

# **Hot Waste, Cold Cash - Part II in the 2002 Elections**

## ***Nuclear Industry PAC Contributions to Federal Candidates in Competitive Races***

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**Public Citizen's  
Critical Mass Energy and Environment Program**



Public Citizen is a non-profit consumer advocacy organization based in Washington, D.C.

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# Hot Waste, Cold Cash in the 2002 Elections

## *Nuclear Industry PAC Contributions to Federal Candidates in Competitive Races*

### Summary

In this report, Public Citizen analyzed contributions from nuclear industry political action committees (PACs) to federal candidates in competitive races. Using Federal Election Commission data compiled by the Center for Responsive Politics (opensecrets.org), we examined PAC contributions during the 2002 election cycle (November 2000 to October 2002)<sup>1</sup> from nuclear power plant owners and operators<sup>2</sup> and three leading trade associations of which many of them are members: American Public Power Association, Edison Electric Institute, and the Nuclear Energy Institute. We considered lead candidates in 76 competitive House races and 17 Senate competitive races, identified by the Congressional Quarterly analysts.<sup>3</sup>

Among the report's findings:

- Nuclear power plant owners and operators contributed more than \$5 million to federal candidates in this election cycle. Slightly more than \$1.5 million went to candidates in competitive races.
- Exelon, the biggest U.S. nuclear operator, made the most contributions to federal candidates in competitive races, followed by Entergy. Exelon and Entergy are both participants in the Department of Energy's (DOE) *Nuclear Power 2010* program, which puts tax dollars towards the subsidized construction of new commercial reactors.
- Among candidates in competitive House races, Rep. Charles Pickering (R-Miss.) received the most nuclear PAC money, followed by Reps. John Shimkus (R-Ill.), Joseph Knollenberg (R-Mich.), Tom Latham (R-Iowa), and Heather Wilson (R-N.M.), all incumbents.

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<sup>1</sup> This data was based on reports filed in most cases on October 16, 2002, and released by the FEC on October 28, 2002. Public Citizen compiled this data from opensecrets.org on October 29-30, 2002. Any PAC contributions made after October 16, 2002 could not be included in this analysis.

<sup>2</sup> Companies with less than a 20% share in the ownership of any one reactor were excluded from this analysis. PAC contributions made by parent companies, nuclear-related subsidiaries and consortia affiliated with any owner or operator were included in the total contribution of that company.

<sup>3</sup> The CQ election ratings, presented online by washingtonpost.com, determines "risk ratings" of Senate and House races. On October 28, 2002, CQ rated 359 House races and 17 Senate races as *Safe Democrat*, *Safe Republican*, or *Safe Independent* contests, in which one candidate "is/will be a strong favorite, and an upset is virtually impossible." This report considered all other races, including those rated *Democrat/Republican Favored* (in which one candidate "has/will have a strong lead and appears likely to win, but an upset cannot be completely ruled out"),

*Democrat/Republican Leaning* (in which one candidate "has/will have an edge, but the contest still appears competitive and an upset is a live possibility"), and *No Clear Favorite* (in which "neither party has established a definite lead in the contest"). For more information about the CQ election ratings, see

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/politics/elections/2002/>.

- Among candidates in competitive Senate races, Rep. Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) received the most nuclear PAC money, followed by Sen. Mary Landrieu (D-La.), Norm Coleman (R-Minn.), Sen. James Inhofe (R-Oka.), and John Cornyn (R-Tex.). Graham and Cornyn are vying for vacant seats currently held by Republicans; Coleman, former mayor of St. Paul, faced Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) in a tight race.<sup>4</sup>
- Among incumbents in competitive races, only six Representatives and one Senator received no contributions from nuclear PACs:
  - Rep. Shelley Berkley (D-Nev.)
  - Rep. Lois Capps (D-Cal.)
  - Rep. Julia Carson (D-Ind.)
  - Rep. Rush Holt (D-N.J.)
  - Rep. John Hostettler (R-Ind.)
  - Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa)
  - Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.)
- The top incumbent recipients among House and Senate candidates sit on the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, respectively. These committees are key for legislation relating to energy policy.
- In the races analyzed, nuclear contributions favored Republicans over Democrats by a ratio of three to one.

## Introduction

The nuclear power industry enjoys considerable influence in the U.S. Congress. Wielding generous campaign contributions, well-connected lobbyists (many of whom previously held high-level positions in government), and a cozy relationship with officials in the Bush administration (many of whom previously held high-level positions in the energy industry), the nuclear industry is desperate to secure enough taxpayer subsidies and industry-friendly policies to facilitate the extended operation of this country's aging nuclear power plants, and to make emerging discussions about new reactors sound profitable. This despite the fact that a new nuclear power plant has not been licensed in the U.S. for more than two decades, and amid heightened concerns about the vulnerability of nuclear power plants to terrorist attack – not to mention the recent brush with disaster at the Davis-Besse plant in Ohio.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Sen. Paul Wellstone was killed in a plane crash on October 25, 2002. Democrat Walter Mondale will replace Wellstone on the Minnesota ballot. However, since Mondale's candidacy was not announced until October 31, 2002 – after the most recent FEC filings – no data is available about contributions to his campaign. For the purposes of this analysis, Wellstone is considered the Democratic candidate in the Minnesota Senate contest, since his candidacy shaped the dynamics of this race as reflected in the available FEC data.

<sup>5</sup> Boric acid corroded a six-inch hole in the reactor vessel head at Davis Besse, leaving only a 3/16-inch metal cladding as protection against a reactor breach and a potential meltdown. The corrosion was discovered in March this year and the reactor has been shut down since then. Just four months earlier, FirstEnergy, responding to a Nuclear Regulatory Commission request, notified the agency that prior visual inspections of the reactor had detected boric acid deposits. But the company assured the NRC that those deposits were not cause for concern, and a more complete inspection could wait until the plant's scheduled refueling months later. The NRC agreed, raising serious questions about the agency's effectiveness as a regulator and protector of public safety.

So, it has been a busy year for nuclear industry lobbyists, seeking to advance an aggressive agenda in the nation's capitol:

- In February, the DOE unveiled the *Nuclear Power 2010* program. Based on the recommendations of industry representatives, this program aims to substantially subsidize the construction of new nuclear power reactors in the U.S. The budget request for fiscal year 2003 includes \$38.5 million dollars for *Nuclear Power 2010*. This budget line appears to have cleared Appropriations Committees in both the House and the Senate, but the spending packages have yet to be voted on.
- In March, the Senate approved an amendment to the energy bill to reauthorize the Price-Anderson Act, extending insurance subsidies to proposed new reactors. Price-Anderson limits the amount of insurance nuclear operators are required to carry and caps their liability in the event of a severe nuclear accident, thereby serving as a sizable indirect subsidy in terms of foregone insurance premiums. Similar legislation was passed by the House in November 2001, but has not yet been enacted into law.
- In June, House and Senate conferees began meeting on the energy bill, H.R. 4. The bill reauthorizes the Price-Anderson Act, enshrines the *Nuclear Power 2010* program and provides authorization for annual spending, promotes problematic nuclear waste technology schemes long rejected by U.S. non-proliferation policy, and grants up to \$2.59 billion in new or expanded handouts to the nuclear industry.<sup>6</sup> Conferees are expected to continue energy bill negotiations during a lame-duck legislative session after elections.
- In July, the nuclear lobby and DOE cooperated to ram through congressional approval of the controversial nuclear waste dump at Yucca Mountain, Nev., despite wide-spread opposition from environmental and public interest organizations across the country. The budget request for fiscal year 2003 includes \$590.7 million for the Yucca Mountain Project, a 57.5% increase from 2002 spending levels.<sup>7</sup>
- Also in July, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee approved a compromise version of the Nuclear Security Act, legislation to improve security at commercial nuclear facilities. But, due largely to industry opposition, the full Senate did not vote on the measure before recessing in late October. Efforts to include nuclear security provisions in the energy bill were also unsuccessful, and conferees voted to strip House-passed security provisions from Price-Anderson reauthorization.

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<sup>6</sup> GreenScissors analysis of the House energy bill, H.R. 4. [www.greenscissors.org](http://www.greenscissors.org)

<sup>7</sup> The original FY2003 budget request was \$524.7 million, including \$209.702 million from the Nuclear Waste Fund (accumulated through a 0.1¢ per kW/h surcharge assessed to ratepayers of nuclear utilities), and \$315 million to be financed by taxpayers through the Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal budget line. A supplemental budget request asked for an additional \$66 million.

All of these nuclear industry pet projects require continued Congressional support and a political blind eye to their many environmental, economic, and safety problems. So election time is when things really heat up and the nuclear industry and Congressional hopefuls alike start seeing dollar signs.

**Leaders of the PAC**

Nuclear power plant owners and operators did not restrict their PAC contributions to candidates in competitive races analyzed here (see Appendices A and B for a complete listing of contributions by recipient). Of the \$5,309,540 that these companies contributed through PACs, candidates in competitive campaigns received slightly more than a quarter: \$1,545,673 . But the nuclear industry’s “pick” in these races no doubt made an appreciative difference in the campaign budgets of certain candidates. Payback time for the nuclear industry may come later on, in terms of access to politicians and influence over their votes.

Only 11 seats separate majority from minority in the House, and the Senate is even closer at 50:49.<sup>8</sup> So, in addition to the fate of individual candidates, every race counts in determining the leadership and political agenda of Congress for the next two years.

Overall, nuclear industry PACs favored Republicans over Democrats by a ratio of more than three to one in competitive races. The distribution along party lines was the same in the Senate and the House.

**Table 3: Party distribution of nuclear PAC contributions to candidates in competitive races**

	<b>GOP</b>	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>% GOP</b>	<b>% Democrat</b>
<b>House</b>	\$627,724	\$183,593	77%	23%
<b>Senate</b>	\$562,659	\$171,697	77%	23%
<b>Overall</b>	\$1,190,383	\$355,290	77%	23%

Of the House races analyzed, the top recipient of nuclear PAC money was GOP Rep. Charles “Chip” Pickering, who due to redistricting is running against another incumbent, Democrat Rep. Ronnie Shows, in Mississippi’s third district. Pickering received \$61,092 from nuclear PACs compared to a paltry \$2,500 taken in by Shows. Pickering is a member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and the Energy and Air Quality Subcommittee, responsible for legislation relating to energy policy. Pickering has a 5% rating in Public Citizen’s public interest vote scorecard for the 107<sup>th</sup> Congress.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Vermont Sen. James Jeffords is an Independent.

<sup>9</sup> The votes scored in were Public Citizen’s top legislative priorities during the 107<sup>th</sup> Congress and reflect the concerns of a broad-based citizens movement fighting for government and corporate accountability. Vote Chart scores offer a useful gauge of a Senator or Representative’s commitment to the public interest.

All but one of the candidates receiving more than \$20,000 from nuclear PACs were incumbents, and 12 out of 15 were Republicans. Rep. Chet Edwards (D-Tex.), one of three Democrats to buck this trend, is ranking member of the House Energy and Water Development subcommittee – the Appropriations panel that funds nuclear pork-barrel programs like the *Nuclear Power 2010* program and the Yucca Mountain Project. More than half of the top recipients are members of either the Appropriations Committee or the Energy and Commerce Committee.

**Table 1: House candidates in competitive races to receive more than \$20,000 from nuclear PACs**

<b>Candidate*</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Relevant Committee Assignments</b>	<b>Nuclear PAC \$</b>
<i>Pickering</i>	R	<i>MS-3</i>	Energy and Commerce	\$61,092
<i>Shimkus</i>	R	<i>IL-19</i>	Energy and Commerce	\$53,167
<i>Knollenberg</i>	R	<i>MI-9</i>	Appropriations	\$47,998
<i>Latham</i>	R	<i>IA-4</i>	Appropriations	\$44,623
<i>Wilson</i>	R	<i>NM-1</i>	Energy and Commerce	\$35,176
Miller, Candice	R	MI-10	N/A	\$31,000
<i>Thurman</i>	D	<i>FL-5</i>	-	\$28,998
<i>Hayes</i>	R	<i>NC-8</i>	-	\$26,000
<i>Bonilla</i>	R	<i>TX-23</i>	Appropriations	\$25,036
<i>Edwards</i>	D	<i>TX-11</i>	Appropriations	\$23,500
<i>Capito</i>	R	<i>WV-2</i>	-	\$23,200
<i>Whitfield</i>	R	<i>KY-1</i>	Energy and Commerce	\$22,000
<i>Stenholm</i>	D	<i>TX-17</i>	-	\$21,000
<i>Bass</i>	R	<i>NH-2</i>	Energy and Commerce	\$20,830
<i>Shaw</i>	R	<i>FL-22</i>	-	\$20,536

\* *Italics indicates incumbent candidates.*

In the Senate, Rep. Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) raked in the most from nuclear PACs, at \$71,000. Graham’s opponent in the race for the seat vacated by retiring GOP Senator Strom Thurmond is Democrat Alexander Sanders, who received no money from the nuclear industry.

Second to Graham, Sen. Mary Landrieu (D-La.) took more nuclear PAC money than any other Democrat by a spectacular \$40,000 margin. Landrieu is a member of both the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Her notorious pro-nuclear voting record included in the past year votes to extend insurance subsidies to the nuclear industry by reauthorizing the Price-Anderson Act and to override Nevada’s veto of the dangerous Yucca Mountain nuclear waste dump (Landrieu was one of only three Democrats on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to vote in favor of the Yucca Mountain resolution). Public Citizen’s scorecard for the 107<sup>th</sup> Congress rated Landrieu’s public interest voting record at 30%. None of Landrieu’s three Republican challengers in the combined primary/general election for this seat received a cent from nuclear PACs. Although polls show race favoring Landrieu, she must win more than 50% of the vote to avoid a run-off election under Louisiana law.

Republican Norm Coleman, former mayor of St. Paul, Minn., came in a close third among Senate candidates. Coleman was running a tight race against incumbent Democratic Sen. Paul Wellstone,<sup>10</sup> who received no money from nuclear PACs and responsibly voted against transporting nuclear waste to Yucca Mountain and subsidizing insurance for proposed new reactors. The nuclear industry no doubt sees a lot of potential in Coleman, who appears eager to unswervingly support its legislative agenda. And nuclear issues are hot in Minnesota, where Xcel (formerly Northern States Power) may have to shut down its aging Prairie Island reactors if it can't find a way to circumvent state law limiting the amount of waste that can be stored at the plant. As one of the closest races, the outcome of this election could also determine the leadership of the Senate in the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress.

**Table 2: Senate candidates in competitive races to receive more than \$20,000 from nuclear PACs**

Senator*	Party	State	Relevant Committee Assignments	Nuclear PAC \$
Graham, Lindsey	R	SC	N/A	\$71,000
<i>Landrieu</i>	D	LA	Energy and Natural Resources & Appropriations	\$69,188
Coleman	R	MN	N/A	\$66,788
<i>Inhofe</i>	R	OK	Environment and Public Works	\$61,863
Dole	R	NC	N/A	\$53,122
Cornyn	R	TX	N/A	\$52,000
<i>Smith, Gordon</i>	R	OR	Energy and Natural Resources	\$46,899
Sununu	R	NH	N/A	\$37,500
Chambliss	R	GA	N/A	\$29,500
<i>Allard</i>	R	CO	-	\$29,461
<i>Hutchinson</i>	R	AR	-	\$27,750
<i>Torricelli**</i>	D	NJ	-	\$27,000
<i>Johnson</i>	D	SD	Energy and Natural Resources	\$25,828
<i>Collins</i>	R	ME	-	\$24,500
Talent	R	MO	N/A	\$21,100

\*\* *Italics indicates incumbent candidates.*

\*\* *Sen. Robert Torricelli withdrew from the New Jersey race at the end of September and was replaced by Frank Lautenberg on October 1, 2002 – just two weeks before the most recent FEC filings. For the purposes of this analysis, Torricelli's earnings are considered in the New Jersey Senate contest, since his candidacy shaped the dynamics of this race as reflected in the available FEC data. No nuclear contributions to Lautenberg have been reported.*

Among incumbents in competitive races, only six Representatives and one Senator received no contributions from nuclear PACs: Reps. Shelley Berkley (D-Nev.), Lois Capps (D-Cal.), Julia

<sup>10</sup> Sen. Paul Wellstone was killed in a plane crash on October 25, 2002. Democrat Walter Mondale will replace Wellstone on the Minnesota ballot. However, since Mondale's candidacy was not announced until October 31, 2002 – after the most recent FEC filings – no data is available about contributions to his campaign. For the purposes of this analysis, Wellstone is considered the Democratic candidate in the Minnesota Senate contest, since his candidacy shaped the dynamics of this race as reflected in the available FEC data.

Carson (D-Ind.), Rush Holt (D-N.J.), John Hostettler (R-Ind.), Jim Leach (R-Iowa), and Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.).

**Not all races were created equal**

With a few exceptions (Senate races in South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Oregon), competitive races that attracted the most nuclear money were in states where nuclear power plants are operating. Democrats were favored in only two of these races.

The Pickering vs. Shows race in Mississippi, discussed above, was the nuclear industry's most expensive House race with the Phelps vs. Shimkus race in the 19<sup>th</sup> district of Illinois coming in second. As in the Pickering/Shows race, Democratic Rep. David Phelps and GOP Rep. John Shimkus are both incumbents, forced to run against each other due to redistricting in Illinois. Shimkus is an important ally of the nuclear industry in the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and, like Pickering, is strongly favored in terms of nuclear PAC contributions.

The top ten House races accounted for nearly half of the nuclear industry PAC contributions to House candidates in competitive races.

**Table 4: Competitive house races with highest nuclear PAC contributions (top ten)**

State-District	Candidates*	Race Total	Percent GOP	Percent Dem.
MS-3	<i>Pickering (R) vs. Shows (D)</i>	\$63,592	96%	4%
IL-19	<i>Phelps (D) vs. Shimkus (R)</i>	\$55,667	96%	4%
MI-9	<i>Knollenberg (R) vs. Schubring (D)</i>	\$47,998	100%	0%
IA-4	<i>Latham (R) vs. Norris (D)</i>	\$44,623	100%	0%
NM-1	<i>Romero (D) vs. Wilson (R)</i>	\$35,176	100%	0%
MI-10	<i>Marlinga (D) vs. Miller (R)</i>	\$31,000	100%	0%
FL-5	<i>Brown-Waite (D) vs. Thurman (R)</i>	\$28,998	100%	0%
NC-8	<i>Hayes (R) vs. Kouri (D)</i>	\$26,000	100%	0%
PA-17	<i>Gekes (R) vs. Holden (D)</i>	\$25,240	52%	48%
TX-23	<i>Bonilla (R) vs. Cuellar (D)</i>	\$25,036	100%	0%

\* Italics indicates incumbent candidates.

The most expensive Senate races for the nuclear industry were in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Minnesota, as discussed above. The North Carolina Senate race also attracted a lot of nuclear money, where Republican Elizabeth Dole is competing against Democrat Erskine Bowles for the seat vacated by long-time nuclear apologist Jesse Helms (GOP).

Democratic candidates received more nuclear industry money than their Republican contenders in Louisiana and South Dakota only.



**Table 5: Competitive Senate races with highest nuclear PAC contributions (top ten)**

State	Candidates*	Race Total	Percent GOP	Percent Dem.
SC	Graham (R) vs. Sanders	\$73,500	96%	4%
LA	Cooksey (R) vs. Landrieu (D) vs. Perkins (R) vs. Terrell (R)	\$69,188	0%	100%
MN	Coleman (R) vs. Wellstone (D)	\$66,788	100%	0%
NC	Bowles (D) vs. Dole (R)	\$62,122	86%	14%
OK	Inhofe (R) vs. Walters (D)	\$61,863	100%	0%
TX	Cornyn (R) vs. Kirk (D)	\$54,000	96%	4%
OR	Bradbury (D) vs. Smith (R)	\$46,899	100%	0%
GA	Chambliss (R) vs. Cleland (D)	\$45,181	65%	35%
NH	Shaheen (D) vs. Sununu (R)	\$42,500	88%	12%
SD	Johnson (D) vs. Thune (R)	\$38,828	33%	66%

\* Italics indicates incumbent candidates.

### Sugar Daddies

The most generous nuclear contributor to competitive races was Exelon, the largest nuclear operator in the United States. Benefactors of the *Nuclear Power 2010* program (Exelon, Entergy, and Dominion) are all represented among the top ten contributors.

The top ten contributors own shares in, or operate, all but 33 of the 103 U.S. nuclear reactors currently licensed to generate electricity. Their contributions amount to 70% of the nuclear contributions to federal candidates in competitive races.

Four of the top ten are currently under investigation for fraudulent energy trading practices: Duke, Xcel (a founding member of the Nuclear Management Company consortium through its subsidiary Northern States Power), American Electric Power and TXU.

**Table 6: Top ten nuclear contributors to federal candidates in competitive races**

Company	House	Senate	Total
Exelon	\$102,000	\$60,500	<b>\$162,500</b>
Entergy	\$60,500	\$56,500	<b>\$117,000</b>
Florida Power & Light (FPL Group. Inc.)	\$45,000	\$67,000	<b>\$114,000</b>
Duke Energy	\$48,000	\$65,000	<b>\$113,000</b>
Southern Company	\$42,000	\$71,000	<b>\$111,000</b>
Nuclear Management Company, LLC*	\$61,750	\$47,447	<b>\$109,197</b>
Dominion Resources	\$54,105	\$44,000	<b>\$98,105</b>
Progress Energy	\$48,499	\$46,500	<b>\$94,999</b>
American Electric Power	\$48,000	\$37,500	<b>\$85,500</b>
TXU	\$46,000	\$26,000	<b>\$72,000</b>

\*Nuclear Management Company is a consortium with member companies Alliant Energy, Northern States Power (Xcel Energy), WEC Nuclear (Wisconsin Electric Power Co.), WPS Nuclear (Wisconsin Public Service Corp.) and Consumers Energy (CMS Energy).

**Conclusion**

The sizable contributions from nuclear power plant owners and operators to federal candidates in the 2002 election and the nuclear industry's aggressive legislative agenda suggest that the outcome of these competitive races could have a dramatic effect on nuclear policy over the next two years. And this is only the tip of the iceberg. Lobbying expenditures, political advertising, and unregulated "soft money" contributions further extend the nuclear industry's influence in Congress.

Politicians deny that government policies are for sale through campaign contributions. But with public health and safety, the environment, and fiscal responsibility at stake as the nuclear industry seeks to advance its agenda, voters should consider whether campaign contributions will jeopardize their candidates' commitment to policies that point towards a safe energy future.

**Appendix A: Total Nuclear PAC Contributions to House Candidates  
in Competitive Races by District**

	<b>District</b>	<b>Candidate*</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Contributions</b>
<b>Alabama</b>	AL-3	<i>Rogers, Mike</i>	R	\$500
	AL-3	Turnham, Joe	D	\$0
<b>Arkansas</b>	AR-4	Dickey, Jay	R	\$0
	<i>AR-4</i>	<i>Ross, Mike</i>	<i>D</i>	\$9,500
<b>Arizona</b>	AZ-1	Cordoza, George	D	\$0
	AZ-1	Renzi, Richard George	R	\$0
<b>California</b>	CA-18	Cardoza, Dennis	D	\$0
	CA-18	Monteith, Dick	R	\$0
	CA-23	<i>Capps, Lois</i>	<i>D</i>	\$0
<b>Colorado</b>	CA-23	Rogers, Beth	R	\$0
	CO-4	Matsunaka, Stan	D	\$0
	CO-4	Musgrave, Marilyn	R	\$0
	CO-7	Beauprez, Bob	R	\$0
<b>Connecticut</b>	CO-7	Feeley, Mike	D	\$0
	CT-2	Courtney, Joseph	D	\$0
	CT-2	<i>Simmons, Robert</i>	<i>R</i>	\$17,700
	CT-5	<i>Johnson, Nancy</i>	<i>R</i>	\$15,602
<b>Florida</b>	CT-5	<i>Maloney, James</i>	<i>D</i>	\$7,511
	FL-5	Brown-Waite, Ginny	R	\$0
	FL-5	<i>Thurman, Karen</i>	<i>D</i>	\$28,998
	FL-7	Hogan, Wayne	D	\$0
	FL-7	<i>Mica, John</i>	<i>R</i>	\$5,000
	FL-22	Roberts, Carol	D	\$0
	FL-22	<i>Shaw, E. Clay</i>	<i>R</i>	\$20,536
	FL-24	Feeney, Tom	R	\$8,500
	FL-24	Jacobs, Harry	D	\$0
	FL-25	Betancourt, Annie	D	\$0
<b>Georgia</b>	FL-25	Diaz-Balart, Mario	R	\$7,000
	GA-3	Clay, Calder	R	\$1,000
	GA-3	Marshall, Jim	D	\$0
	GA-11	Gingrey, J. Phillip	R	\$0
	GA-11	Kahn, Roger	D	\$0
	GA-12	Burns, Max	R	\$1,000
	GA-12	Walker, Charles	D	\$0
<b>Iowa</b>	IA-1	Hutchinson, Ann	D	\$0
	IA-1	<i>Nussle, Jim</i>	<i>R</i>	\$17,500
	IA-2	<i>Leach, Jim</i>	<i>R</i>	\$0
	IA-2	Thomas, Julie	D	\$0
	IA-3	<i>Boswell, Leanord</i>	<i>D</i>	\$2,000
	IA-3	Thompson, Stan	R	\$0
<b>Illinois</b>	IA-4	<i>Latham, Tom</i>	<i>R</i>	\$44,623
	IA-4	Norris, John	D	\$0
	IL-19	<i>Phelps, David</i>	<i>D</i>	\$2,500
	IL-19	<i>Shimkus, John</i>	<i>R</i>	\$53,167

	District	Candidate*	Party	Contributions
Indiana	IN-2	Choca, Chris	R	\$0
	IN-2	Thompson, Jill Long	D	\$0
	IN-6	Fox, Melina Ann	D	\$0
	IN-6	<i>Pence, Mile</i>	R	\$2,000
	IN-7	<i>Carson, Julia</i>	D	\$0
	IN-7	McVey, Brose	R	\$0
	IN-8	Hartke, Bryan Lane	D	\$0
	IN-8	<i>Hostettler, John</i>	R	\$0
	IN-9	<i>Hill, Baron</i>	D	\$1,000
	IN-9	Sondrel, Michael	R	\$0
Kansas	KS-3	<i>Moore, Dennis</i>	D	\$7,662
	KS-3	Taff, Adam	R	\$1,000
Kentucky	KY-1	Alexander, Clint	D	\$0
	KY-1	<i>Whitfield, Edward</i>	R	\$22,500
	KY-3	Conway, Jack	D	\$1,000
	KY-3	<i>Northup, Anne</i>	R	\$6,000
	KY-4	Davis, Geoffrey	R	\$0
	KY-4	<i>Lucas, Ken</i>	D	\$1,000
Louisiana	LA-5	Alexander, Rodney	D	\$500
	LA-5	Barham, Robert	R	\$1,500
	LA-5	Fletcher, Dewey Lee	R	\$0
	LA-5	Holloway, Clyde	R	\$2,000
Maryland	MD-2	Bentley, Helen Delich	R	\$0
	MD-2	Ruppersberger, Dutch	D	\$0
	MD-8	<i>Morella, Connie</i>	R	\$18,000
	MD-8	Van Hollen, Chirs	D	\$0
	MD-8	Michaud, Mike	D	\$0
Maine	ME-2	Raye, Kevin	R	\$0
	ME-2	Raye, Kevin	R	\$0
Michigan	MI-9	<i>Knollenberg, Joseph</i>	R	\$47,998
	MI-9	Schubring, Robert	D	\$0
	MI-10	Marlinga, Carl	D	\$0
	MI-10	Miller, Candice	R	\$31,000
	MI-11	Kelley, Kevin	D	\$0
	MI-11	McCotter, Thaddeus	R	\$5,000
	MI-11	McCotter, Thaddeus	R	\$5,000
Minnesota	MN-2	Kline, John	R	\$500
	MN-2	<i>Luther, Bill</i>	D	\$6,750
	MN-6	Kennedy, Mark	R	\$11,250
	MN-6	Robert, Jane	D	\$0
Mississippi	MS-3	<i>Pickering, Charles</i>	R	\$61,092
	MS-3	<i>Shows, Ronnie</i>	D	\$2,500
North Carolina	NC-13	Grant, Carolyn	R	\$0
	NC-13	Miller, Brad	D	\$0
	NC-8	<i>Hayes, Robin</i>	R	\$26,000
	NC-8	Kouri, Chris	D	\$0
North Dakota	ND	Clayburgh, Rick	R	\$0
	ND	<i>Pomeroy, Earl</i>	D	\$9,432

	District	Candidate*	Party	Contributions
New Hampshire	NH-1	Bradley, Joseph E	R	\$1,583
	NH-1	Fuller Clard	D	\$0
	NH-2	Bass, Charles	R	\$20,830
New Jersey	NH-2	Swett, Catherine	D	\$0
	NJ-5	Garrett, Scott	R	\$500
	NJ-5	Sumers, Anne	D	\$0
	NJ-7	Carden, Timothy	D	\$0
	NJ-7	Ferguson, Michael	R	\$10,500
	NJ-12	Holt, Rush	D	\$0
	NJ-12	Soaries, Deforest	R	\$0
New Mexico	NM-1	Romero, Richard	D	\$0
	NM-1	Wilson, Heather	R	\$35,176
	NM-2	Pearce, Steve	R	\$1,000
Nevada	NM-2	Smith, John Arthur	D	\$500
	NV-1	Berkley, Shelley	D	\$0
	NV-1	Boggs McDonald	R	\$0
	NV-3	Herrara, Dario	D	\$0
	NV-3	Porter, Jon	R	\$0
New York	NY-1	Bishop, Timothy	D	\$0
	NY-1	Grucci, Felix	R	\$7,000
Ohio	OH-17	Ryan, Timothy	D	\$0
	OH-17	Womer Benjamin, Ann	R	\$1,000
	OH-3	Carne, Rick	D	\$0
	OH-3	Turner, Michael	R	\$1,000
Oklahoma	OK-4	Cole, Tom	R	\$1,000
	OK-4	Roberts, Daryl	D	\$0
Pennsylvania	PA-6	Gerlach, Jim	R	\$14,000
	PA-6	Wofford, Dan	D	\$0
	PA-11	Barletta, Louis	R	\$0
	PA-11	Kanjorski, Paul	D	\$16,000
	PA-13	Brown, Melissa	R	\$0
	PA-13	Hoeffel, Joseph	D	\$8,000
	PA-15	O'Brien, Edward	D	\$0
	PA-15	Toomey, Pat	R	\$18,000
	PA-17	Gekas, George	R	\$13,000
	PA-17	Holden, Tim	D	\$12,240
Rhode Island	PA-18	Machek, Jack	D	\$0
	PA-18	Murphy, Tim	R	\$11,000
	RI-1	Kennedy, Patrick	D	\$3,000
	RI-1	Rogers, David Warren	R	\$0
South Dakota	SD	Herseth, Stephanie	D	\$0
	SD	Janklow, William	R	\$500
Tennessee	TN-4	Bowling, Janice	R	\$0
	TN-4	Davis, Lincoln	D	\$0

	District	Candidate*	Party	Contributions
Texas	TX-5	Chapman, Ron	D	\$0
	TX-5	Hensarling, Jeb	R	\$14,431
	<i>TX-11</i>	<i>Edwards, Chet</i>	<i>D</i>	\$23,500
	TX-11	Farley, Ramsey	R	\$0
	TX-17	Beckham, James Robert	R	\$0
	<i>TX-17</i>	<i>Stenholm, Charles</i>	<i>D</i>	\$22,000
	<i>TX-23</i>	<i>Bonilla, Henry</i>	<i>R</i>	\$25,036
	TX-23	Cuellar, Enrique Roberto	D	\$0
	TX-25	Bell, Christopher	D	\$10,000
	TX-25	Reiser, Tom	R	\$500
Utah	UT-1	Bishop, Robert	R	\$500
	UT-1	Thomas, Dave	D	\$0
	UT-2	<i>Matheson, James</i>	<i>D</i>	\$5,000
	UT-2	Swallow, John Edward	R	\$0
Washington	WA-2	<i>Larsen, Rick</i>	<i>D</i>	\$2,500
	WA-2	Smith, Norma	R	\$0
Wisconsin	WI-2	<i>Baldwin, Tammy</i>	<i>D</i>	\$500
	WI-2	Greer, Ronnie	R	\$0
West Virginia	WV-2	Humphreys, James	D	\$0
	WV-2	<i>Moore Capito, Shelley</i>	<i>R</i>	\$23,200
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$811,317</b>

\* *Italics indicates incumbent candidates.*

**Appendix B: Total Nuclear PAC Contributions to Senate Candidates  
in Competitive Races by State**

<b>State</b>	<b>Candidate*</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Contributions</b>
<b>Arkansas</b>	<i>Hutchinson, Asa</i>	R	\$27,750
	Pryor, Mark	D	\$2,500
<b>Colorado</b>	<i>Allard, Wayne</i>	R	\$29,461
	Strickland, Ted	D	\$0
<b>Georgia</b>	Chambliss, Saxby	R	\$29,500
	<i>Cleland, Max</i>	D	\$15,681
<b>Iowa</b>	Ganske, Greg	R	\$19,176
	<i>Harkin, Tom</i>	D	\$4,500
<b>Louisiana</b>	Cooksey, John	R	\$0
	Haik Terrel, Susan	R	\$0
	<i>Landrieu, Mary</i>	D	\$69,188
	Perkins, Tony	R	\$0
<b>Maine</b>	<i>Collins, Susan</i>	R	\$24,500
	Pingree, Chellie	D	\$0
<b>Minnesota</b>	Coleman, Norm	R	\$66,788
	<i>Wellstone, Paul/</i>	D	\$0
	Mondale, Walter		
<b>Missouri</b>	<i>Carnahan, Jean</i>	D	\$8,000
	Talent, Jim	R	\$21,100
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Shaheen, Jean	D	\$5,000
	Sununu, John	R	\$37,500
<b>New Jersey</b>	Forrester, Douglas	R	\$1,000
	<i>Torricelli, Robert/</i>	D	\$27,000
<b>North Carolina</b>	Lautenberg, Frank		
	Bowles, Erskine	D	\$9,000
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Dole, Elizabeth	R	\$53,122
	<i>Inhofe, James</i>	R	\$61,863
	Walters, David Lee	D	\$0
<b>Oregon</b>	Bradbury, Bill	D	\$0
	<i>Smith, Gordon</i>	R	\$46,899
<b>South Carolina</b>	Graham, Lindsey	R	\$71,000
	Sanders, Alex	D	\$0
<b>South Dakota</b>	<i>Johnson, Tim</i>	D	\$25,828
	Thune, John	R	\$13,000
<b>Tennessee</b>	Alexander, Lamar	R	\$8,000
	Clement, Bob	D	\$500
<b>Texas</b>	Cornyn, John	R	\$52,000
	Kirk, Ron	D	\$2,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$734,356</b>

\* *Italics indicates incumbent candidates.*