

Chris Pappas Lobbying Connections, Campaign Contributions, and Political Spending

Research summary | October 14, 2026

1. Overview

Chris Pappas is a Democratic U.S. representative from New Hampshire and a candidate for the U.S. Senate in the 2026 election. His campaign finances include individual contributions, political action committee (PAC) contributions, and funds from other authorized campaign committees. Federal disclosures provide a basis for examining the sources of campaign funding and the outside organizations spending money to support or oppose his candidacy.

2. Campaign Finance

According to the Federal Election Commission (FEC), Pappas's Senate campaign reported the following figures for January 1, 2025, through August 19, 2026:

- **Total receipts:** \$15,384,656.83
- **Total contributions:** \$14,633,398.41
- **Individual contributions:** \$13,527,025.65
- **Contributions from other committees:** \$1,104,872.76
- **Total disbursements:** \$11,540,323.25
- **Cash on hand:** \$4,251,917.81

These figures reflect the campaign's reported financial activity during the stated period. They do not establish that all contributions came from lobbyists or that contributors received favorable legislative treatment.

Source: [Federal Election Commission — Chris Pappas, 2026 Senate campaign](#).

3. Lobbyist-Related Disclosures

WriteTheUS, a database compiling lobbying disclosures and campaign-finance information, reports approximately \$700,992 in disclosed lobbyist-related contributions and payments associated with Pappas and his campaign committees. The database lists 202 lobbying firms in its associated records.

Examples of organizations appearing in its disclosures include:

- National Treasury Employees Union
- K&L Gates LLP
- National Association of Surety Bond Producers
- International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers
- International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers
- American Federation of Government Employees
- American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC)
- American Bankers Association
- National Beer Wholesalers Association

The database includes entries reporting contributions to Pappas's congressional and Senate campaign committees. Its aggregate figure should not be interpreted as money paid personally to Pappas, nor should every listed organization automatically be classified as a lobbying firm. The underlying filings should be examined to establish the source, recipient, amount, date, and type of each payment.

Source: [WriteTheUS — Chris Pappas disclosures](#).

4. Outside Spending in the 2026 Senate Race

Campaign contributions and independent expenditures are different categories. Direct contributions go to a candidate's authorized campaign committee, subject to applicable campaign-finance rules. Independent expenditures are political spending by outside organizations that is not coordinated with the candidate's campaign.

A campaign-finance summary from Who Paid Who, based on FEC filings, reported the following outside spending associated with the 2026 Senate race, using records processed in September 2026:

- **Spending supporting Pappas:** approximately \$1,188
- **Spending opposing Pappas:** approximately \$728,415

The reported opposing expenditures included approximately \$714,416 from Americans for Prosperity Action and approximately \$11,166 from SLF PAC. The summary also identified spending by DMFI PAC and GiveGreen United Action in support of Pappas.

These are reported outside expenditures, not contributions paid to Pappas. They illustrate why direct campaign fundraising and independent political spending must be evaluated separately.

Source: [Who Paid Who — Chris Pappas, 2026 campaign finance](#).

5. Questions for Further Investigation

To evaluate potential lobbying influence responsibly, the following questions should be investigated through primary records:

1. Which registered lobbying firms and individual lobbyists have disclosed contacts with congressional offices concerning legislation relevant to their clients?
2. Which organizations and PACs contributed to Pappas's campaigns, and what amounts did they report?
3. What legislation did Pappas sponsor, support, oppose, or vote on concerning the interests of those contributors?
4. Did organizations that contributed to his campaign also lobby Congress on the same legislative matters?
5. What independent expenditures were made to support or oppose his candidacy, and who financed those expenditures?
6. Are there documented connections between contributions, lobbying activity, and specific legislative actions, or are the records merely evidence of overlapping political interests?

A contribution or lobbying disclosure alone does not prove a conflict of interest, a quid pro quo arrangement, or improper conduct. Such conclusions require additional evidence.

6. Primary Research Sources

- **Federal Election Commission:** [Chris Pappas Senate campaign financial disclosures](#)
- **FEC campaign committee:** [Chris Pappas for Senate](#)
- **Lobbying-related disclosures:** [WriteTheUS — Chris Pappas](#)
- **Independent expenditure data:** [Who Paid Who — Chris Pappas](#)

Clarifying the statement that Chris Pappas made in his advertisement that the war in Iran is “Trumps,” war and that diesel prices will rise 30%.

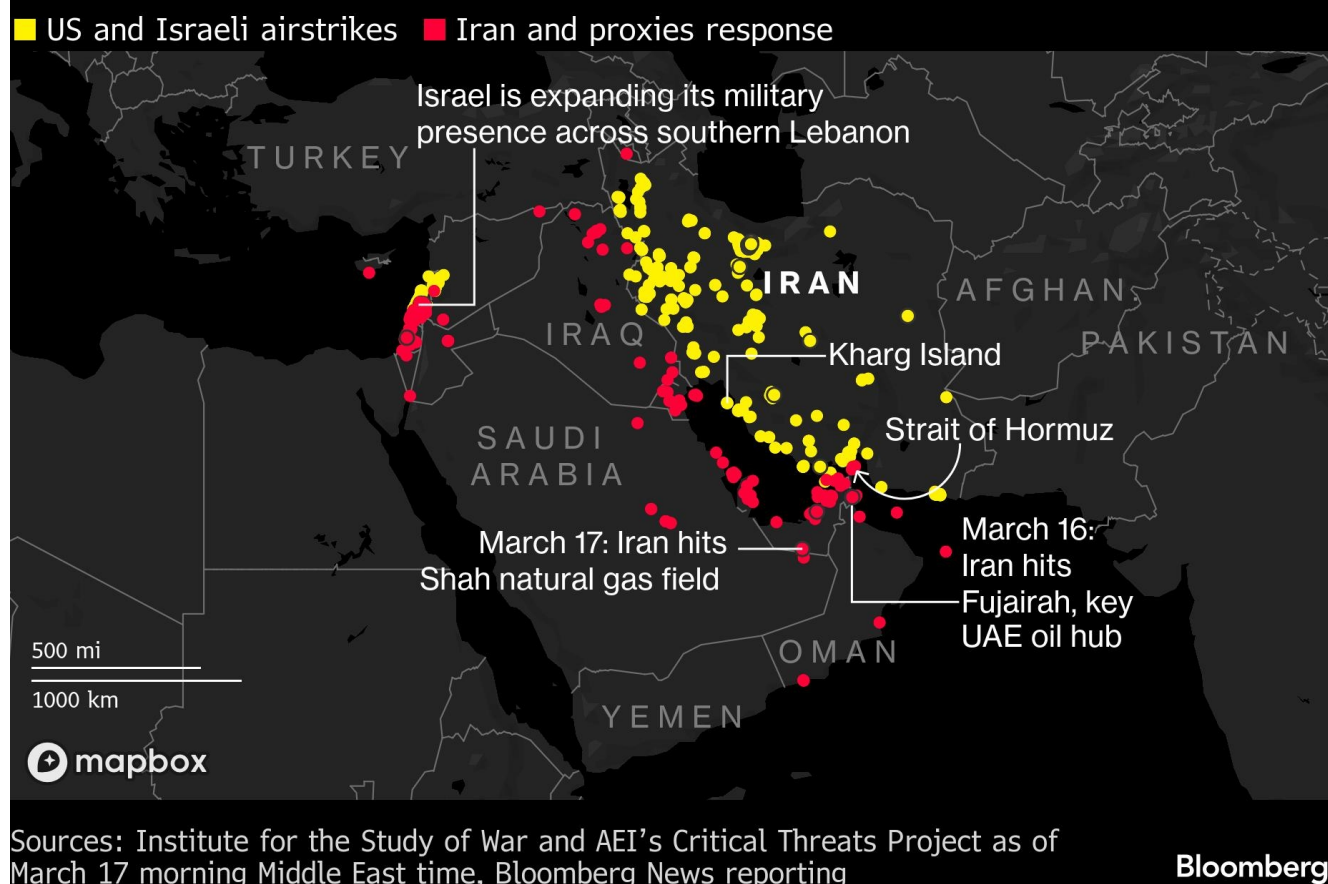
- It is clear that Chris Pappas is not fit for any political position so long as he supports foreign war against the United States.

The current diesel price crisis stems from the war involving Iran, the United States, and Israel, which began with U.S. and Israeli strikes on Iran on February 28, 2026. The Trump administration justified the strikes as necessary to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons, weaken its ballistic missile capabilities, destroy military and naval infrastructure, reduce its support for armed groups such as Hezbollah in Lebanon and Iran-backed militias in Iraq, and protect American forces and U.S. allies. Secretary of State Marco Rubio explained

that Israel was preparing to attack Iran and that U.S. officials anticipated Iranian retaliation against American forces, prompting the administration to act preemptively. Iran subsequently retaliated with missile and drone attacks and restrictions on commercial shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a critical global oil route, contributing to higher fuel prices and international supply disruptions. The conflict also involves Iran-aligned groups, including Hezbollah, Houthi forces in Yemen, and militias in Iraq, while the United States must navigate diplomatic tensions with China, which has significant economic ties to Iran, and Russia, which maintains strategic relations with Tehran while continuing its war against Ukraine. The Trump administration has pursued military efforts to protect shipping, a blockade of Iranian ports, diplomatic engagement, and an arrangement with Russian President Vladimir Putin to facilitate additional diesel supplies. There is reason to expect diesel prices to decline gradually: the U.S. Energy Information Administration's October 2026 forecast projects a national retail diesel average of approximately \$4.49 per gallon in 2027, compared with about \$6.29 in September 2026, although prices are expected to remain elevated in the near term. Ultimately, sustained relief will depend on diplomatic progress, restored shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, and the recovery of global fuel production and inventories.

US-Israel War on Iran Enters Its Third Week

Strikes since Feb. 28, most recent are circled







Source: https://www.stripes.com/theaters/middle_east/2026-10-10/pentagon-death-toll-iran-war-23114546.html

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No nuclear weapons in Iran. Simply!