

P E R C-WV

**West Virginia
People's Election Reform Coalition
*2000 Election Cycle Report***

Sponsored by:

*Common Cause West Virginia
Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition
West Virginia Citizen Research Group
West Virginia Citizen Action Group*

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Foreword

PERC-WV is proud to release its third comprehensive report on West Virginia election financing. Over thirty eight thousand contributions were made by special interests to finance the 2000 election.

The picture isn't particularly pretty. Campaign inflation (the continual increase in dollars collected by winning legislative candidates) has increased over 40% since our first report in 1996, outpacing consumer inflation over tenfold.

In a democracy, every person should have an equal right to participate in our political system—regardless of race, color, creed, gender or economic status. Yet, under our current funding process, it is increasingly difficult for an ordinary citizen to be successfully involved in politics, either to be elected to public office or to be heard above moneyed special interests that finance election campaigns. As a result, many issues essential to the public good take a back seat to issues important to big donors.

Running for political office in WV is fast becoming an exclusive domain of the wealthy who can afford to spend substantial sums in self-promotion, or for those who have close ties to moneyed special interests. The average West Virginian is left feeling disenfranchised and powerless to effect change in government, as reflected in decreasing voter turnout over the past decade.

In the vast majority of races, the candidate who spends the most money wins the election. So, in essence, the old adage of “one person, one vote” has now changed to “one dollar, one vote.” A “wealth primary” chooses which candidates can afford to run and voting by “special interests” with campaign dollars as ballots predicts who will gain office. Democracy is fast losing its foothold in an avalanche of campaign money.

Accessible documentation of the sources of these campaign contributions in West Virginia elections did not exist before PERC-WV's first election cycle report in 1996. Now, with PERC-WV's analysis of the 2000 data complete, West Virginians can compare three consecutive election cycles.

This year, in addition to reporting on how special interest money is affecting our elections, we are proposing a solution to the problem - “Clean Money Elections”. This initiative is designed to help level the playing field and counter the influence of special interest contributions. Called the WV Clean Elections Act, it will create a constitutional alternative to special interest driven campaigns. PERC-WV has recently begun a statewide educational effort to bring this new vision of election reform (that has already been successfully adopted by several states) to the citizens of West Virginia. “Clean Money” election reform is the reform that makes all other reforms possible.

Highlights of the 2000 Election Cycle

- Only about one-half of one percent of all voting age West Virginians contributed to a gubernatorial or legislative candidate. Our electoral system is being financed by a select few.
- Once again, Senate President Earl Ray Tomblin and House Speaker Bob Kiss raised the most money in their respective houses.
- Of the top ten individual contributors to legislative winners, eight are affiliated with gambling interests.
- Greenbrier related contributions dropped 85% from a high of \$62,255 in 1998 to \$9,370 in 2000, after their bill enabling a local referendum on gambling at the Greenbrier passed the legislature in 1999.
- The average contribution to a winning Senate campaign increased 35%, from \$51,159 in 1996 to \$68,930 in 2000. The average contribution to a winning House candidate increased 46%, from \$17,486 in 1996 to \$25,608 in 2000.
- In comparing the average contribution to winning campaigns from 1996 to 2000 there is a spike in the Senate for 1998. This is due to three high-cost races of Senators Craigo, McCabe, and Mitchell that together totaled over 660 thousand dollars. Craigo's race alone was half this total.
- Contributions to winning legislative candidates from their families and themselves increased by 87% from \$424,284 in 1996 to \$794,407 in 2000.
- Although PAC contributions increased from 1996 to 2000, the percentage of contributions coming from PACs to legislative winners decreased.
- PERC was able to identify 82% of all contributions to winning legislative candidates. Of the \$702,972 in unidentified contributions, \$426,517 (61%) was carry-over from previous campaigns. The amount of money candidates had available from previous campaigns has increased 90% from 1998 to 2000.
- The governor's race is significant mainly in the similarities of the major candidates. Both Bob Wise and Cecil Underwood received less than \$50,000 in small contributions (under \$100) and around \$1.9 million in large donations (over \$500). However, in the end it was the candidate who raised and spent 10% more money who got 3% more of the vote.
- Overall the presidential and gubernatorial election probably had a moderating influence on the increase in contributions to legislators, siphoning off dollars that in 2002 will focus exclusively on legislators. Hence we predict another steep increase in legislative campaign inflation in the off year election of 2002.

Overview and Methodology

This report's purpose is to provide West Virginians with a quantitative summary of campaign donations made in the 2000 election cycle to members of the state legislature and gubernatorial candidates. Comparisons to the 1996 and 1998 figures are included where relevant. The report attempts to identify the type of donation, origin, and the special interest category of the contributions. The raw data upon which this report is based was obtained from the candidates' own financial reports filed with the Secretary of State.

Each of the successful candidates filed at least four and some filed as many as eight election reports with the Secretary of State. Therefore, PERC-WV examined more than 1,000 such reports and developed a database containing more than 38,000 contributions.

Throughout this report we give percentages based on "identified" contributions. These contributions reflect the total of all donations a candidate or elected body received from the various special interest groups. "Unidentified" contributions are those from contributors whose occupation or business interest is not known. Other sources of campaign income that are considered unidentified include funds carried over from previous campaigns (beginning balances), interest income and refunds.

PERC-WV researchers identified contributions from 34 individual special interest groups. By law, candidates must identify donors who give \$250 or more by name, address, occupation and employer. Donors who contribute \$250 or less can be identified by name only. However, many contributors who give over \$250 are often not completely identified and discovering their business interests is difficult and sometimes impossible.

Candidates list the occupation of their donors in a variety of ways. Some are very specific, listing not only the name of the employer, but also the industry represented. Others list very generic terms such as "businessman," "housewife" or "retired." Still others ignore the occupation requirement altogether.

PERC-WV researchers discovered a variety of reasons candidates use generic terms. Sometimes, candidates are simply careless or ignorant about either the donor's occupation or the law. However, in a significant number of cases, the terms "housewife" or "businessman" describe people active in major special interests. This is particularly true of contributions from the gambling/amusement and coal industries.

The process of identifying a donor's special interest is called "fingerprinting." A variety of resources were employed in determining these special interest relationships. PERC-WV databases for the 1996 and 1998 election cycles served as the foundation for this report's fingerprinting process. Building on our previous work, a review of professional rosters, phone books and direct contacts with the candidates further reduced the number of unidentified donors. Volunteers from around the state also helped identify contributors. These efforts identified 82% of all contributions to winning legislative candidates.

PERC-WV researchers also developed four "special interest blocks" to further depict a broader influence. It is important to note that these special interest categories are somewhat subjective. Since some special interests are members of more than one block, total percentages may exceed 100%.

Reflections and Recommendations

Now that PERC-WV has analyzed three complete election cycles, several issues need to be reassessed. Some of our concerns outlined in the 1996 and 1998 reports have improved, others are unchanged, some are worse.

1996 Suggestion: Increase funding for Secretary of State's office in order to more closely monitor campaign filings.

Action to date: None. The election division is still under-funded which negatively affects monitoring of election filings. This is a critical need during this period of increasing 'campaign inflation.'

Recommendation for 2002: Adequately fund Secretary of State's Division of Elections to ensure effective oversight.

1996 Suggestion: Require electronic filing of reports by candidates who raise more than \$5,000.

Action to date: Improved. The Election Division is now posting candidates' financial reports on its web page (www.wvsos.com/elections/cfreports). This has increased public access immensely. However, scanning and posting is a tedious and time-consuming task for Election Division staff that could be eliminated by electronic filing.

Recommendation for 2002: Electronic filing by candidates is still needed to streamline the filing and oversight of Campaign Finance Reports.

1996 Suggestion: Prohibit 'co-mingling' (committee to committee transfer) of campaign contributions.

Action to Date: Improved. Because of PERC-WV and media attention, the practice of candidates giving their campaign money to other candidates was closely scrutinized. It was discovered that there was already a law against this practice but it had not been enforced. Legislators quickly "fixed the problem" of past non-compliance and now the only time candidates may legally transfer monies from their campaign to another is after the general election, when the law allows such 'excess' funds to be liquidated. Candidates now better understand the statutory limitations on disbursement of campaign funds.

Recommendation for 2002: Although these types of donations have decreased since 1998, attention needs to be brought upon the practice of candidates donating campaign funds to other candidates. A loophole still exists in that a candidate may indefinitely hold funds in a prior campaign account even after opening a separate account for the next campaign. Such funds held over in a prior campaign account become "excess funds" which the candidate can then legally distribute to other candidates. The letter of the law is being followed but the intent is violated. Candidates must be required to close out prior campaign accounts when they move to the next election cycle.

1998 Suggestion: Regulate contributions to the governor's inaugural committee to mirror regulations to political campaigns. (Contributions to the 1997 governor's inaugural were unlimited and nothing in code covered the fate of any excess funds after the party was over.)

Action to Date: Improved. Donations to inaugural committees now have a \$5,000 contribution limit and disbursement of excess funds is now regulated in the same manner as political campaigns. However, this limit has done little to influence the flow of special interest money to the governor's inaugural committee. Inaugural contributions were down only seven percent from 1997 to 2001. Corporations, which are not allowed to contribute to a candidate's election campaign, may still donate up to the \$5,000 limit to a newly elected governor's inaugural. Donors contributing \$250 or less are still not required to be identified.

Recommendation for 2002: Eliminate corporate donations to inaugurals and limit other donations to the same \$1,000 ceiling as political campaigns. Reporting requirements for donations of \$250 or less should be the same as regular campaign contributions. An alternative would be to eliminate contributions and establish some form of public financing for inaugural celebrations.

Issues for 2002

The deeper one looks into the money chase that has become our electoral process, the more one finds the need to reform. Here are some new suggestions for 2002:

Concern: After candidates are elected, lobbyists begin the flow of money and perks to our lawmakers. How much money is being spent by special interests to influence our laws? Lobbyists have to report direct contributions and 'entertainment' given to candidates, but full disclosure by their employers on how much they are paid to wine and dine our representatives would give us the bigger picture. Other states, such as Maryland, require this, why not West Virginia?

Recommendation: Full disclosure of lobbying activities including compensation paid to lobbyists.

Concern: While reporting periods for candidates' financial reports during the election year have become shorter and more frequent, during the off year candidates are required to file only one report. This allows a candidate to do a year of fundraising that goes unreported until a few weeks before the primary election. While many candidates do little fundraising during the off year, some candidates raise a substantial amount of their contributions during this time. For example, House Speaker Bob Kiss raised over \$89,000, or half of his total campaign contributions, between March 1999 and March 2000.

Recommendation: Require candidates to file at least three reports during the year between election cycles if they raise more than \$5,000. Reporting gives the public notice of candidates' activities and where their support lies.

Clean Money Elections... An Innovative and Constitutional Alternative

Small improvements have led to progress in the effort to clean up election financing in West Virginia; however, much more is needed. Decades could be spent passing incremental reforms seeking to patch a fundamentally flawed system. With campaign inflation far outpacing economic inflation and candidates breaking spending records with every election cycle, something new must be put in place soon before political office is priced totally out of reach of the vast majority of our citizens.

It's time for a comprehensive approach to campaign finance reform that will fundamentally improve and preserve our democratic electoral process. We need an optional parallel track of public financing that would be available to candidates who agree to forgo all private donations. Such a "clean money" option would alter the negative dynamics of special interest driven campaigns. Public financing of elections is now a reality in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Arizona, and is currently on the drawing board in several states, including West Virginia.

Both Maine and Arizona ran successful candidates in the 2000 using their new Clean Elections laws.

In Maine, one-third of the candidates in the primary and general elections chose Clean Money. Incumbents, challengers and especially open-seat candidates signed up for Clean Elections. It was used in House races and even more in the more expensive Senate races, and it was used in every political party and region of the state.

Even before Election Day, Maine's Clean Election Act was making a difference. There were 40 percent more contested primary races than in 1998, and more candidates overall. Many first time candidates credited public funding for their ability to run for office.

And Clean Elections worked. More than half of the Clean Money candidates won their races, which means that half of Maine's Senate and 30 percent of the House were elected without taking a single campaign contribution from special interests.

The Clean Money option was especially attractive and helpful to women, who chose it at a higher rate than men. Whether an incumbent, challenger or candidate for an open seat, participating women fared better than privately funded counterparts on Election Day.

Preliminary research by the nonpartisan National Institute on Money in State Politics shows that other important goals of public funding are being met by the Clean Election system. Spending in Maine's year-2000 races was 18 percent less than in 1998, and private money was cut almost in half. The disparity of funding between winners and loser leveled off significantly as well.¹

¹ Smith, Alison. Clean Elections at Work: The successful debut of Maine's public funding system. June 13, 2001, a project of Maine Citizen Leadership Fund, Portland, ME, 207-780-8657.

In Arizona, in 2000, 36% of the candidates elected to the legislature were Clean Money candidates. Overall, there was a 62% increase in contested races and a 60% increase in the number of candidates. Under the Clean Elections system there was an increase in both women and people of color running for office.

The “Clean Money” approach establishes a voluntary constitutional alternative to the special interest funding of political campaigns. Candidates qualify for public funding by agreeing not to accept any private or special interest money and demonstrating public support by collecting a certain number of signatures along with \$5 contributions, which go to the state’s public campaign fund. Costs in other states range from \$3-\$5 per voter per election cycle. Most importantly, public funding of elections allows a candidate to focus on important public interest issues rather than chasing campaign donations

Many feel this public investment in the election of our representatives will actually save taxpayers’ money. Clean Money lawmakers will find it easier to eliminate unneeded tax breaks and other ‘favors’ to special interests who at present have a virtual monopoly on the financing of elections.

PERC-WV has established a public education campaign to bring the Clean Money solution to the attention of West Virginia’s voters and lawmakers. It’s a solution whose time has come. **If your group or organization would like to learn more about Clean Money Elections call OVEC at 304-522-0246 or WV-Citizen Action Group at 304-346-5891.** Additional information on the Clean Money option can be obtained by visiting Public Campaign's website at www.publiccampaign.org.

About The WV People’s Election Reform Coalition

PERC-WV’s primary mission is to focus attention on how special interest money influences our democratic institutions in West Virginia. By maintaining a database of special interest contributions to political campaigns, tracking significant bills in the legislature, and issuing reports on our research, PERC-WV educates the public on the significant influence that special-interest money plays in West Virginia politics. PERC-WV underscores problems and proposes solutions based on its research.

People across the political spectrum agree that **special interest money dominates West Virginia politics, affecting everyone’s issues.** By focusing attention on the source of this campaign cash, PERC-WV encourages changes that can help shift the balance of power from the special interests to the public interest.

The West Virginia People’s Election Reform Coalition (PERC-WV) is a non-partisan coalition made up of labor organizations, good government advocates, environmental groups and others working together to raise awareness on the need for campaign finance reform. PERC-WV members include current political office holders and candidates from the Republican, Democratic, Mountain and Libertarian parties.

PERC-WV Report

On

West Virginia's

2000

Governor's Race

Special Interest Contributions to 2000 Governor's Race

Bob Wise (D)			Cecil Underwood (R)		
SPECIAL INTEREST	Contributions	% of Identified	Contributions	% of Identified	
Agriculture	\$2,350	*	\$21,150	1%	
Banking & Finance	\$76,441	3%	\$132,753	6%	
Beverage	\$25,768	1%	\$35,480	2%	
Business Lobbyists	\$30,350	1%	\$30,250	1%	
Coal	\$115,600	5%	\$377,642	17%	
Communications	\$56,796	2%	\$31,225	1%	
Consumer Lawyers	\$130,795	6%	\$150	*	
Corporate Lawyers	\$123,285	5%	\$125,440	6%	
Education	\$57,698	3%	\$15,280	1%	
Electric Power	\$2,500	*	\$14,275	1%	
Environment	\$3,310	*	\$0	0%	
Gambling	\$56,880	2%	\$78,975	4%	
Health Care	\$295,064	13%	\$248,290	11%	
Insurance	\$18,125	1%	\$34,625	2%	
Labor	\$94,089	4%	\$1,000	*	
Manufacturing & Chemicals	\$76,535	3%	\$68,050	3%	
Oil & Gas	\$92,776	4%	\$81,225	4%	
Other Business	\$157,870	7%	\$157,475	7%	
Other Candidates	\$90,770	4%	\$31,772	1%	
Other Lawyers	\$290,448	13%	\$40,800	2%	
Pharmaceuticals	\$11,950	1%	\$83,600	4%	
Political Party	\$17,023	1%	\$16,705	1%	
Public Employees	\$75,066	3%	\$101,155	5%	
Railroad	\$3,944	*	\$4,025	*	
Real Estate & Construction	\$275,829	12%	\$309,995	14%	
Religion	\$500	*	\$725	*	
Self & Family Members	\$2,350	*	\$4,550	*	
Social Issues	\$14,033	1%	\$2,850	*	
Solid Waste	\$40,450	2%	\$5,350	*	
Timber	\$6,725	*	\$73,850	3%	
Tobacco	\$1,000	*	\$2,000	*	
Tourism	\$17,425	1%	\$4,400	*	
Transportation	\$30,132	1%	\$60,800	3%	
Total Identified Special Interest Contributions	\$2,293,877		\$2,195,862		

* Less than one percent of identified special interest contributions.

Summary of Contributions to the 2000 Governor's Race

	Bob Wise (D)	Cecil Underwood (R)
Number of votes	324,822 (50%)	305,926 (47%)
Total contributions	\$2,913,858	\$2,636,782
Total expenditures	\$2,808,436	\$2,551,093
Raised per vote	\$8.97	\$8.62
Spent per vote	\$8.65	\$8.34
Amount of total contributions <\$100	\$49,243 (2%) ¹	\$32,917 (1%)
Amount of total contributions >\$500	\$1,939,131 (67%)	\$1,910,765 (72%)
Total identified special interest contributions	\$2,293,877 (79%)	\$2,195,862 (83%)

¹Percentages are of total contributions to each candidate.

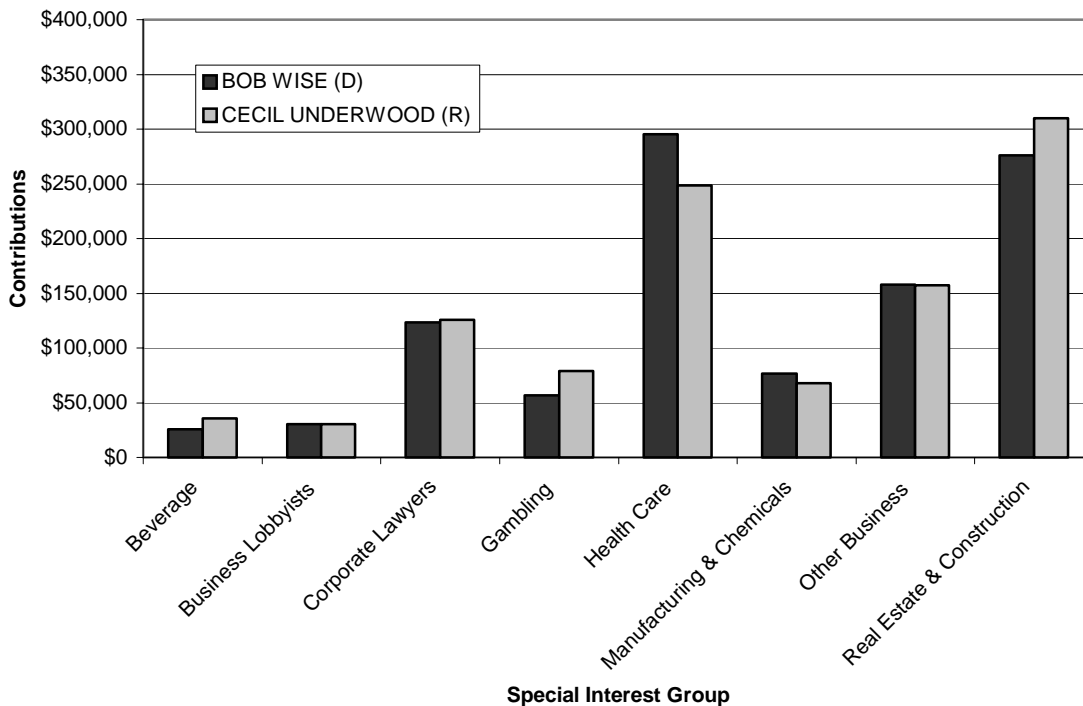
Special Interest Block Contributions*

	Bob Wise (D)	Cecil Underwood (R)
Tort reform advocates	\$1,500,370 (65%) ²	\$1,976,475 (90%)
Polluter block	\$800,476 (35%)	\$1,172,052 (53%)
Progressive coalition	\$285,892 (12%)	\$16,430 (<1%)
Anti-sin tax block	\$83,648 (4%)	\$116,455 (5%)

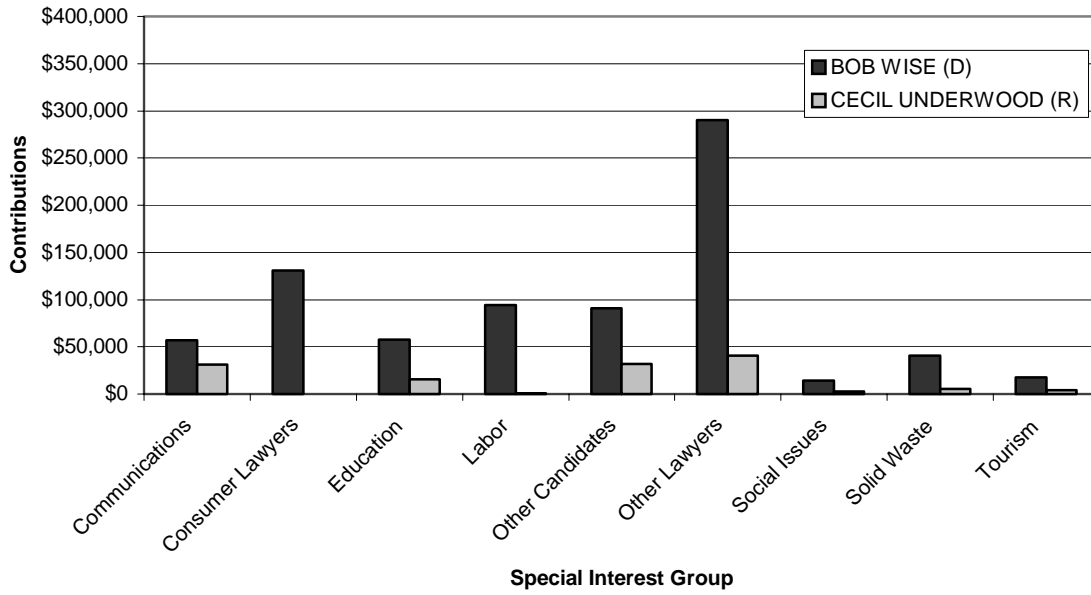
*See **Defining Special Interest Blocks** on page 34 for explanation.

²Percentages are based on identified special interest contributions to each candidate.

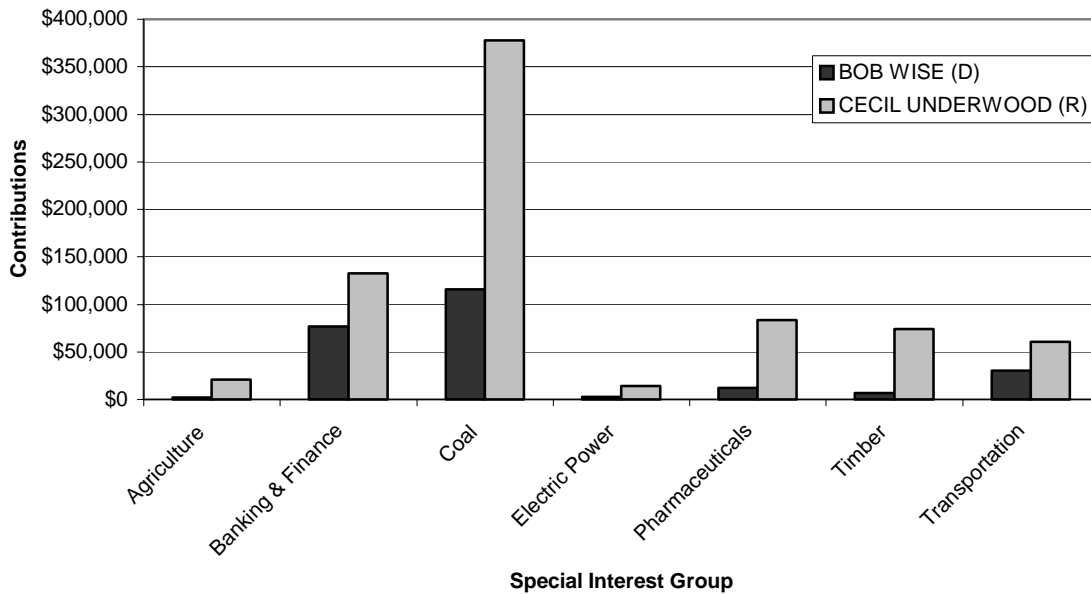
Special Interest Groups Contributing Similar Amounts To Wise & Underwood



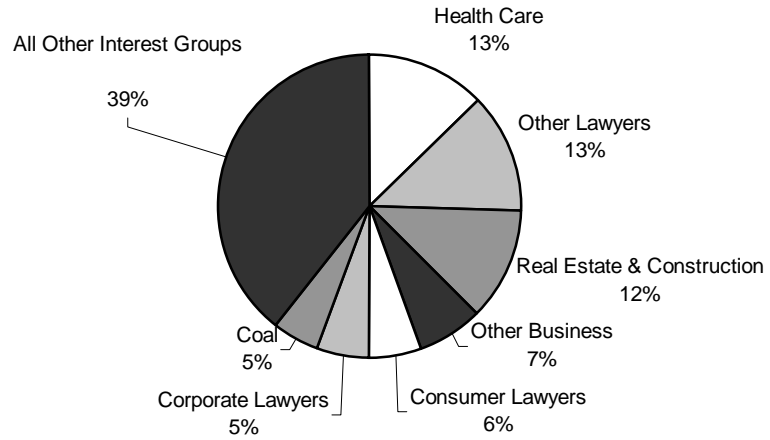
Special Interests Favoring Bob Wise in 2000



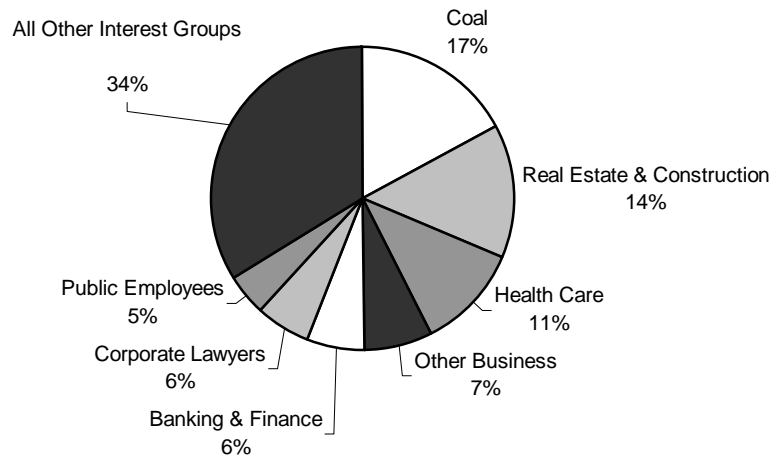
Special Interests Favoring Cecil Underwood in 2000



Special Interest Contributions to Bob Wise in 2000



Special Interest Contributions to Cecil Underwood in 2000



Out of State Contributions to 2000 Governor's Race

SPECIAL INTEREST	Bob Wise (D)		Cecil Underwood (R)	
	Contributions	Percentage*	Contributions	Percentage*
Agriculture	\$0	0%	\$5,000	24%
Banking & Finance	\$9,500	12%	\$18,025	14%
Beverage	\$2,000	8%	\$4,500	13%
Business Lobbyists	\$8,750	29%	\$0	0%
Coal	\$30,500	26%	\$72,800	19%
Communications	\$19,800	35%	\$8,350	27%
Consumer Lawyers	\$3,600	3%	\$0	0%
Corporate Lawyers	\$1,500	1%	\$10,600	8%
Education	\$5,000	9%	\$0	0%
Electric Power	\$2,000	80%	\$11,750	82%
Environment	\$500	15%	\$0	0%
Gambling	\$19,250	34%	\$12,200	15%
Health Care	\$23,800	8%	\$23,050	9%
Insurance	\$6,250	34%	\$1,500	4%
Labor	\$46,600	50%	\$0	0%
Manufacturing & Chemicals	\$20,500	27%	\$11,150	16%
Oil & Gas	\$26,500	29%	\$6,300	8%
Other Business	\$25,400	16%	\$24,125	15%
Other Candidates	\$22,000	24%	\$2,000	6%
Other Lawyers	\$43,250	15%	\$8,500	21%
Pharmaceuticals	\$3,500	29%	\$10,000	12%
Political Party	\$5,000	29%	\$800	5%
Public Employees	\$6,350	8%	\$5,750	6%
Railroad	\$2,274	58%	\$1,000	25%
Real Estate & Construction	\$101,918	37%	\$73,700	24%
Religion	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Self & Family Members	\$0	0%	\$4,000	88%
Social Issues	\$500	4%	\$1,000	35%
Solid Waste	\$21,000	52%	\$500	9%
Timber	\$2,000	30%	\$19,100	26%
Tobacco	\$1,000	100%	\$0	0%
Tourism	\$1,000	6%	\$0	0%
Transportation	\$6,500	22%	\$1,600	3%
Unidentified Contributions	\$156,573	27%	\$98,050	23%
TOTAL OUT OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$624,315		\$435,350	

*All percentages are based on total donations from each special interest group.

Summary of Contributions to Minor Party Candidates in the 2000 Governor's Race

	Denise Giardina	Bob Myers	Randall Ashelman	Lou Davis
Party	Mountain	Libertarian	Natural Law	Reform
Number of votes	10,416 (2%)	5,548 (<1%)	1,301 (<1%)	34 (<1%)
Total contributions	\$37,204	\$20,696	\$10,321	\$4,095
Total expenditures	\$32,398	\$18,937	\$10,321	\$4,095
Raised per vote	\$3.57	\$3.73	\$7.93	\$120.44
Spent per vote	\$3.11	\$3.41	\$7.93	\$120.44
Amount of total contributions <\$100	\$12,346 (33%) ¹	\$4,812 (23%)	\$0	\$489 (12%)
Amount of total contributions >\$500	\$5,203 (14%)	\$8,100 (39%)	\$9,921 (96%)	\$2,898 (71%)
Total identified special interest contributions	\$22,683 (61%)	\$8,550 (41%)	\$9,921 (96%)	\$3,656 (89%)

¹Percentages are of total contributions to each candidate.

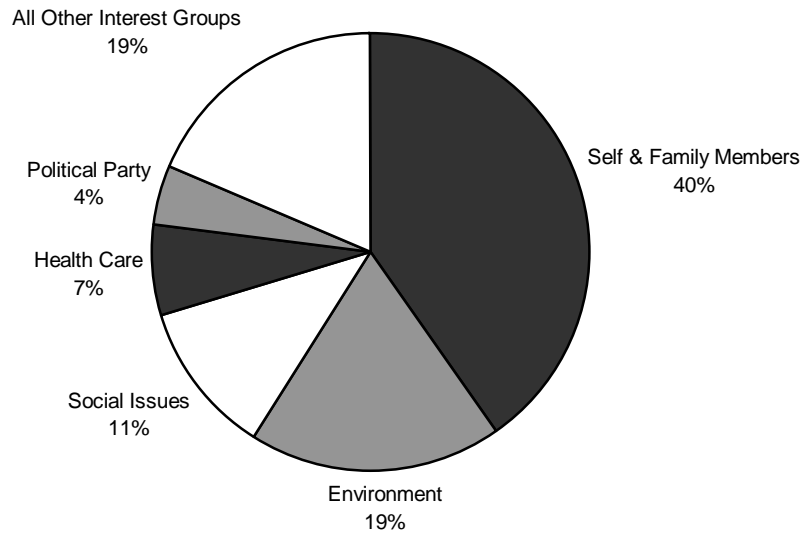
Special Interest Block Contributions*

	Denise Giardina	Bob Myers	Randall Ashelman	Lou Davis
Tort reform advocates	\$4,160 (18%) ²	\$3,500 (41%)	\$0	\$350 (10%)
Polluter block	\$1,870 (8%)	\$675 (8%)	\$0	\$350 (10%)
Progressive coalition	\$9,092 (40%)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anti-sin tax block	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

*See **Defining Special Interest Blocks** on page 34 for explanation.

²Percentages are based on identified special interest contributions to each candidate.

Special Interest Contributions to All Minor Party Candidates



PERC-WV

Special Section

on Contributions to

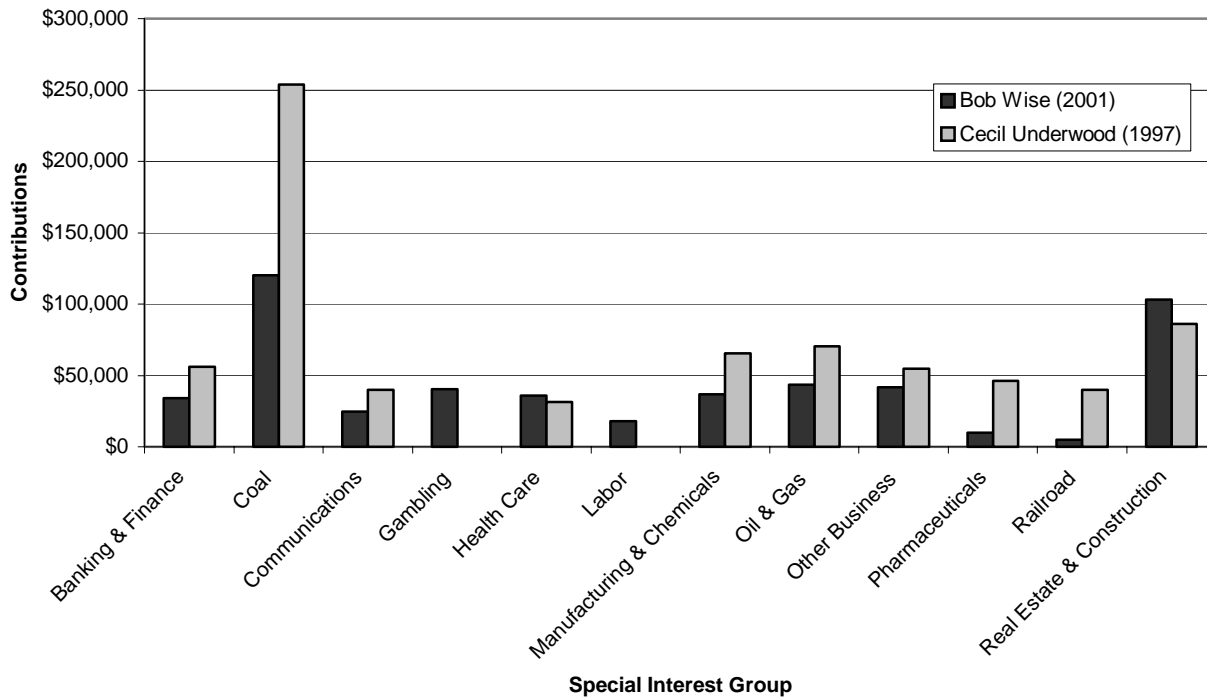
the Governor's Inaugural

After the election is over, individuals and corporations who wish to curry favor with the newly elected administration can still contribute to the Governor's inaugural celebration. Corporations, who by law are barred from directly backing political candidates and contributing to their campaigns, line up to pay homage and ask for favors.

Contributions to the 1997 inaugural were unlimited and nothing in state code covered the fate of any excess funds after the party was over. Due in part to the efforts of PERC-WV this situation has improved but not substantially. Donations to inaugural committees are now limited to \$5,000 and disbursement of excess funds is now regulated in the same manner as political campaigns. However, this limit has done little to influence the flow of special interest money to the governor's inaugural committee. Inaugural contributions were down only seven percent from 1997 to 2001.

Donations of \$250 or less are not required be itemized on financial reports. This means that this amount can be reported in a lump sum and those donors don't have to be identified even by name. Governor Wise received over \$110,000 in contributions under \$250. This amount accounts for 37% of the unidentified contributions to Wise's inaugural. Overall we were able to identify only 67% of contributions to the Governor's inaugural in 2001, compared with 88% in 1997.

Comparison of Special Interest Contributions to the Wise and Underwood Inaugurals



Special Interest Contributions to the Governor's Inaugural Committee

SPECIAL INTEREST	2001 Bob Wise		1997 Cecil Underwood	
	Contributions	% of Identified	Contributions	% of Identified
Agriculture	\$0	0%	\$5,000	1%
Banking & Finance	\$34,130	6%	\$56,000	7%
Beverage	\$5,000	1%	\$11,000	1%
Business Lobbyists	\$2,000	*	\$2,500	*
Coal	\$120,340	20%	\$253,850	31%
Communications	\$24,800	4%	\$40,000	5%
Consumer Lawyers	\$10,500	2%	\$0	0%
Corporate Lawyers	\$15,780	3%	\$0	0%
Education	\$5,000	1%	\$0	0%
Electric Power	\$10,000	2%	\$10,000	1%
Environment	\$700	*	\$0	0%
Gambling	\$40,350	7%	\$0	0%
Health Care	\$35,805	6%	\$31,500	4%
Insurance	\$6,000	1%	\$16,000	2%
Labor	\$17,905	3%	\$0	0%
Manufacturing & Chemicals	\$36,900	6%	\$65,500	8%
Oil & Gas	\$43,600	7%	\$70,600	8%
Other Business	\$41,625	7%	\$54,550	6%
Other Candidates	\$945	*	\$500	*
Other Lawyers	\$5,490	1%	\$10,000	1%
Pharmaceuticals	\$10,000	2%	\$46,000	6%
Public Employees	\$1,995	*	n/a	
Railroad	\$5,000	1%	\$40,000	5%
Real Estate & Construction	\$103,148	17%	\$86,300	9%
Solid Waste	\$10,000	2%	\$5,000	1%
Timber	\$2,500	*	\$6,250	1%
Tobacco	\$0	0%	\$7,500	1%
Tourism	\$5,000	1%	\$10,000	1%
Transportation	\$1,000	*	\$18,750	2%
Total Identified Special Interest Contributions	\$595,513		\$846,800	
Unidentified Contributions	\$297,021		\$113,600	
Total Contributions	\$892,534		\$960,400	

*Less than one percent of identified special interest contributions.

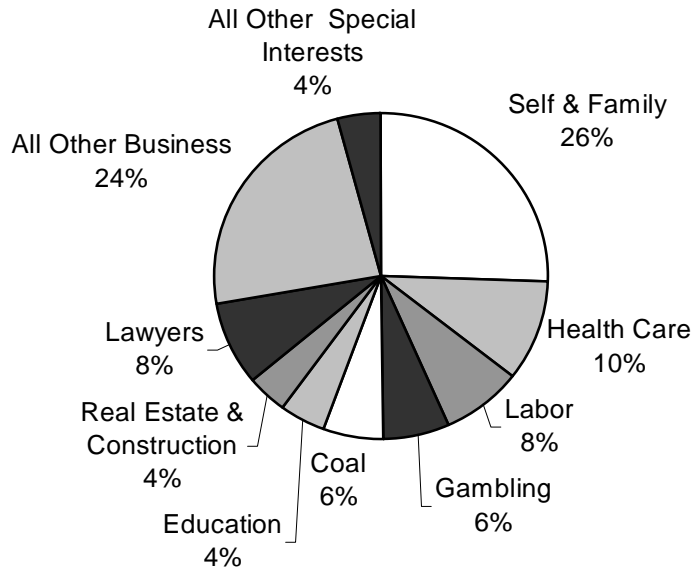
PERC-WV

Report on

2000

Legislative Races

SPECIAL INTEREST CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE WINNERS IN 2000



All Other Business includes the following special interest groups: Agriculture, Banking & Finance, Beverage, Business Lobbyists, Chemicals & Manufacturing, Electric Power, Insurance, Oil & Gas, Other Business, Pharmaceuticals, Rail Road, Solid Waste, Timber, Tobacco, Tourism and Transportation.

All Other Interest Groups includes Education, Environment, Political Party, Other Candidates, Social Issues, Religion and Public Employees.

Special Interest Contributions to 2000 Legislative Winners

SPECIAL INTEREST	HOUSE	SENATE	LEGISLATIVE TOTAL	% OF ID
Agriculture	\$15,575	\$4,650	\$20,225	1%
Banking & Finance	\$75,502	\$41,845	\$117,347	4%
Beverage	\$46,525	\$20,550	\$67,075	2%
Business Lobbyists	\$31,348	\$25,265	\$56,613	2%
Chemicals & Manufacturing	\$31,095	\$22,755	\$53,850	2%
Coal	\$123,788	\$60,450	\$184,238	6%
Communications	\$6,705	\$6,050	\$12,755	*
Consumer Lawyers	\$92,785	\$24,871	\$117,656	4%
Corporate Lawyers	\$53,438	\$25,133	\$78,571	3%
Education	\$112,318	\$17,685	\$130,003	4%
Electric Power	\$500	\$300	\$800	*
Environment	\$5,120	\$3,065	\$8,185	*
Gambling	\$115,227	\$85,825	\$201,052	6%
Health Care	\$201,687	\$104,404	\$306,091	10%
Insurance	\$32,195	\$9,230	\$41,425	1%
Labor	\$196,635	\$46,298	\$242,933	8%
Oil & Gas	\$62,074	\$25,720	\$87,794	3%
Other Business	\$55,303	\$34,245	\$89,548	3%
Other Candidates	\$36,712	\$23,173	\$59,885	2%
Other Lawyers	\$37,670	\$20,413	\$58,083	2%
Pharmaceuticals	\$28,325	\$16,050	\$44,375	1%
Political Party	\$18,307	\$5,570	\$23,877	1%
Public Employees	\$8,300	\$7,250	\$15,550	1%
Railroad	\$475	\$200	\$675	*
Real Estate & Construction	\$85,544	\$40,838	\$126,382	4%
Religion	\$635	\$25	\$660	*
Self & Family	\$501,489	\$292,918	\$794,407	26%
Social Issues	\$19,550	\$5,670	\$25,220	1%
Solid Waste	\$2,850	\$1,650	\$4,500	*
Timber	\$12,500	\$20,400	\$32,900	1%
Tobacco	\$8,825	\$14,250	\$23,075	1%
Tourism	\$1,100	\$6,300	\$7,400	*
Transportation	\$44,870	\$20,500	\$65,370	2%
Identified Special Interest Contributions	\$2,064,972	\$1,033,548	\$3,098,520	
Beginning Balances**	\$295,030	\$131,487	\$426,517	
Other Unidentified Contributions	\$200,752	\$75,703	\$276,455	
Total Contributions	\$2,560,754	\$1,240,738	\$3,801,492	

*Less than one percent of identified special interest contributions.

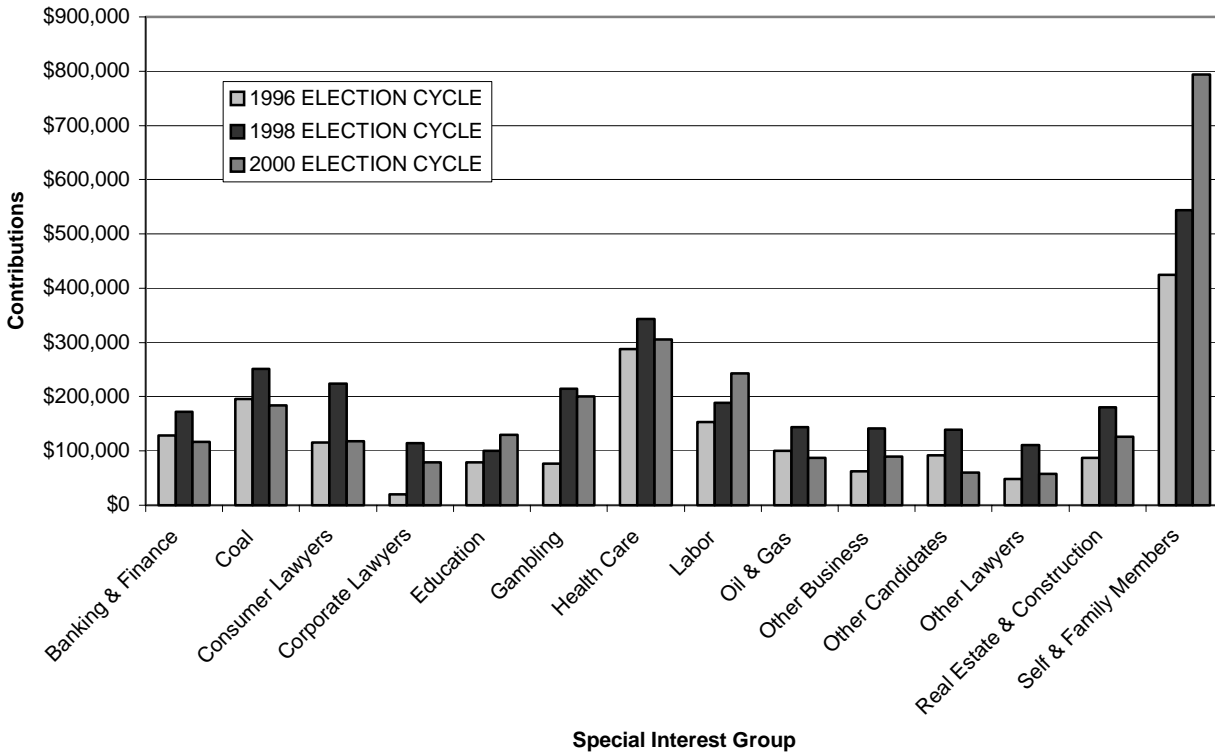
**A beginning balance is money that a candidate has carried over from a previous campaign.

Comparison of Special Interest Contributions to Legislative Winners

SPECIAL INTEREST	1996	1998	2000
Agriculture	\$17,500	\$18,755	\$20,225
Banking & Finance	\$128,542	\$171,992	\$117,347
Beverage	\$45,650	\$69,707	\$67,075
Business Lobbyists	\$47,799	\$67,250	\$56,613
Coal	\$195,350	\$251,806	\$184,238
Communications	\$3,900	\$14,310	\$12,755
Consumer Lawyers	\$115,100	\$224,511	\$117,656
Corporate Lawyers	\$19,825	\$114,719	\$78,571
Education	\$78,650	\$100,101	\$130,003
Electric Power	\$1,150	\$800	\$800
Environment	\$3,050	\$3,780	\$8,185
Gambling	\$77,205	\$214,685	\$201,052
Health Care	\$287,805	\$343,520	\$306,091
Insurance	\$47,780	\$59,994	\$41,425
Labor	\$153,185	\$188,345	\$242,933
Manufacturing & Chemicals	\$57,694	\$49,329	\$53,850
Oil & Gas	\$100,350	\$143,980	\$87,794
Other Business	\$62,285	\$141,234	\$89,548
Other Candidates	\$91,674	\$139,181	\$59,885
Other Lawyers	\$48,620	\$111,065	\$58,083
Pharmaceuticals	\$17,950	\$38,212	\$44,375
Political Party	\$27,293	\$40,522	\$23,877
Public Employees	n/a	\$12,343	\$15,550
Railroad	\$6,800	\$550	\$675
Real Estate & Construction	\$87,199	\$180,750	\$126,382
Religion	\$1,100	\$450	\$660
Self & Family Members	\$424,284	\$544,046	\$794,407
Social Issues	\$10,000	\$13,476	\$25,220
Solid Waste	\$3,600	\$10,925	\$4,500
Timber	\$21,900	\$24,583	\$32,900
Tobacco	\$2,225	\$20,695	\$23,075
Tourism	\$5,500	\$13,450	\$7,400
Transportation	\$46,950	\$59,440	\$65,370
Identified Special Interest Contributions	\$2,237,915	\$3,388,506	\$3,098,520
Beginning Balances*	n/a	\$225,062	\$426,517
Other Unidentified Contributions	\$380,407	\$395,510	\$276,455
Total Contributions	\$2,618,322	\$4,009,078	\$3,801,492

* A beginning balance is money that a candidate has carried over from a previous campaign.

Comparison of Special Interest Contributions to Legislative Winners



COMPARISON OF AVERAGE TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO WINNING CAMPAIGNS

	1996	1998	2000	% Increase from 1996 to 2000
Senate	\$51,159	\$93,989	\$68,930	35%
House	\$17,486	\$23,142	\$25,608	46%

AVERAGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO WINNING CANDIDATES FROM SELF & FAMILY

	1996	1998	2000	% Increase from 1996 to 2000
House	\$3,119	\$3,716	\$5,015	61%
Senate	\$6,611	\$9,580	\$2,929	-56%
Legislative Average	\$3,626	\$4,611	\$6,732	87%

**INDIVIDUALS WITH MOST CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE
WINNERS IN 2000**

INDIVIDUAL	Total Contributions	# of Contributions	Affiliation
Jeremy Jacobs	\$22,000	56	Gambling
Marshia & Peter Carlino	\$17,800	54	Gambling
Herbert Tyner	\$17,175	63	Gambling
Bernard Lee Hartman	\$16,975	63	Gambling
John & Kathleen Hodges	\$14,350	45	Business Lobbyist
Edson Arneault	\$13,900	63	Gambling
Sandra & William Bork	\$12,675	32	Gambling
William Bright	\$10,400	31	Coal
Brenda & Robert Ruben	\$9,500	11	Gambling
Robert Allen Blatt	\$9,500	10	Gambling

**POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES CONTRIBUTING THE MOST TO
LEGISLATIVE WINNERS IN 2000**

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE	Contributions	Affiliation
Bankers PAC	\$71,100	Banking
WV Law PAC	\$68,000	Trial Lawyers
WV Education Association PAC	\$62,700	Education
WV Hospital Association PAC	\$60,000	Hospital Association
WV Laborers District Council PAC	\$43,000	Labor
WV CAR PAC	\$35,200	Automobile Dealers
HUB PAC Contractors	\$32,845	Contractors Association
WV Federation of Teachers	\$30,250	Education
Columbia Employees PAC	\$29,070	Gas Company
United Mine Workers of America PAC	\$29,000	Labor

**POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES CONTRIBUTING THE MOST
FREQUENTLY TO LEGISLATIVE WINNERS IN 2000**

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE	# of Contributions	Affiliation
Bankers PAC	166	Banking
WV Hospital Association PAC	166	Hospital Association
WV CAR PAC	128	Automobile Dealers
Jackson & Kelly State Legislative PAC	123	Corporate Lawyers
WV LAW PAC	122	Trial Lawyers
Chiropractors Independent Political Committee	115	Chiropractors
WV Farm PAC	113	WV Farm Bureau
AFL-CIO	103	Labor
Nationwide WV Political Participation Fund	102	Insurance Company
HUB PAC Contractors	100	Contractors Association

Comparison of PAC Contributions to Winning Legislative Candidates

	1996	1998	2000	% Increase from 1996 to 2000
Total PAC Contributions	\$970,353	\$1,138,788	\$1,173,336	21%
% of Total Contributions	37%	28%	31%	
Number of Contributions	3,213	3,946	3,930	
Average Contribution	\$302	\$289	\$299	

PAC CONTRIBUTIONS BY SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

SPECIAL INTEREST	PAC Contributions	% of Total PAC Contributions
Labor	\$306,313	23%
Health Care	\$177,860	13%
Education	\$141,100	11%
Banking & Finance	\$94,600	7%
Consumer Lawyers	\$69,000	5%
Coal	\$65,450	5%
Oil & Gas	\$59,870	4%
Real Estate & Construction	\$51,577	4%
Beverage	\$48,950	4%
Transportation	\$45,820	3%
Chemicals & Manufacturing	\$40,640	3%
Pharmaceuticals	\$32,650	2%
Insurance	\$30,955	2%
Political Party	\$30,680	2%
Corporate Lawyers	\$27,500	2%
Tobacco	\$23,075	2%
Social Issues	\$16,794	1%
Other Candidates	\$15,100	1%
Agriculture	\$13,750	1%
Other Business	\$13,120	1%
Timber	\$8,550	1%
Unidentified PACs	\$6,250	*
Business Lobbyists	\$5,300	*
Gambling	\$4,200	*
Environmentalists	\$2,300	*
Solid Waste	\$1,000	*

*Less than one percent of total PAC Contributions.

CANDIDATES WITH THE MOST CONTRIBUTIONS

SENATE		HOUSE	
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$205,319	Bob Kiss	\$180,059
Mark Hunt*	203,065	Bill Nelson (R)*	100,265
Vic Sprouse (R)	162,146	Ray Keener	95,417
Anita Skeens Caldwell	159,336	Barbara Fleischauer	90,349
Larry Rowe	105,966	Sheirl Fletcher (R)	89,490

MOST MONEY RAISED PER VOTE RECEIVED

SENATE		HOUSE	
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$7.77	Carrie Webster	\$20.62
Anita Skeens Caldwell	6.22	Bob Tabb*	18.22
Mark Hunt*	5.86	Terry Rowsey (L)*	12.50
Vic Sprouse (R)	4.14	Oscar Hines*	12.30
Andy McKenzie (R)	3.69	Vicki Douglas	11.91

LEAST MONEY RAISED PER VOTE RECEIVED

SENATE		HOUSE	
Hiram Lewis (R)*	\$.04	Adam Barraclough (L)*	\$.00
Larry Tighe (R)*	.09	Jason Webb (R)*	.01
Louis Flade*	.47	Philip Stevens (R)*	.01
John Pat Fanning	.50	Russell Hoover, Jr. (R)*	.01
Donna Boley (R)	.52	Roger Hughes*	.02

* DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTION

WINNING CANDIDATES WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SMALL DONORS (UNDER \$100)

SENATE		HOUSE	
Jon Blair Hunter	14%	John Overington (R)	23%
Larry Rowe	4%	Bonnie Brown	19%
Vic Sprouse (R)	4%	Carrie Webster	17%
Andy McKenzie (R)	4%	Margarette Leach	11%
Jeffrey Kessler	3%	Steve Harrison (R)	11%
Karen Facemyer (R)	3%	Charlene Marshall	11%
Mark Burnette	2%	Mike Caputo	11%
Roman Prezioso	2%	Barbara Fleischauer	10%

WINNING CANDIDATES WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LARGE DONORS (OVER \$500)

SENATE		HOUSE	
Anita Skeens Caldwell	97%	Lidella Wilson Hrutkay	97%
Larry Rowe	65%	Roger Romine (R)	96%
Karen Facemyer (R)	64%	Joe Ferrell	94%
Mark Burnette	58%	Richard Thompson	93%
Bob Plymale	49%	Lisa Smith (R)	93%

CAMPAIGN SURPLUS

(LEGISLATORS WITH THE MOST AMOUNT OF MONEY AVAILABLE FOR RE-ELECTION BECAUSE OF 2000 SURPLUS)

SENATE		HOUSE	
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$188,016	Bob Kiss	\$122,725
Mike Ross	38,210	Joe Martin	30,372
Bill Sharpe	34,104	Eustace Frederick	28,869
Jeffrey Kessler	20,296	Sheirl Fletcher (R)	27,611
Roman Prezioso	13,147	Vicki Douglas	25,291
Bob Plymale	11,065	Mary Pearl Compton	25,216

* DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTION

CANDIDATES RECEIVING HIGHEST AMOUNTS FROM SELECTED SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

SELF-FINANCING \$1,247,201 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Mark Hunt*	\$155,000	Ray Keener	72,457
Anita Skeens Caldwell	141,501	Sally Susman	68,106
Larry Rowe	59,230	Lisa Smith (R)	52,000
Mark Burnette	34,050	Lidella Wilson Hrutkay	42,559
Vic Sprouse (R)	25,146	Robert Gould (R)*	42,000

HEALTH CARE \$344,175 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Andy McKenzie (R)	\$19,154	Bob Kiss	\$20,625
Vic Sprouse (R)	17,017	Margaret Leach	7,750
Earl Ray Tomblin	10,425	Barbara Fleischauer	6,265
Roman Prezioso	6,600	Joe Martin	6,150
Jon Blair Hunter	6,270	Bobbie Warner	5,895

COAL \$213,398 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Vic Sprouse (R)	\$14,500	Sheirl Fletcher (R)	\$30,893
Earl Ray Tomblin	11,925	Bob Kiss	13,300
Shirley Love	7,350	K Steven Kominar	11,975
Bob Harman (R)*	5,200	Bill Nelson (R)*	8,050
Mark Hunt*	5,100	Bobbie Warner	5,450

OIL & GAS \$102,504 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Vic Sprouse (R)	\$6,020	Bob Kiss	\$6,150
Earl Ray Tomblin	5,300	Sam Cann	4,949
Mike Ross	3,700	Bill Nelson (R)*	2,800
Bill Sharpe	2,000	Tom Coleman	2,750
Karen Facemyer (R)	2,000	Bob Ashley (R)	2,700

* DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTION

**CANDIDATES RECEIVING HIGHEST AMOUNTS FROM SELECTED
SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS
(continued)**

REAL ESTATE & CONSTRUCTION \$153,150 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Vic Sprouse (R)	\$11,790	Barbara Warner	\$13,495
Earl Ray Tomblin	6,190	Bob Kiss	10,218
Bill Sharpe	5,050	Bill Nelson (R)*	4,840
Bob Dittmar*	3,950	Sheirl Fletcher (R)	3,800
Mark Burnette	2,275	Joe Martin	2,900

CORPORATE LAWYERS \$98,013 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Vic Sprouse (R)	\$8,645	Carrie Webster	\$6,210
Earl Ray Tomblin	3,750	Kevin Craig	5,025
Karen Facemyer (R)	2,100	Bill Nelson (R)*	4,395
Andy McKenzie (R)	1,464	Bob Kiss	4,328
Mike Ross	1,400	Vicki Douglas	3,250

GAMBLING \$221,752 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$15,450	Bob Kiss	\$11,524
Vic Sprouse (R)	13,725	John Doyle	11,350
Karen Facemyer (R)	13,550	Joe Martin	6,100
Bill Sharpe	9,200	Joe DeLong	5,600
Herb Snyder	8,150	Rick Staton	6,178

BANKING & FINANCE \$133,067 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$5,600	Bob Kiss	\$6,362
Vic Sprouse (R)	4,925	Ron Thompson	2,750
Mike Ross	3,330	Bill Nelson (R)*	2,725
Larry Rowe	3,175	Rick Staton	2,400
Bob Dittmar*	3,125	Harry White	2,100

* DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTION

**CANDIDATES RECEIVING HIGHEST AMOUNTS FROM SELECTED
SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS
(continued)**

EDUCATION

\$152,013 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Jon Blair Hunter	\$7,410	Barbara Fleischauer	\$10,300
Larry Rowe	2,600	Carrie Webster	6,100
Karen Facemyer (R)	2,375	Don Kawalek*	4,745
Anita Skeens Caldwell	1,500	Ron Fragale	4,250
Roman Prezioso	1,450	Mike Caputo	4,000

CONSUMER LAWYERS

\$141,618 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Larry Rowe	10,878	Barbara Fleischauer	\$16,560
Mark Hunt*	8,187	Warren McGraw	6,000
Jon Blair Hunter	3,993	Sharon Spencer	4,450
Jeffrey Kessler	2,300	Carrie Webster	4,400
Herb Snyder	2,000	Ray Keener	4,100

LABOR

\$298,383 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Jon Blair Hunter	19,475	Barbara Fleischauer	\$12,625
Mark Burnette	9,200	Brent Boggs	10,000
Mark Hunt*	7,200	Mike Caputo	9,930
Larry Rowe	6,775	Oscar Hines*	8,700
Anita Skeens Caldwell	3,985	Dale Martin	8,100

* DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTION

**CANDIDATES RECEIVING HIGHEST AMOUNTS FROM SELECTED
SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS
(continued)**

OTHER BUSINESS \$109,381 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$6,275	Bob Kiss	\$8,712
Vic Sprouse (R)	5,480	Bill Nelson (R)*	8,025
Andy McKenzie (R)	3,675	Rick Staton	3,450
Karen Facemyer (R)	3,550	Rusty Webb (R)	3,000
Jeffrey Kessler	2,425	Joe DeLong	3,000

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER CANDIDATES \$81,082 TOTAL

SENATE		HOUSE	
Bob Dittmar*	\$5,636	Bob Kiss	\$4,996
Vic Sprouse (R)	5,300	John Doyle	2,435
Jon Blair Hunter	3,890	Bill Stemple	2,050
Mark Hunt*	3,580	Barbara Fleischauer	1,929
Bill Sharpe	2,725	K Steven Kominar	1,925

* DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTION

Defining Special Interest Blocks

Special interest blocks often unite to advocate for, or oppose, specific legislation. PERC-WV identified four such interest blocks, described below, that are currently active on issues at the legislature. PERC-WV lists the percentage each legislator received from these four groups: the “tort reform” advocates, special interests typically opposing increased environmental protection, special interests typically opposing increased taxes on alcohol, tobacco and gambling; and “progressive” special interests. Since some special interest groups are members of more than one block, total of percentages may exceed 100%.

“TORT REFORM” ADVOCATES

A perennial legislative issue is some form of “tort reform.” Advocates for tort reform include virtually all members of the **business community, health care providers and corporate lawyers** who are seeking to put a limit on liabilities of manufacturers and the medical profession. The tort reform percentage assigned to each legislator reflects the percentage of identified contributions from these donors.

SPECIAL INTERESTS TYPICALLY OPPOSED TO INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (POLLUTER BLOCK)

The “polluter” block is comprised of special interests that typically oppose strengthening environmental regulation and enforcement. These groups include **agriculture, chemical and manufacturing, coal, electric power, oil and gas, real estate and construction, solid waste, timber, transportation (automotive), and the corporate lawyers and lobbyists** that represent these interests.

SPECIAL INTERESTS TYPICALLY OPPOSED TO INCREASED TAXES ON ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND GAMBLING (ANTI-SIN TAX BLOCK)

Increased taxation of **alcohol, tobacco and gambling** is a common legislative issue. Each of these special interests opposes the general concept of “sin taxes” and often works in conjunction with each other to defeat proposals for increased taxes and regulations. The sin tax percentage assigned to each legislator is the percentage of identified contributions coming from the alcohol (beverage), tobacco and gambling interest groups.

“PROGRESSIVE” SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Organized labor, education organizations, trial (consumer) lawyers, environmentalists and social justice advocates often align themselves on the same issues. This block tends to support common political candidates as well.

HIGHEST CONTRIBUTIONS FROM “TORT REFORM” ADVOCATES

SENATE	Amount	Percent of Identified	HOUSE	Amount	Percent Identified
Vic Sprouse (R)	\$113,932	76%	Bob Kiss	\$104,994	91%
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$95,415	90%	Sheirl Fletcher (R)	\$62,653	96%
Andy McKenzie (R)	\$54,593	90%	Bill Nelson (R)*	\$41,520	49%
Karen Facemyer (R)	\$49,272	65%	Bobbie Warner	\$38,920	92%
Bill Sharpe	\$33,850	91%	Joe Martin	\$37,330	92%

HIGHEST CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SPECIAL INTERESTS TYPICALLY OPPOSING INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SENATE	Amount	Percent of Identified	HOUSE	Amount	Percent of Identified
Vic Sprouse (R)	\$59,510	40%	Bob Kiss	\$47,821	41%
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$42,415	40%	Sheirl Fletcher (R)	\$46,528	71%
Karen Facemyer (R)	\$26,197	35%	Bobbie Warner	\$26,630	63%
Andy McKenzie (R)	\$19,739	33%	Bill Nelson (R)*	\$24,595	29%
Mike Ross	\$19,675	56%	Joe Martin	\$17,675	44%
Bill Sharpe	\$15,850	43%	K. Steven Kominar	\$16,365	67%

*DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTION

**HIGHEST CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SPECIAL INTERESTS
OPPOSING INCREASED TAXES ON ALCOHOL, TOBACCO &
GAMBLING**

SENATE	Amount	Percent Identified	HOUSE	Amount	Percent of Identified
Earl Ray Tomblin	\$25,300	24%	Bob Kiss	\$17,524	15%
Vic Sprouse (R)	\$18,825	13%	John Doyle	\$12,350	36%
Karen Facemyer (R)	\$14,450	19%	Joe Martin	\$8,450	21%
Bill Sharpe	\$11,500	31%	Rick Staton	\$8,050	23%
Herb Snyder	\$9,800	27%	Joe DeLong	\$5,600	12%
Mark Hunt*	\$7,800	4%	Mike Caputo	\$5,000	20%
Andy McKenzie (R)	\$7,750	13%	Carrie Webster	\$4,900	10%

**HIGHEST CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERCENTAGE OF
PROGRESSIVE SPECIAL INTERESTS
(Labor, Education, Trial Lawyers and Environmentalists)**

SENATE	Amount	Percent Identified	HOUSE	Amount	% Id
Jon Blair Hunter	\$33,038	57%	Barbara Fleischauer	\$40,340	53%
Larry Rowe	\$21,158	21%	Carrie Webster	\$15,525	32%
Mark Hunt*	\$15,887	8%	Warren McGraw	\$15,250	58%
Mark Burnette	\$10,875	14%	Mike Caputo	\$14,810	60%
Anita Skeens Caldwell	\$6,485	4%	Oscar Hines*	\$14,410	50%
Jeffrey Kessler	\$5,350	17%	Charlene Marshall	\$12,900	61%
Herb Snyder	\$4,900	13%	Nancy Houston*	\$12,125	44%

*DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTION

PERC-WV

Special Section

on Contributions to

Legislative Leadership

In previous PERC reports we included a page for each member of the Legislature. While we chose to put out a shorter report for the 2000 election cycle we still felt it was important to provide a detailed look at contributions to legislative leadership. As the most powerful and influential members of their perspective houses, the Speaker of the House and the Senate President often receive substantial special interest contributions.

In 2000, House Speaker Bob Kiss raised more money than any other member of the House of Delegates, as he did in 1996 and 1998. Senate President Earl Ray Tomblin raised the most money in the Senate in both 1996 and 2000. Both Kiss and Tomblin began the election cycle with large sums of money carried over from their previous campaigns and each had the largest campaign surplus at the end of the 2000 election cycle.

A look at candidates receiving the most contributions from selected special interest groups shows that in many instance Kiss and Tomblin received the most money from these interests. Even when they were not the top recipients they were in the top five. The same can be said for special interest block contributions.

Summary of Contributions to Legislative Leadership in the 2000 Election

	Bob Kiss	Earl Ray Tomblin
Number of votes	16,928 (18%) ¹	26,408 (100%)
Total contributions	\$180,059	\$205,319
Total expenditures	\$55,318	\$17,304
Raised per vote	\$10.64	\$7.77
Spent per vote	\$3.27	\$0.66
Amount of total contributions <\$100	\$6,121 (3%)	\$1,193 (<1%)
Amount of total contributions >\$500	\$53,249 (30%)	\$67,700 (33%)
Total identified special interest contributions	\$115,815 (64%)	\$106,390 (52%)

¹Percentages are of total contributions to each candidate.

Special Interest Block Contributions*

	Bob Kiss	Earl Ray Tomblin
Tort Reform Advocates	\$104,994 (91%) ²	\$95,415 (90%)
Polluter Block	\$47,821 (41%)	\$42,415 (40%)
Progressive Coalition	\$1,350 (1%)	\$1,350 (1%)
Anti Sin Tax Block	\$17,524 (15%)	\$25,300 (24%)

*See **Defining Special Interest Blocks** on page 34 for explanation.

²Percentages are based on identified special interest contributions to each candidate.

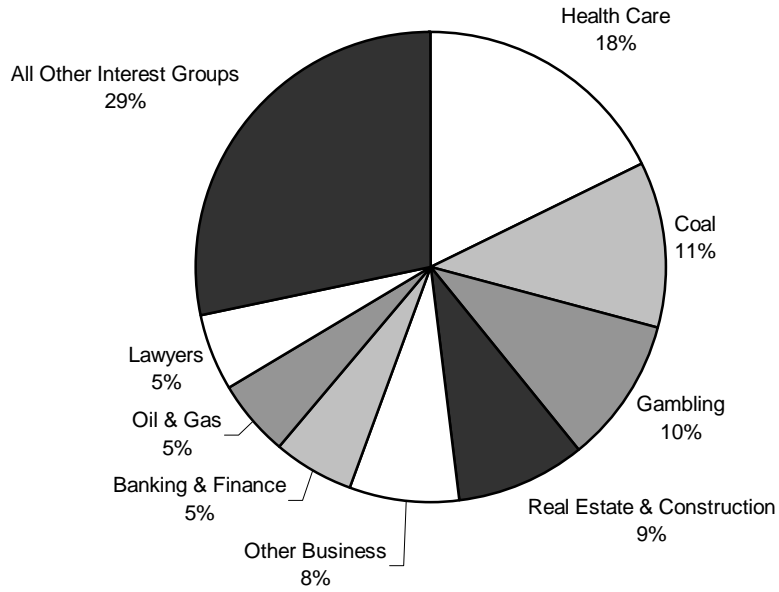
Special Interest Contributions to Legislative Leadership in 2000

SPECIAL INTEREST	Bob Kiss	% of Identified	Earl Ray Tomblin	% of Identified
Agriculture	\$1,500	1%	\$200	*
Banking & Finance	\$6,362	5%	\$5,600	5%
Beverage	\$5,000	4%	\$7,000	7%
Business Lobbyists	\$3,675	3%	\$6,100	6%
Chemicals & Manufacturing	\$3,850	3%	\$2,450	2%
Coal	\$13,300	11%	\$11,925	11%
Communications	\$1,200	1%	\$750	1%
Consumer Lawyers	\$600	1%	\$1,350	1%
Corporate Lawyers	\$4,328	4%	\$3,750	4%
Education	\$750	1%	\$0	0%
Electric Power	\$50	*	\$0	0%
Gambling	\$11,524	10%	\$14,450	14%
Health Care	\$20,625	18%	\$10,425	10%
Insurance	\$1,150	1%	\$1,300	1%
Labor	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Oil & Gas	\$6,150	5%	\$5,300	5%
Other Business	\$8,712	8%	\$6,275	6%
Other Candidates	\$4,996	4%	\$2,625	2%
Other Lawyers	\$1,150	1%	\$100	*
Pharmaceuticals	\$1,600	1%	\$3,350	3%
Public Employees	\$350	*	\$3,900	4%
Railroad	\$100	*	\$150	*
Real Estate & Construction	\$10,218	9%	\$6,190	6%
Religion	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Self & Family	\$1,075	1%	\$0	0%
Social Issues	\$1,000	1%	\$0	0%
Solid Waste	\$1,000	1%	\$300	*
Timber	\$750	1%	\$1,550	1%
Tobacco	\$1,000	1%	\$3,850	4%
Tourism	\$900	1%	\$3,000	3%
Transportation	\$2,900	3%	\$4,500	4%
Total Identified Special Interest Contributions	\$115,815		\$106,390	
Beginning Balance**	\$50,000		\$79,617	
Other Unidentified Contributions	\$14,244		\$19,312	
Total Contributions	\$180,059		\$205,319	

*Less than 1% of identified special interest contributions.

**A beginning balance is money that a candidate has carried over from a previous campaign.

Special Interest Contributions to House Speaker Bob Kiss in 2000



Special Interest Contributions to Senate President Earl Ray Tomblin in 2000

