamar Alexander (R-TN)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Bob Corker (R-TN)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Texas Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
John Cornyn (R-TX)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX)	X	X	X	X	X	X	NV	100%
Utah Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Orrin Hatch (R-UT)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Robert Bennett (R-UT)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%
Vermont Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Patrick Leahy (D-VT)	O	О	О	O	О	O	О	0%
Bernard Sanders (I-VT)	О	О	О	О	О	O	О	0%
Virginia Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Jim Webb (D-VA)	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	0%
Mark Warner (D-VA)	O	O	О	O	O	O	O	0%

Washington Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Maria Cantwell (D-WA)	О	O	O	O	О	O	O	0%
Patty Murray (D-WA)	O	О	О	О	О	О	О	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)	О	O	О	O	O	O	O	0%
Joe Manchin (D-WV)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Robert Byrd (D-WV)	О	О	О	NV	О	O	I	0%
Wisconsin Senators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
Herbert Kohl (D-WI)	О	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Russ Feingold (D-WI)	О	О	О	О	О	О	О	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):	ine 28, 2010							
Scott Brown (R-MA):	ary 19, 2010							
Chris Coons (D-DE):	nber 2, 2010							
Hillary Clinton (D-NY):	ary 21, 2009							

ary 16, 2009					
ber 25, 2009					
uly 23, 2010					
ary 21, 2009					
ber 10, 2009					
ary 22, 2009					
nber 2, 2010					
ust 25, 2009					
ary 27, 2009					
participate in roll call vo	tes.)				
	ber 25, 2009 uly 23, 2010 ary 21, 2009 ber 10, 2009 ary 22, 2009 nber 2, 2010 ust 25, 2009 ary 27, 2009	ber 25, 2009 uly 23, 2010 ary 21, 2009 ber 10, 2009 ary 22, 2009 nber 2, 2010 ust 25, 2009	ber 25, 2009 uly 23, 2010 ary 21, 2009 ber 10, 2009 ary 22, 2009 nber 2, 2010 ust 25, 2009 ary 27, 2009	ber 25, 2009 uly 23, 2010 ary 21, 2009 ber 10, 2009 ary 22, 2009 nber 2, 2010 ust 25, 2009 ary 27, 2009	ber 25, 2009 uly 23, 2010 ary 21, 2009 ber 10, 2009 ary 22, 2009 nber 2, 2010 ust 25, 2009 ary 27, 2009

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