



Senator J.D. Vance (R-OH)

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Assumed Office : 1/3/2023;

Score: 100%

2023-2024 Regular Session (118th)

| Result | Description | Vote | |
|--------|--|------|---|
| Failed | S.J.Res. 10, sponsored by Sen. Tuberville (R-AI), employed the Congressional Review Act to nullify the September 9, 2022 Biden Administration Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) rule that provides abortion services through the taxpayer-funded VA health care system by providing for unlimited abortions for undefined "health reasons." On this roll call vote, no. 90, on April 19, 2023, the vote failed 48 -51. All Democrats voted no except for Sen. Manchin (D-Wv.). | Y | ✓ |
| Failed | Federal law (10 U.S.C. § 1093) has long prevented the Department of Defense (DOD) from using funds to perform elective abortions and prevented the DOD from using its facilities to provide abortions. On October 20, 2022, the Biden Administration's DOD published a memorandum directing the DOD to pay the travel and transportation costs for military members and dependents to travel to obtain elective abortions. The federal prohibition against DOD funding elective abortion clearly extends to funding for any item related to abortion, such as travel and transportation. The Senate considered a motion to table from Sen. Ernst (R-IA) for the purpose of making in order a vote on a motion to recommit the Conference Report to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from paying for or reimbursing expenses relating to elective abortion. On December 12, 2023 (Roll Call No. 339) 47 Republicans voted in favor of the motion. 51 Democrats and 2 Republicans voted against the resolution. | Y | ✓ |

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| <p>Passed</p> | <p>S. 4381, the so-called "Right to Contraception Act" sponsored by Sen. Markey (D-MA), goes far beyond contraception (NRLC takes no position on contraception), and includes provisions related to the funding of abortion providers, and contains language that could expand the use of drugs to induce an abortion weeks or months into a pregnancy. If an abortion provider were to also provide contraception, as is the case at Planned Parenthood facilities, S.4381 would override any attempt to reduce or remove their funding. Further, laws that exclude or minimize the involvement of an abortion provider (who also provides contraception) in state or federal programs could be viewed as "singling out" an organization and therefore overridden by this legislation. The term "contraceptive" is so broadly defined that it can mean anything that COULD be used to prevent pregnancy. The chemical abortion drug, mifepristone, is used overseas as an emergency contraceptive. If something is considered a contraceptive, it could then be used not merely for contraception, but for undefined "other health needs." The sweeping clause, "other health needs" could include drugs that cause an abortion in a pregnant woman if a provider determines that a woman has a "health need" for an elective abortion weeks or months into a pregnancy. Under these definitions, state laws that protect life or regulate chemical abortion (in-person visits to date pregnancy, physician-only requirements, and so on) could be viewed as impeding access to the drug. On this roll call, no. 190, conducted on June 5, 2023, 51 senators voted to advance the measure ("invoke cloture"), and 39 senators voted to block it (the pro-life vote). Because 60 votes were required to "invoke cloture," the pro-abortion motion failed. Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY), although a supporter of S.4381, switched his vote to "nay" in order to give him the right, under Senate rules, to force a repeat vote at a time of his choosing. The measure is supported by all Democratic and independent senators, and by Republican Senators Murkowski and Susan Collins (Maine).</p> | <p>NV</p> | <p>—</p> |
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| Passed | <p>S. 4445, the so-called "Right to IVF Act" sponsored by Sen. Duckworth (D-IL), has been drafted to extend far past merely guaranteeing in vitro fertilization (IVF) as the title suggests. Fertility treatments, including IVF, are widely available and legal in every state. S.4445 includes a definition of "assisted reproductive technology" that is so expansive, it can be reasonably interpreted to impose a new right to human cloning, among other objectionable items. S.4445 would overwrite any state law which deals with the destruction of embryos, and includes provisions which run roughshod over conscience rights. The legislation creates a nationwide right to not only human cloning, but also the genetic engineering of embryos including human-animal hybrids, or chimeras. On this roll call, no. 197, conducted on June 13, 2024, 48 senators voted to advance the measure ("invoke cloture"), and 47 senators voted to block it (the pro-life vote). Sixty (60) votes were required to "invoke cloture" and the pro-abortion motion failed. Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY), although a supporter of S.4445, switched his vote to "nay" in order to give him the right, under Senate rules, to force a repeat vote at a time of his choosing. The measure is supported by all Democratic and independent senators, and by Republican Senators Murkowski (Alaska) and Susan Collins (Maine).</p> | N |  |
| Passed | <p>S. 4554 expresses support for Roe, which essentially held that there were no limits on abortion AND states that Roe ought to be "built upon." This statement can be reasonably interpreted to signal support for even broader abortion-related measures such as the Women's Health Protection Act (WHPA), or even elimination of bi-partisan limits on taxpayer-funded abortion. The WHPA would enshrine into law abortion-on-demand and would overturn existing pro-life laws and prevent new protective laws from being enacted at the state and federal levels. The WHPA also seeks to strip away from elected lawmakers the ability to provide even the most minimal protections for unborn children at any stage of their pre-natal development. On this roll call, no. 211, conducted on July 10, 2024, 4 senators voted to advance the measure ("invoke cloture"), and 44 senators voted to block it (the pro-life vote). Sixty (60) votes were required to "invoke cloture" and the pro-abortion motion failed. Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY), although a supporter of S.4554, switched his vote to "nay" in order to give him the right, under Senate rules, to force a repeat vote at a time of his choosing. The measure is supported by all Democratic and independent senators, and by Republican Senators Murkowski (Alaska) and Susan Collins (Maine).</p> | N |  |
| Failed | <p>S.J.Res. 4 "Equal Rights Amendment" to U.S. Constitution (4/27/2023) (4/21/2023)</p> | Against |  |