

Orrin Hatch

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Orrin Grant Hatch (born March 22, 1934) is an American politician who is the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, serving since January 2015. A member of the Republican Party, he serves as the senior United States Senator for Utah. In office since 1977, Hatch is the most-senior Republican Senator.

Hatch has served as either the chairman or ranking minority member of the Senate Judiciary Committee from 1993 to 2005. He previously served as chairman of the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee from 1981 to 1987 and currently serves as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee as well as serving on the Board of Directors for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

After the Republicans won control of the Senate during the 2014 midterms, Hatch became President pro tempore on January 6, 2015 after the 114th United States Congress was sworn in.^[1]

Contents

- 1 Early life and education
- 2 Political career
 - 2.1 1976 Senate election
 - 2.2 Subsequent Senate elections
 - 2.2.1 2012 Senate election
 - 2.3 2000 presidential campaign
 - 2.4 Possible Supreme Court nomination
- 3 Political positions and votes
 - 3.1 Anti-terrorism
 - 3.2 Bailouts
 - 3.3 Balanced Budget Amendment
 - 3.4 Confirmation of judges
 - 3.5 Health care reform
 - 3.6 Immigration
 - 3.7 LGBT Issues
 - 3.8 Intellectual property
 - 3.9 Nuclear testing
 - 3.10 Religious freedom
 - 3.11 State sovereignty
 - 3.12 Other issues
- 4 Committee assignments
- 5 Controversy
 - 5.1 Lobbying ties

Orrin Hatch



President pro tempore of the United States Senate

Incumbent

Assumed office

January 3, 2015

President Barack Obama

Preceded by Patrick Leahy

Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee

Incumbent

Assumed office

January 3, 2015

Preceded by Ron Wyden

United States Senator from Utah

Incumbent

Assumed office

January 3, 1977

Serving with Mike Lee

Preceded by Frank Moss

Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee

- 6 Electoral history
- 7 Personal life
 - 7.1 Musical career and film appearances
- 8 Writing
- 9 See also
- 10 References
- 11 External links

Early life and education

Orrin Grant Hatch was born to Jesse Hatch (1904, Vernal, Utah – 1992, Salt Lake City, Utah)^[2] and his wife Helen Frances Hatch (née Kamm; 1906, Pekin, Illinois – 1995, Murray, Utah).^[3] His great-grandfather Jeremiah Hatch (1823, Lincoln, Vermont – 1903, Vernal, Utah)^[4] was the founder of Vernal, Utah. Hatch was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and raised in the suburb of Baldwin, PA.^[5]

Hatch, first in his family to attend college, attended Brigham Young University and in 1959 received a degree in history. In 1962, he received a J.D. from the University of Pittsburgh Law School. While he was a law student, he worked as a janitor, a construction worker in the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union (putting plaster on walls over various kinds of lath), and as a dormitory desk attendant. Hatch worked as an attorney in Pittsburgh and in Utah.

Political career

1976 Senate election

In 1976, in his first run for public office, Hatch was elected to the United States Senate, defeating Democrat Frank Moss, a three-term incumbent. Among other issues, Hatch criticized Moss' 18-year tenure in the Senate, saying "What do you call a Senator who's served in office for 18 years? You call him home."^[6] Hatch argued that many Senators, including Moss, had lost touch with their constituents.^[7] (Hatch himself has now been in office for 38 years.)

Subsequent Senate elections

In office

January 3, 2003 – January 3, 2005

Preceded by Patrick Leahy

Succeeded by Arlen Specter

In office

January 20, 2001 – June 6, 2001

Preceded by Patrick Leahy

Succeeded by Patrick Leahy

In office

January 3, 1995 – January 3, 2001

Preceded by Joe Biden

Succeeded by Patrick Leahy

Chairman of the Senate Health Committee


In office

January 3, 1981 – January 3, 1987

Preceded by Harrison Williams

Succeeded by Ted Kennedy

Personal details

Born	Orrin Grant Hatch March 22, 1934 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.
Political party	Republican
Spouse(s)	Elaine Hansen (1957–present)
Children	6
Alma mater	Brigham Young University, Utah University of Pittsburgh
Religion	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Signature	
Website	Senate website (http://www.hatch.senate.gov)

In 1982 he defeated Salt Lake City Mayor Ted Wilson by 17 points. He has not faced substantive opposition since, and has been reelected four times, including defeating Brian Moss, Frank Moss' son, by 35 points in 1988.^[8]

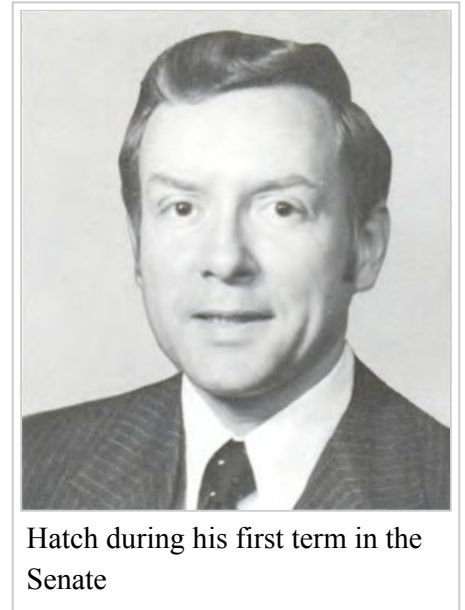
In 2007 he became the longest-serving Senator in Utah history, eclipsing previous record-holder Reed Smoot.^[9] He was among the first to rally conservative Christians and Mormons to the Republican Party, most notably on the right to life platform which he has supported for 35 years.^[10]

2012 Senate election

After the defeat of Utah's Senator Bob Bennett in 2010, conjecture began as to whether six-term Senator Hatch would retire. It was also speculated that Congressman Jason Chaffetz would run against Hatch, though Chaffetz would later decline. In January 2011, Hatch announced his campaign for re-election.^[11] Later, nine other Republicans, including former State Senator Dan Liljenquist and current State Legislator Chris Herrod, declared campaigns for U.S. Senator.^{[12][13]}

Having elected state delegates in mid-March, both the Democratic and Republican parties held conventions on April 21, with the possibilities to determine their nominees for the November general election. At the Republican convention, Hatch failed to get the 60% vote needed to clinch the Republican nomination, so he faced

Liljenquist (the second-place winner) in the primary June 26.^[14] Hatch won the primary easily.^[15] It was Hatch's first primary competition since his election in 1976. The Democratic convention chose former state Senator and IBM executive, Scott Howell as the Democratic candidate. Hatch eventually retained his position with 65.2% of the vote to Howell's 30.2%.^[14]



Hatch during his first term in the Senate

2000 presidential campaign

In 2000, Hatch made a failed bid for the Republican presidential nomination, losing to then-Texas Governor George W. Bush. During the first Republican debate, Hatch made web usability a campaign issue, a first for a presidential candidate. He claimed his website was more user-friendly than Bush's. At least one web usability expert agreed.^[16]

Possible Supreme Court nomination

Hatch has long expressed interest in serving on the U.S. Supreme Court.^[17] It was reported that he was on Ronald Reagan's short list of candidates to succeed Lewis F. Powell, Jr. on the United States Supreme Court, but was passed over at least in part because of the Ineligibility Clause.^[18] Despite that, he vocally supported Robert Bork, who was chosen instead.^[19] After Bork's and Douglas H. Ginsburg's nominations to the seat faltered, Anthony Kennedy was confirmed to fill the vacancy.

Hatch was also mentioned as a possible nominee after George W. Bush became president. Following the appointments of John Roberts and Samuel Alito, a potential appointment became unlikely. Barack Obama's election and Hatch's age now make him a very unlikely Supreme Court nominee.

Political positions and votes

Anti-terrorism

In 1995 Hatch was the leading figure behind the senate's anti-terrorism bill, to a large extent a response to the Oklahoma City Bombing. Elements of the bill were criticised by the Anti-Defamation League and American Jewish Committee on civil liberties grounds, especially the new limits imposed on habeas corpus in capital cases.^[20]

As a senior member of the Senate Select Intelligence Committee, Hatch was also instrumental in the 2008 extension of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. He said, "This bipartisan bill will help defeat terrorism and keep America safe. No, the legislation is not perfect, but it ensures that the increased expansion of the judiciary into foreign intelligence gathering doesn't unnecessarily hamper our intelligence community."^[21]



Sen. Hatch visits at the White House with Pres. Bush following the September 11 attacks.

Bailouts

Senator Hatch voted in favor of the 2008 legislation known as the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).^[22] In 2011, Hatch said that he "probably made a mistake voting for it", and also claimed "at the time, we were in real trouble and it looked like we were ready for a depression. I believe we would have gone into a depression."^[23] He voted against the renewal of TARP in 2009, and the renewal was voted down by 10 votes in the Senate.

Hatch voted in favor of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008.^[24] The bill authorized \$300 billion to guarantee mortgages and restore confidence in Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.^[25]

Balanced Budget Amendment

Hatch has been a longtime advocate of amending the United States Constitution to require that total spending of the federal government for any fiscal year not exceed total receipts.^{[26][27]}

During his time in the Senate, Hatch has sponsored a Balanced Budget Amendment 17 times—4 times as lead sponsor and 13 times as a co-sponsor.^[26] He also voted in favor of passing a Balanced Budget Amendment on at least 9 occasions.^{[28][29]} Hatch's proposed amendment passed the House of Representatives in 1997, but failed to pass the Senate by the required two-thirds majority by one vote to move on the States for ratification.^{[26][30]}

On January 26, 2011, during the current session of Congress, Hatch introduced S.J. Res. 3 (<http://www.thomas.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c112:s.j.res.3>)—a Balanced Budget Amendment that:^[31]

- Mandates that total budgetary outlays for any fiscal year not exceed total revenues.
- Caps federal spending at 20 percent of GDP.
- Requires the President to submit a balanced budget to Congress every fiscal year.
- Requires two-thirds vote in both the House and Senate on any measure that raises taxes.
- Includes provisions that can be waived if there is a formal declaration of war, if the U.S. is

engaged in a military conflict constituting a threat to national security, or if two-thirds of both the House and Senate approve.^[32]

Confirmation of judges

As ranking minority member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Hatch fought hard to get conservative judges nominated to the Supreme Court. He took a leading role in the Senate confirmation hearings of Clarence Thomas in October 1991. He was also a strong supporter of Jay Bybee during Bybee's confirmation hearings for a U.S. Federal judgeship stating "I've seen a lot of people around and a lot of judges and I don't know of anybody who has any greater qualifications or any greater ability in the law than you have."^[33]^[34]

With regards to the Senate filibuster being used to stall President Obama's judicial appointments, Hatch voted against the November 2013 reforms, which eliminated the use of the filibuster on executive branch nominees and judicial nominees other than to the Supreme Court.^[35] In September 2014, Hatch argued that the filibuster should be restored, saying: "We should get it back to where it was. You can see the destruction that has happened around here."^[36] However, in November 2014, after the Republicans retook control of the Senate following the 2014 elections, Hatch wrote in *The Wall Street Journal* that "if Republicans re-establish the judicial-nomination filibuster, it would remain in place only until the moment that a new Democratic majority decided that discarding the rule again would be useful" and called for "the next Republican president to counteract President Obama's aggressive efforts to stack the federal courts in favor of his party's ideological agenda" by nominating conservative judges.^[37]

Health care reform

Hatch opposed President Barack Obama's health reform legislation; he voted against the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act in December 2009,^[38] and he voted against the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.^[39] Senator Hatch has argued that the insurance mandate found in the legislation is not in the category that can be covered by the interstate commerce clause since it regulates the decision to engage in commercial activity rather than regulating the activity itself. He therefore regards the Act as unconstitutional.^[40] NPR called Senator Hatch a "flip-flopper" on this issue since in 1993 Hatch supported a bill with all Senate Republicans that included an individual insurance mandate as a means to combat healthcare legislation proposed by Hillary Clinton.^[41] Senator Hatch was one of the first Senators to suggest that the individual mandate was unconstitutional and has promised to work on dismantling it when he becomes the Finance Committee Chairman.^[42]

Hatch also Introduced the American Liberty Restoration Act (S. 19 112th Congress). This act would repeal the provisions in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that require individuals to keep minimum essential health care coverage.^[43] He also co-sponsored the Save Our States Act (S. 281, 112th Congress), which would delay the implementation of the health care reform law until there is a final resolution of the lawsuits against it.^[44]

In 2003, Hatch supported the Medicare prescription drug benefit plan known as Medicare Part D.^[45]^[46] Responding to criticism of the legislation during the 2009 debate on health care reform, Hatch said that in 2003 "it was standard practice not to pay for things" and that although there was concern at the time about increasing the deficit, supporting the bill was justified because it "has done a lot of good".^[47]

On March 25, 2014, Hatch cosponsored the Emergency Medical Services for Children Reauthorization Act of 2014 (S. 2154; 113th Congress) into the Senate. The bill that would amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children Program through FY2019.^[48] The bill would authorize appropriations of about \$20 million in 2015 and \$101 million over the 2015–2019 period.^[49] Hatch argued that "children require specialized medical care, and that specialized care comes with unique challenges. The EMSC program helps ensure that some of our country's most vulnerable have access to the care they need, and I've been proud to support it all these years."^[50]

Immigration

Hatch was one of the architects and advocates of the expansion of H-1B visas and has generally been an advocate of tougher enforcement immigration policy including voting for 1,500 new law enforcement agents to patrol the border. His 2010 Immigration Bill titled Strengthening Our Commitment to Legal Immigration and America's Security Act has received the support of the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS).^[51] He also proposed the DREAM Act, which would provide a pathway to citizenship for the children of undocumented immigrants, who were children when their parents came to the United States.^[52]

LGBT Issues

The Salt Lake Tribune reported that in 1977, Hatch told students from the University of Utah, "I wouldn't want to see homosexuals teaching school anymore than I'd want to see members of the American Nazi Party teaching school."^[53]

Hatch recommended and supported Judge Robert Shelby, an Obama appointee, who would later overturn Utah's Amendment 3 defining marriage as between a man and a woman.^{[54][55]}

In April 2013, Hatch stated that he viewed same-sex marriage as "undermining the very basis of marital law", but declined to support a Federal Marriage Amendment and endorsed same-sex couples' right to form a civil union, stating that the law should "give gay people the same rights as married people".^[56] Later that same year, Hatch voted in favor of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, legislation creating protected classes for those identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender.^{[57][58]}

Intellectual property

Hatch has long been a proponent of expanding intellectual property rights, and introduced the Senate version of the Copyright Term Extension Act in 1997.^[59] Hatch believes intellectual property laws should, in general, more closely mirror real property laws, and offer greater protections to authors and creators.^[59]

Hatch caused an overnight controversy on June 17, 2003 by proposing that copyright owners should be able to destroy the computer equipment and information of those suspected of copyright infringement, including file sharing, he stated that "This may be the only way you can teach somebody about copyrights."^[60] In the face of criticism, especially from technology and privacy advocates, Hatch withdrew his suggestion days later, after it was discovered that Sen. Hatch's official website was using an unlicensed JavaScript menu from United Kingdom based software developer Milonic Solutions.

Milonic founder Andy Woolley stated that "We've had no contact with them. They are in breach of our licensing terms." Shortly after the publication of that story in *Wired* magazine, the company that runs Hatch's website contacted Milonic to start registration.^{[61][62]}

One year later, he proposed the controversial INDUCE Act that attempted to make illegal all tools that could be used for copyright infringement if said tools were intentionally used for illegal copyright infringement.

On September 20, 2010, Hatch once again attempted to make illegal websites that could be used for trademark and copyright infringement through the controversial Combating Online Infringement and Counterfeits Act (COICA). This bill would allow the Department of Justice to blacklist and censor all websites the department deemed to be dedicated to "infringing activities".^[63]

Nuclear testing

During Hatch's first year in the Senate in 1977, reporter Gordon Eliot White of the *Deseret News* published the first of what would be a lengthy series of articles detailing government malfeasance in atmospheric testing of nuclear bombs at the Nevada Test Site. Over the next 13 years White's articles detailed how the government determined to proceed with the tests, and with mining and refining, without adequate safeguards for innocent citizens whose health would be damaged. Though Hatch feared an investigation would endanger the nation's nuclear deterrence versus the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, by 1979 he was pushing for hearings on the issue before the Senate Labor Committee. Hatch prevailed on Committee Chairman Ted Kennedy to hold field hearings in Utah in 1980. At the end of 1980, Hatch was positioned to chair the committee himself.

By 1984, Hatch had held a dozen hearings, passed legislation requiring scientific investigation of the injuries and had enlisted the aid of the National Science Foundation and National Cancer Institute, but still could not muster the votes to get a bill. When a vote was obtained in the Senate in 1985 (as an amendment to a bill to compensate Pacific Islanders for nuclear tests in the 1950s), it failed by a handful of votes.^[64] Hatch discovered a clause in the proposed Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Kiribati and Tuvalu to pay at least \$100 million to residents of the Marshall Islands for injuries similar to those of Utahns, and Hatch took the treaty hostage. His hold on consideration of the treaty eventually got agreement from the Reagan administration to agree not to oppose radiation compensation for Utah citizens, but it still took another five years to get the bill through. The Radiation Compensation Act of 1990 provided compensation for citizens injured by radioactive fallout from the tests.^[64]

Religious freedom

Hatch was the main author of the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act, which protected all religions' right to build church facilities on private property.^[65] In 2010 Senator Hatch defended the right of a private organization to build a mosque on private property in downtown Manhattan, citing this



Senator Orrin Hatch holds a press conference with Congressman Wayne Owens in March 1989 as part of their successful charge to win passage of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) which provides for ongoing compensation to Southern Utahns and others damaged by nuclear testing in the 1950s and 1960s.

law and defense of the freedom of religion.

State sovereignty

Senator Hatch co-sponsored the Restoring the 10th Amendment Act (S. 4020 111th Congress), which would strengthen state rights under the 10th Amendment. The bill would provide special standing for state officials in challenging proposed regulations.^[66]

Senator Hatch has opposed the power of the Federal government to designate land in the states national monuments, believing that the states should be able to determine what the land within their borders is used for. Hatch co-sponsored the National Monument Designation Transparency and Accountability Act of 2010 (S. 3660 111th Congress), which increases the requirements that must be met before national monuments can be designated.^[67]

Other issues

Equal Opportunity to Govern

He has also pushed legislation for the Equal Opportunity to Govern Amendment, which would amend Article 2, Section I, Clause 5 of the United States Constitution. This amendment would allow anyone who has been a U.S. citizen for twenty years to seek the presidency or vice-presidency.

Supporting new technology

A vocal supporter of stem cell research, Hatch was one of 58 senators who signed a letter directed to President George W. Bush, requesting the relaxing of federal restrictions on embryonic stem cell research. In 2010, Senator Hatch's bill was reauthorized which allowed stem cells from umbilical cords to be used to find treatment options.^[68]

Taxes

He was criticized for comments he made suggesting that the rich have an unfair financial burden in the current tax system.^[69]

Fair Housing Act

In 1980, Hatch spoke in favor of rolling back provisions of the Fair Housing Act enforced by the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. Acting on his motion in 1988, Congress eventually voted to weaken the ability of plaintiffs to prosecute cases of discriminatory treatment in housing. At the time the 1988 Fair Housing Amendments were being debated, he introduced a bill endorsed by the National Association of Realtors to severely limit who can file anti-discrimination suits and to make the proceedings a private affair.

The G8

In June 2013, Hatch commented on a G8 proposal that tax authorities in the world's largest economies openly share information among themselves in order to fight tax evasion. The proposal has strong suggestions about ways to make companies more transparent and governments more accountable for their tax policies. Hatch stated that transparency is always a good thing, but he would like to see a bill before giving any support.^[70]

Committee assignments

- **Committee on Finance** (Chairman)
 - As Chairman of the full committee, Hatch may serve as an *ex officio* member of all subcommittees of which he is not already a full member.
 - Subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness
 - Subcommittee on Social Security, Pensions and Family Policy
- **Committee on the Judiciary**
 - Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights
 - Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs
 - Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology and Homeland Security
- **Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions**
 - Subcommittee on Children and Families
 - Subcommittee on Employment and Workplace Safety
- **Special Committee on Aging**
- **Joint Committee on Taxation**
- **Impeachment Trial Committee on the Articles against Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr.** (Vice Chair)^[71]

The retirement of Senator Judd Gregg in 2011 created a domino effect among high profile Republicans: Senator Jeff Sessions took his spot as Ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee, so Senator Chuck Grassley took his spot on the Judiciary Committee, and Hatch took the top Republican spot on the Finance Committee.

Controversy

Lobbying ties

Hatch's son Scott is a partner and registered lobbyist at Walker, Martin & Hatch LLC, a Washington lobbying firm. The firm was formed in 2001 with Jack Martin, a staff aide to Senator Hatch for six years, and H. Laird Walker, described as a close associate of the senator.^[72] In March 2003, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that the firm was formed with Hatch's personal encouragement and that he saw no conflict of interest in working on issues that involved his son's clients.^[73] In 2009, the *Washington Times* reported that Hatch said "My son, Scott, does not lobby me or anyone in my office".^[72]

In March 2009, the *Washington Times* reported that the pharmaceutical industry, which has benefited from Hatch's legislative efforts, had previously unreported connections to Hatch. In 2007, five pharmaceutical companies and the industry's main trade association, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), donated \$172,500 to the Utah Families Foundation—a charitable foundation which Hatch helped start in the 1990s and has continued to support since. Walker, Martin & Hatch LLC was paid \$120,000 by PhRMA in 2007 to lobby Congress on pending U.S. Food and Drug Administration legislation.^[72]

Electoral history

Candidate	Percent	Year	Candidate	Percent
Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.)	67%	2012	Scott Howell (D)	33%
Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.)	62%	2006	Pete Ashdown (D)	31%
Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.)	66%	2000	Scott Howell (D)	31%
Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.)	69%	1994	Pat Shea (D)	28%
Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.)	67%	1988	Brian Moss (D)	32%
Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.)	58%	1982	Ted Wilson (D)	41%
Orrin Hatch (R)	54%	1976	Frank Moss (D) (inc.)	45%

Personal life

Hatch married Elaine Hansen on August 28, 1957. They are the parents of six children.^[74]

Hatch is a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Although he was born in Pennsylvania, his parents had been raised in Utah and he had ancestors who were members of the LDS Church in Nauvoo, Illinois. Hatch served as a Mormon missionary in what was called the "Great Lakes States Mission" essentially covering large parts of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. Hatch has since served in various positions in the LDS Church including as a bishop.^{[75][76]}

Hatch is a founder and co-chair of the Federalist Society, a conservative organization of lawyers.^[77]

Hatch serves as a member of the board of directors of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.^[78]

Hatch gave Benny Zippel, an Italian immigrant who was serving as the head of the Chabad-Lubavicher Synagogue in Utah a letter to send to the Immigration and Naturalization Services in 1992 to recommend he be given permanent residence status as a rabbi in Utah. This was not enough, and it took Gordon B. Hinckley linking Zippel up with lawyer Oscar McConkie III to prevent his loss of legal status in the U.S.^[79]

Musical career and film appearances

Orrin Hatch plays the piano, violin and organ. Fueled by his interest in poetry, Hatch has written songs for many. He co-authored "Everything And More," sung by Billy Gilman. In addition to his job as a United States Senator, Hatch has earned over \$10,000 as an LDS music recording artist.^[80]

Hatch also has a history in arts management. In the early 1970s he was the band manager for a Mormon-themed folk group called **the Free Agency**. The Free Agency was made up of members of an earlier Mormon group called **the Sons of Mosiah**, that was formed when guitarist David Zandonatti and vocalist Ron McNeeley relocated to Utah after their San Francisco based psychedelic group Tripsichord music box disbanded in 1971. The group also included Lynn Bryson and Alan Cherry.

Rock musician Frank Zappa composed a guitar instrumental entitled "Orrin Hatch On Skis," which appears on his 1988 album, *Guitar*.^[81]

In March 1997 Orrin Hatch and Janice Kapp Perry jointly recorded an album of music with Tree Music entitled "My God Is Love".^[82] Later albums with Perry included "Come to the Manger".

Hatch and Janice Kapp Perry co-wrote the song "Heal Our Land", which was performed at George W. Bush's January 2005 inauguration.^[83]^[84]

Hatch appeared as himself in Steven Soderbergh's Oscar-winning drama *Traffic*, in a brief cameo in a scene set during a Washington D.C. cocktail party.^[85] Soderbergh later featured one of Hatch's songs, *Souls Along The Way*, in his film *Ocean's 12* as background music for a scene in Hatch's home state Utah.^[86]

Hatch's likeness was featured in the *30 Rock* episode "Jack Gets in the Game" as one of Dr. Leo Spaceman's famous clients.^[87]

In 2009, at the request of *The Atlantic* correspondent Jeffrey Goldberg, Hatch authored the lyrics to "Eight Days of Hanukkah",^[84] described by Goldberg as "a hip hop Hannukah song written by the senior senator from Utah."^[88]

Despite their political differences, Hatch was a longtime friend of fellow senator Ted Kennedy, speaking at his memorial service and publicly suggesting Kennedy's widow as a replacement for Kennedy in the Senate.

Hatch appeared in a scene in the *Parks and Recreation* episode "Ms. Ludgate-Dwyer Goes to Washington" alongside Cory Booker.

Writing

- Orrin Hatch, *The Equal Rights Amendment: Myths and Realities*, Savant Press (1983)
- Orrin Hatch, *Higher Laws: Understanding the Doctrines of Christ*, Shadow Mountain (June 1995) ISBN 978-0-87579-896-7
- Orrin Hatch, *Square Peg: Confessions of a Citizen Senator*, Basic Books (October 15, 2002) ISBN 978-0-465-02867-2

Hatch's autobiography describes the challenges of balancing home and professional life as a Senator, and recounts anecdotes from his campaign experience and some of his higher-profile assignments in the Senate, such as the Confirmation Hearings of Robert Bork and Clarence Thomas.

- Orrin Hatch, *Orrin Hatch, the L.D.S. Mormon Politician as Songwriter*, text of an interview of Orrin Hatch by Phillip K. Bimstein, in Washington, D.C., August 14, 2003, transcribed by Jonathan Murphy, New York City, American Music Center, 2003, without ISBN.

Senator Hatch also is the author of several law review articles.

See also

- Hatch-Waxman Act
- Internet Community Ports Act
- Pirate Act

References

1. Hatch named President pro tempore-designate – Salt Lake Tribune (<http://www.sltrib.com/news/1787743-155/hatch-senate-presidency-president-sen-chamber>)
2. <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=geolarson2&id=I052821>

3. <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=geolarson2&id=I052822>
4. <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=geolarson2&id=I052818>
5. Tracey, Michael (August 29, 2012). "Hostile takeover': Ron Paul's fans react" (http://www.salon.com/2012/08/29/hostile_takeover_ron_pauls_fans_react/). *Salon*. Retrieved February 11, 2013.
6. Richard C. Young (February 24, 2012). "Time to Vote Dan Liljenquist, and Dump Orrin Hatch" (<http://www.richardcyoung.com/politics/election-2012-politics/tired-timid-troubling-dump-orrin-hatch/>). RichardCYoung.com. Retrieved February 11, 2013.
7. Haddock, Marc (March 22, 2010). "On Orrin Hatch's 76th birthday: his career in photos" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/700018524/On-Orrin-Hatchs-76th-birthday-his-career-in-photos.html>). *Deseret News*. Retrieved July 28, 2011.
8. Davidson, Lee (September 21, 1989). "OWENS PROPOSES NAMING COURTS BUILDING AFTER MOSS" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/64839/OWENS-PROPOSES-NAMING-COURTS-BUILDING-AFTER-MOSS.html>). *deseretnews.com* (Deseret News). Retrieved April 16, 2012.
9. "Hatch Will Become Utah's Longest-Serving Senator," (<http://www.usatoday.com/news/politicselections/vote2006/UT/UT.htm>) "The Associated Press," November 8, 2006
10. "American Conservative Union Stands With Orrin" (http://www.orrinhatch.com/_blog/blog/post/American_Conservative_Union_StandsWithOrrin/). Orrinhatch.com. June 15, 2012. Retrieved February 11, 2013.
11. "Sen. Orrin Hatch will seek reelection" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/700102384/Sen-Orrin-Hatch-will-seekelection.html>). Deseret News. January 20, 2011. Retrieved February 20, 2012.
12. "Election Results: U.S. Senate Candidates" (<http://utahgop.wordpress.com/2012/04/21/ussenate/>). Official blog for the Utah Republican Party. April 21, 2012. Retrieved May 9, 2012.
13. "2012 Candidate Filings" (<http://elections.utah.gov/election-resources/2012-candidate-filings>). Utah Lieutenant Governor Elections. April 25, 2012. Retrieved May 9, 2012.
14. "Sen. Orrin Hatch forced into primary for first time since '76, faces Dan Liljenquist in June" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865554450/Hatch-Liljenquist-locked-into-second-round-of-voting-for-GOP-nomination.html>). *www.deseretnews.com*. April 21, 2012. Retrieved May 9, 2012.
15. Dennis Romboy (June 26, 2012). "Sen. Orrin Hatch easily wins primary election against former state Sen. Dan Liljenquist" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/765586210/US-Sen-Orrin-Hatch-wins-Utah-Republican-primary.html>). Deseret News. Retrieved February 11, 2013.
16. *Don't Make Me Think*, by Steve Krug; Que Publishing, 2000; ISBN 0-7897-2310-7
17. Beth Marlowe (February 4, 2011). "Why He Matters" (http://www.whorungov.com/Profiles/Orrin_G._Hatch). *Who Runs Gov. The Washington Post*. Retrieved February 14, 2011.
18. Molotsky, Irvin (June 28, 1987). "Inside Fight Seen over Court Choice" (<http://www.nytimes.com/1987/06/28/us/inside-fight-seen-over-court-choice.html>). *New York Times*.
19. Noble, Kenneth B. (September 11, 1987). "Hatch Assails ABA over Vote on Bork" (<http://www.nytimes.com/1987/09/11/us/hatch-assails-aba-over-vote-on-bork.html>). *New York Times*.
20. *American Jewish Year Book, 1997* (https://books.google.com/books?id=ROJ2GIA-ALQC&pg=PA146&lpg=PA146&dq=Orrin+Hatch+Jews+Hanukkah&source=bl&ots=f7ZwqWz_Nd&sig=YMakwshgKRJ6U5qtMcugVzwOhm0&hl=en&ei=lmaATL7IEdChnget4YT_AQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8&ved=0CCcQ6AEwBzgo#v=onepage&q=Orrin%20Hatch%20Jews%20-Hanukkah&f=false). New York: American Jewish Committee. p. 146. ISBN 0-87495-111-9.
21. "Hatch Lauds Passage of FISA Modernization Act" (http://hatch.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.View&PressRelease_id=0d432a46-1b78-be3e-e0e4-97855ddb539b) (Press release). Orrin Hatch. June 10, 2010. Retrieved November 5, 2010.
22. "Senate Vote On Passage: H.R. 1424 [110th]: Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008" (<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/vote.xpd?vote=s2008-213>). Govtrack.us. October 1, 2008. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
23. "Hatch tells CPAC that bailout vote averted depression" (<http://voices.washingtonpost.com/thefix/hatch-says-bailout-vote-averte.html>). *The Washington Post*.
24. "Bill Summary & Status – 110th Congress (2007 – 2008) – H.R.3221" (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:HR3221>). THOMAS (Library of Congress). Retrieved January 22, 2012.
25. Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008
26. Jamshid Ghazi Askar (January 27 2011). "Sen. Orrin Hatch sponsors balanced-budget amendment for 17th

26. Jamshid Ghazi Askari (January 27, 2011). "Sen. Orrin Hatch sponsors balanced-budget amendment for 17th time" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/700104011/Sen-Orrin-Hatch-sponsors-balanced-budget-amendment-for-17th-time.html>). *Deseret News*.
27. "Hatch pushes balanced budgets — again" (<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/home/51052567-76/hatch-budget-balanced-amendment.html.csp>). *The Salt Lake Tribune*. January 16, 2011.
28. "S.J.Res. 1 – Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment" (<http://rpc.senate.gov/releases/1997/v5.htm>). *Legislative Notice*. United States Senate Republican Policy Committee. Retrieved February 12, 2011.
29. "Bill Summary & Status 105th Congress (1997 – 1998) S.J.RES.1" (<http://www.thomas.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d105:s.j.res.00001:>). *THOMAS*. Library of Congress. Retrieved February 12, 2011.
30. "Vote Summary: On the Joint Resolution (S.J.Res.1), Vote Number: 24" (http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=105&session=1&vote=00024). *U.S. Senate Roll Call Votes 105th Congress – 1st Session*. United States Senate. Retrieved February 12, 2011.
31. "Bill Text 112th Congress (2011–2012) S.J.RES.3.IS" (<http://www.thomas.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c112:s.j.res.3:>). *THOMAS*. Library of Congress. Retrieved February 12, 2011.
32. "Hatch, Cornyn, 19 Senators Introduce Balanced Budget Amendment to Constitution" (http://hatch.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&PressRelease_id=c48b60a2-1b78-be3e-e0f2-845197b08394) (Press release). Orrin Hatch. January 26, 2011. Retrieved February 12, 2011.
33. TheRealNews.com (http://therealnews.com/t/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=31&Itemid=74&jumival=3614&updaterx=2009-04-25+02%3A15%3A24)
34. "Hatch Says Democratic Win Could Help Terrorists" (http://www.sltrib.com/utah/ci_4194186). Salt Lake Tribune. August 17, 2006. Retrieved April 1, 2007.
35. Peters, Jeremy W. (November 21, 2013). "In Landmark Vote, Senate Limits Use of the Filibuster" (<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/22/us/politics/reid-sets-in-motion-steps-to-limit-use-of-filibuster.html>). New York Times.
36. Burgess Everett (September 28, 2014). "Confirmation battles are back" (<http://www.politico.com/story/2014/09/senate-confirmation-battles-111402.html>). Politico. Retrieved November 8, 2014.
37. Orrin Hatch; C. Boyden Gray (November 5, 2014). "After Harry Reid, the GOP Shouldn't Unilaterally Disarm" (<http://online.wsj.com/articles/orrin-g-hatch-and-c-boyden-gray-after-harry-reid-the-gop-shouldnt-unilaterally-disarm-1415232867>). The Wall Street Journal. Retrieved November 8, 2014.
38. "U.S. Senate Roll Call Votes 111th Congress – 1st Session" (http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=111&session=1&vote=00396). United States Senate. Retrieved July 10, 2011.
39. "U.S. Senate: Legislation & Records Home: Votes: Roll Call Vote" (http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=111&session=2&vote=00105). *Senate.gov*. United States Senate. Retrieved August 29, 2010.
40. "The individual mandate is unconstitutional (Sen. Orrin Hatch)" (<http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/healthcare/133985-the-individual-mandate-is-unconstitutional-sen-orrin-hatch>). *thehill.com*. The Hill. December 16, 2010. Retrieved July 10, 2011.
41. Rovner, Julie (February 15, 2010). "Republicans Spurn Once-Favored Health Mandate" (<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=123670612>). NPR. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
42. "Repeal ObamaCare" (<http://www.hatchforsenate.com/issues/repeal-obamacare>). Hatchforsenate.com. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
43. "S.19 – American Liberty Restoration Act" (<http://www.opencongress.org/bill/112-s19/show>). *opencongress.org*. Participatory Politics Foundation. Retrieved July 10, 2011.
44. "S. 281: Save Our States Act" (<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=s112-281>). *govtrack.us*. Civic Impulse. Retrieved July 10, 2011.
45. "U.S. Senate: Legislation & Records Home > Votes > Roll Call Vote" (http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=108&session=1&vote=00262). *Senate.gov*. United States Senate. Retrieved July 10, 2011.
46. Milligan, Susan (November 25, 2003). "Senate nears passage of new Medicare drug benefit" (http://www.boston.com/news/nation/articles/2003/11/25/senate_nears_passage_of_new_medicare_drug_benefit/). *The Boston Globe*.
47. Babington, Charles (December 25, 2009). "Democrats see GOP hypocrisy in health care debate" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100115064248/http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20091225/ap_on_bi_ge/us_health)

- _care_deficit). Yahoo! News. Associated Press. Archived from the original (http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20091225/ap_on_bi_ge/us_health_care_deficit) on January 15, 2010.
48. "S. 2154 – Summary" (<https://beta.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/senate-bill/2154>). United States Congress. Retrieved September 11, 2014.
 49. "CBO – S. 2154" (<http://www.cbo.gov/publication/45598>). Congressional Budget Office. Retrieved September 11, 2014.
 50. "Casey, Hatch Introduce Reauthorization of Emergency Medical Services for Children Program" (<http://www.casey.senate.gov/newsroom/releases/casey-hatch-introduce-reauthorization-of-emergency-medical-services-for-children-program>). Office of Senator Robert P. Casey Jr. March 26, 2014. Retrieved September 11, 2014.
 51. Kephart, Janice (October 3, 2010). "Senator Hatch Drops a Helpful and Thoughtful Border Security Bill" (<http://www.cis.org/kephart/hatch-bill>). Center for Immigration Studies. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 52. "Bill Summary & Status – 107th Congress (2001 – 2002) – S.1291" (<http://rs9.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d107:SN01291:>). THOMAS (Library of Congress). Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 53. Canham, Matt (January 30, 2012). "1977: Hatch takes office as a freshman fighter" (<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/news/53392378-78/hatch-office-1977-orrin.html.csp>). Salt Lake Tribune. Retrieved August 16, 2014.
 54. Healy, Jack (December 29, 2013). "Utah Judge Unexpected as a Hero to Gay People" (http://www.nytimes.com/2013/12/30/us/utah-ruling-on-marriage-puts-judge-in-spotlight.html?_r=0). *The New York Times*.
 55. <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865592958/US-District-Court-Judge-Robert-J-Shelby-a-seasoned-attorney-war-veteran.html?pg=all>
 56. Neal Broverman (April 8, 2013). *The Advocate* <http://www.advocate.com/politics/politicians/2013/04/08/utah-sen-orrin-hatch-comes-out-civil-unions>. Retrieved November 1, 2014. Missing or empty |title= (help)
 57. "Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA) makes progress in the Senate" (http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-250_162-57610788/employment-non-discrimination-act-enda-makes-progress-in-the-senate/). CBS News. November 4, 2013. Retrieved November 8, 2013.
 58. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=135b59aa-4698-447d-8c0e-323aed76f659>
 59. Orrin Hatch, "Toward a Principled Approach to Copyright Legislation at the Turn of the Millennium". *University of Pittsburgh Law Review* 59 (1998), pp. 719–57.
 60. Senator takes aim at illegal downloads (http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/tech/news/techpolicy/2003-06-18-hatch-wants-computers-dead_x.htm), *USA Today*, (June 19, 2003).
 61. Kahney, Leander (June 19, 2003). "Orrin Hatch, Software Pirate?" (<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,59305,00.html>). *Wired*. Retrieved April 2, 2007.
 62. * Leonard Pitts, *Computer-destroying idea might have some merit*, Chicago Tribune, (June 24, 2003). "*Orrin Hatch wants to blow up your computer. Well, OK, he didn't say "blow up" exactly. The actual verb was "destroy." So I guess he'd be just as happy to see it melted into a steaming plastic heap or dropped from the top of a very tall building. The main point is that your computer ceases to exist.*"
 63. Vijayan, Jaikumar (September 29, 2010). "Online IP protection bill sparks outrage" (http://www.computerworld.com/s/article/9188618/Online_IP_protection_bill_sparks_outrage). *Computerworld*. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 64. Gordon Eliot White (October 28, 1990). "Justice For Fallout Victims Has Been Long Time Coming" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/129343/JUSTICE-FOR-FALLOUT-VICTIMS-HAS-BEEN-LONG-TIME-COMING.html>). *Deseret News*. Retrieved February 14, 2011.
 65. "AJCongress Hails Passage of Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act as Critical Step in Restoring Legal Protection for Religious Liberty." (<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/AJCongress+Hails+Passage+of+Religious+Land+Use+and+Institutionalized...-a063741711>). PR Newswire. July 28, 2000. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 66. "S. 4020 (111th): Restoring the 10th Amendment Act" (<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=s111-4020>). *govtrack.us*. Civic Impulse. Retrieved July 10, 2011.
 67. "S. 3660 (111th): National Monument Designation Transparency and Accountability Act of 2010" (<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=s111-3660>). *govtrack.us*. Civic Impulse. Retrieved July 10, 2011.
 68. "S.3751 – Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Reauthorization Act of 2010" (<http://www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s3751/show>). OpenCongress. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 69. McAuliff, Michael (July 11, 2011). "Orrin Hatch Rips 'Perverse' Tax System That Spares Lower Middle Class (VIDEO)" (http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/11/orrin-hatch-tax-system_n_895186.html).

- Huffington Post. Retrieved November 7, 2014.
70. Snell, Kelsey; French, Lauren (June 19, 2013). "G-8 tax call won't be answered quickly on Hill" (<http://www.politico.com/story/2013/06/gang-of-eight-tax-call-congress-93009.html>). *Politico*. Retrieved July 16, 2013.
 71. "Senate Leaders Announce Bipartisan Committee To Investigate Judge G. Thomas Porteous" (<http://democrats.senate.gov/newsroom/record.cfm?id=323186&>) (Press release). Senate Democratic Caucus. March 17, 2010. Retrieved April 29, 2010.
 72. Jim McElhatton and Jerry Seper (March 2, 2009). "Sen. Hatch's secret drug firm links; Drugmaker money to Utah senator's charity escaped disclosure" (<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/mar/02/the-fog-of-congressional-transparency/>). *Washington Times*.
 73. Chuck Neubauer, Judy Pasternak and Richard T. Cooper (March 5, 2003). "Senator, His Son Get Boosts From Makers of Ephedra" (<http://articles.latimes.com/2003/mar/05/nation/na-ephedra5>). *Los Angeles Times*.
 74. "Orrin Hatch" (<http://www.nndb.com/people/793/000023724/>). NNDB. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 75. "Early Life and Family Gallery" (<http://hatch.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/earlylifeandfamilygallery>). Retrieved July 28, 2011.
 76. Davidson, Lee (October 5, 2005). "Wine, beer, liquor cash flows into Hatch coffers" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/615154461/Wine-beer-liquor-cash-flows-into-Hatch-coffers.html>). *deseretnews.com* (Deseret News). Retrieved July 28, 2011.
 77. "Board of Visitors" (<http://www.fed-soc.org/aboutus/id.31/default.asp>). The Federalist Society. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 78. "Orrin Hatch" (<http://www.juggle.com/orrin-hatch>). Juggle.com. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 79. Moore, Carrie A. (August 17, 2002). "Chabad Lubavitch: Orthodox Jews are a growing Utah community" (<http://www.religionnewsblog.com/494/chabad-lubavitch-orthodox-jews-are-a-growing-utah-community>). Deseret News. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 80. "Brown earned \$700,000 for book" (http://articles.boston.com/2011-06-16/news/29666577_1_book-advance-lawmakers-student-loans). *boston.com* (The Boston Globe). June 16, 2011. Retrieved July 28, 2011.
 81. "Zappa.com > FZ Official Discography > Guitar (1988)" (<http://www.zappa.com/fz/discography/1988guitar.html>). Retrieved July 28, 2011.
 82. Ron Simpson, "Utah's Songwriting Senator: Orrin Hatch Blends Politics and Music", *Meridian Magazine* (<http://www.ldsmag.com/1/article/4894>.)
 83. Kapp, Steven (July 3, 2008). "Steven Kapp Perry: Music from Orrin Hatch, Janice Kapp Perry" (<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/705381767/Music-from-Orrin-Hatch-Janice-Kapp-Perry.html>). Deseret News. Retrieved February 11, 2013.
 84. Leibovich, Mark (December 8, 2009). "A Senator's Gift to the Jews, Nonreturnable" (<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/09/us/politics/09hanukkah.html>). *nytimes.com* (New York Times). Retrieved July 28, 2011.
 85. Lemons, Stephen (December 20, 2000). "Steven Soderbergh" (<http://archive.salon.com/people/conv/2000/12/20/soderbergh/index1.html>). Salon. Retrieved January 22, 2012.
 86. IMDB.com (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0349903/soundtrack>)
 87. Sassone, Bob (December 1, 2010). "30 Rock: Jack Gets In The Game" (<http://www.aoltv.com/2007/10/11/30-rock-jack-gets-in-the-game>). *AOL* (AOL TV). Retrieved October 10, 2007.
 88. Tenety, Elizabeth (December 1, 2010). "Under God: Hannukah music for the Festival of Lights" (http://onfaith.washingtonpost.com/onfaith/undergod/2010/12/hannukah_music_for_the_festival_of_lights.html). *onfaith.washingtonpost.com* (Washington Post). Retrieved July 28, 2011.

External links

- Senator Orrin Hatch (<http://hatch.senate.gov/>) official U.S. Senate site
 - Sen. Hatch Timeline of Accomplishments (<http://hatch.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Biography.Timeline>) *A year-by-year account of his time in the US Senate*
- Orrin Hatch for Senate (<http://www.orrinhatch.com/>)



Wikiquote has quotations related to: ***Orrin Hatch***

- **Orrin Hatch**
(https://www.dmoz.org/Regional/North_America/United_States/Utah/Government/Federal/US_Senate/Orrin_Hatch_%5BR%5D) at DMOZ
- **Appearances** (<http://www.c-span.org/person/?orrinhatch>) on C-SPAN
- **Biography** (<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=h000338>) at the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*
- **Profile** (<http://www.votesmart.org/candidate/53352>) at Project Vote Smart
- **Financial information (federal office)**
(<http://www.fec.gov/fecviewer/CandidateCommitteeDetail.do?&tabIndex=1&candidateCommitteeId=S6UT00063>) at the Federal Election Commission
- **Legislation sponsored** (<http://beta.congress.gov/member/mike-lee/2080>) at The Library of Congress
- **Collected news and commentary** (<http://www.sltrib.com/Topics/HATCH>) at *The Salt Lake Tribune*
- **Profile** (http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Orrin_G._Hatch) at SourceWatch

Party political offices		
Preceded by Laurence Burton	Republican nominee for U.S. Senator from Utah (Class 1) 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006, 2012	Most recent
United States Senate		
Preceded by Frank Moss	United States Senator (Class 1) from Utah 1977–present Served alongside: Jake Garn, Bob Bennett, Mike Lee	Incumbent
Preceded by Harrison Williams	Chairman of the Senate Health Committee 1981–1987	Succeeded by Ted Kennedy
Preceded by Joe Biden	Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee 1995–2001	Succeeded by Patrick Leahy
Preceded by Patrick Leahy	Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee 2001	
	Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee 2003–2005	Succeeded by Arlen Specter
Preceded by Ron Wyden	Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee 2015–present	Incumbent
Honorary titles		
Preceded by Richard Lugar	Most Senior Republican in the United States Senate 2013–present	Incumbent
Political offices		
	President pro tempore of the United	

Preceded by Patrick Leahy	States Senate 2015–present	Incumbent
United States order of precedence (ceremonial)		
Preceded by Samantha Power <i>as Ambassador to the United Nations</i>	Order of Precedence of the United States <i>as President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate</i>	Succeeded by Patrick Leahy
Preceded by Patrick Leahy	United States Senators by seniority 2nd	Succeeded by Thad Cochran
United States presidential line of succession		
Preceded by John Boehner <i>as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives</i>	3rd in line <i>as President pro tempore of the Senate</i>	Succeeded by John Kerry <i>as Secretary of State</i>

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Orrin_Hatch&oldid=671774172"

Categories: 1934 births | 20th-century Mormon missionaries

| American leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
 | American Latter Day Saint hymnwriters | American Mormon missionaries in the United States
 | American people of English descent | American performers of Christian music
 | Brigham Young University alumni | Living people | Pennsylvania lawyers
 | People from Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania | Politicians from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 | Republican Party United States Senators | United States presidential candidates, 2000
 | United States Senators from Utah | University of Pittsburgh School of Law alumni | Utah lawyers
 | Utah Republicans | Writers from Utah

- This page was last modified on 16 July 2015, at 22:09.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.