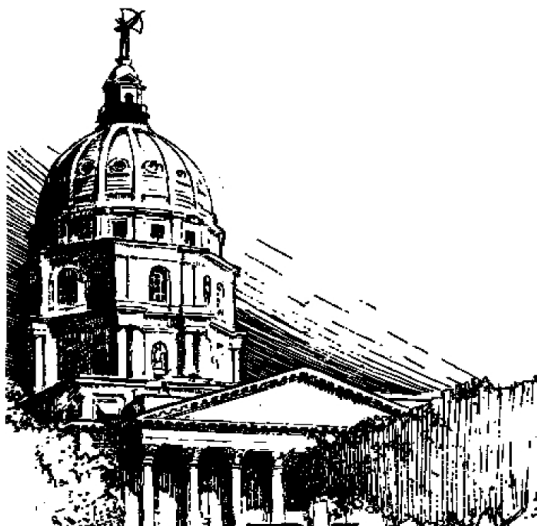


Campaign Finance  
Handbook for  
Candidates and Treasurers  
2026



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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Kansas Public Disclosure Commission has prepared this informational brochure for use by candidates who are seeking election to state and local office, and their treasurers. It summarizes the reporting requirements of the Campaign Finance Act.

In addition to explaining to candidates and treasurers their specific reporting responsibilities under the law, this brochure also includes a summary of other related reporting requirements and bookkeeping recommendations.

The Commission urges that you and your campaign associates familiarize yourselves with the contents of this brochure as early as possible.

While this summary incorporates significant provisions of the Kansas Campaign Finance Act, the user should read the publication in conjunction with the provisions of the law.

For your convenience, the Campaign Finance Act is available on our website (<https://kpsc.kansas.gov>).



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## CANDIDATE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

In order to comply with the provisions of the Campaign Finance Act, each candidate must:

- Appoint a treasurer or candidate committee not later than ten (10) days after becoming a candidate. A candidate may serve as their own treasurer. A registered lobbyist is not eligible for appointment as treasurer for any candidate or candidate committee.
- File an "Appointment of Treasurer or Candidate Committee" form within ten (10) days of appointing a treasurer. State candidates file their appointment form with the Secretary of State. Local candidates file their appointment form with their county election officer. Whenever there is a change in treasurers or the candidate or treasurer has a change of address, a new form must be filed. Until an appointment form is filed, contributions cannot be received and expenditures cannot be made by or on behalf of the candidate. If the treasurer resigns or is removed, the candidate becomes the treasurer until such time as the candidate appoints a successor and files an amended "Appointment of Treasurer or Candidate Committee" form.
- Establish a checking account in a financial institution into which all contributions are to be deposited and from which all expenditures are to be made. The only exception to this rule is if the candidate is going to make all campaign expenditures from personal funds and does not accept contributions from any other source.
- File a "Statement of Substantial Interests" within ten (10) days after the filing deadline if a candidate for state or local office. (This requirement does not apply to candidates for district or district magistrate judge, nor does it apply to incumbent office holders who filed a statement between April 15 and April 30, 2026.) Local candidates file a "Statement of Substantial Interests" not later than ten (10) days after the filing deadline with the candidate's county election officer.

- Decide to file or not to file, prior to July 27, 2026, an “Affidavit of Exemption From Filing Receipts and Expenditures Reports By a Candidate for State or Local Office.” This should be done only by a candidate who intends to receive less than \$1000 and expend or contract to expend less than \$1000, exclusive of the candidate’s filing fee, in the primary election campaign and to do the same in the general election campaign. Although reports are not required under this option, records of contributions and expenditures must still be kept.

**Pay a registration fee at the time of filing for office as follows:**

- 1) State offices elected by statewide election.....\$650
- 2) State senator, state representative, state board of education, district attorney, board of public utilities of the City of Kansas City and elected county offices..... \$ 50
- 3) Members of boards of education of unified school districts having 35,000 or more pupils regularly enrolled in the preceding school year, members of governing bodies of cities of the first class and judges of the district court in judicial districts in which judges are elected..... \$ 50

**PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS**

Commingle funds. Contributions or other receipts received by a candidate or candidate committee may not be commingled with the personal funds of the candidate, treasurer, or any other individual.

Anonymous contributions. The Act permits the acceptance of contributions of fifty dollars (\$50) or less when the name and address of the contributor is unknown. However, such contributions shall not exceed 50% of the amount one individual (other than the candidate or spouse) may contribute to or for a candidates campaign. Individual anonymous contributions in excess of fifty dollars (\$50) and anonymous contributions of any amount in excess of the allowable total are illegal and may not be used by a candidate or candidate committee.

Cannot receive contributions or make expenditures under certain circumstances. No treasurer may accept or permit to be accepted any contribution or make or permit to be made any expenditure unless all reports required to be filed have been filed.

Accept a contribution in the name of another person. The Act prohibits any person from making a contribution in the name of another person, and prohibits any candidate or candidate committee, party committee, or PAC from knowingly accepting a contribution made by one person in the name of another. For example, it would be illegal for a person to contribute money to a state party committee with the intent that the state party committee give the contribution to a specific candidate in the name of the party committee.

Limitations on contributions. There is no limit on the amount that a party committee may give to a candidate in an uncontested primary election and in the general election, nor is there a limit on what a candidate or candidate's spouse may give to the candidate's campaign. However, there is a limit on what a party committee may contribute if two or more candidates are seeking a party nomination. There are also limits on what a political action committee, individual, corporation, partnership, association, or organization may give to a candidate for state or local office. The limits apply to each primary election and general election and are as follows:

\$4,000 to candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor combined, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Commissioner of Insurance.

\$2,000 to candidates for State Senate and State Board of Education or a candidate for local office (county, cities of first class, BPU, & Wichita School District) whose jurisdiction has a population that is 50,000 or more.

\$1,000 to candidates for State House of Representatives, District Attorney, District Judge, Magistrate District Judge, or a candidate for local office (county, cities of first class, BPU, & Wichita School District) whose

jurisdiction has a population that is fewer than 50,000.

No expenditures made by a party committee in support of a candidate, with or without the candidates cooperation or consent, is considered a contribution.

A candidate can receive contributions designated for use in connection with the general election prior to the date of the primary election, however, the candidate shall use an acceptable accounting method such as separate accounts for each election or the establishment of separate books and records to distinguish between contributions received for the primary election and contributions received for the general election. The authorized records of a candidate shall demonstrate that prior to the primary election, the recorded amount of cash on hand was at all times equal to the sum of the contributions received and designated for use in connection with the general election less the sum of disbursements made for the general election.

Contributions by minors. Contributions made by unemancipated children under 18 years of age will be considered to be contributions made by the parent or parents of the children. The total amount of the contribution will be attributed to a single custodial parent or 50 percent of the contribution to each of two parents.

Cash contributions. Candidates can only accept a total of \$200 in cash (currency) from any one person during the primary election period and \$200 in cash from any one person during the general election period.

Personal use of campaign funds. Contributions under this Act can only be used for legitimate campaign purposes or for expenses of holding political office. Personal use of campaign contributions by the candidate or candidate committee is prohibited.

Contributing to other candidate campaigns. A candidate is prohibited from using their campaign

funds to make a political contribution to another candidate's campaign. In addition, a candidate cannot accept a campaign contribution which has been made from another candidate's campaign fund. Nothing in the Act prohibits a candidate from making a contribution from their personal funds. In addition, the candidate is not prohibited from accepting a contribution from another candidate's personal funds.

Responsibility statements on advertisements, brochures, telephone messages, websites and e-mails. Any paid political matter which expressly advocates the nomination, election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate which is published in a newspaper or other periodical, broadcast on radio or television, or printed in a brochure, fact sheet, or other political flyer, must be followed by a responsibility statement. The term "brochure, flier for other political fact sheet" includes traditional brochures, fliers, mailers, door hangers, post cards, business cards, windshield fliers, and fundraiser invitations which expressly advocate the nomination, election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate. Yard signs, tweets, billboards, bumper stickers, envelopes, pens, pencils, t-shirts, rulers, magnets or other trinket items do not have to have the "paid for by." Ads in newspapers or other periodicals must be followed by the word "advertisement" or the abbreviation "adv." in a separate line together with the name of the candidate and candidate's treasurer. Radio and television ads must be followed by a statement which states "paid for" or "sponsored by" followed by the name of the candidate and candidate's treasurer. Brochures, fact sheets, and other political fliers must include at the bottom a statement which states "Paid for" or "Sponsored by" with the name of the candidate and candidate's treasurer. Any telephonic message which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate must be preceded by a statement which states "Paid for" or "Sponsored by" with the name of the candidate and candidate's treasurer. Websites, e-mails, Facebook, or other types of Internet communications viewed by or disseminated to at least 25 peo-

ple must be followed by a statement which states “Paid for” or “sponsored by” followed by the name of the candidate and candidate’s treasurer.

Contributions received from January 1 through final adjournment of the legislative session each year. Only individuals can make campaign contributions or be solicited to make contributions to legislators, statewide office holders, candidates for the legislature, and candidates for statewide office, from January 1 through final adjournment of the legislative session each year. Registered lobbyists, PACs, party committees, corporations, partnerships, trusts, unions, organizations, and associations are prohibited from making contributions during this time period.

Termination. Before the position of treasurer is terminated or a candidate committee is dissolved, the treasurer must file a termination report. This may be done by checking the appropriate space on the summary page of any receipts and expenditures report or by filing a “Termination Report for a Candidate, Party or Political Committee”.

All residual funds not obligated for the payment of expenses incurred in the campaign or the holding of office must be contributed to: a charitable organization, a party committee, returned as a refund to any contributor or contributors, or paid into the State General Fund.

## **TREASURER’S RESPONSIBILITIES**

The treasurer is the key to campaign finance recordkeeping and the reporting of campaign financial information. Although the duties of the treasurer embrace numerous other responsibilities in the campaign, the Campaign Finance Act and its regulations require the treasurer to perform these specific functions:

- Receive and record all contributions. Record each contributor by full name and complete address, the date the contribution was received, a description of the contribution (check, cash, loan, in-kind) or other receipt (rebate, refund, etc.), and the amount.
- Deposit all receipts intact and make all disburse-

ments by check from the campaign bank account.

- Keep photocopies of contributors' checks which are in excess of \$50.00.
- Keep written receipts for cash and in-kind contributions of \$50.00 or more. These receipts must be signed by the treasurer or the treasurer's agent. Also, the receipt must contain the full name and address of the contributor, the amount of the contribution, and the date of receipt.
- Obtain and record the occupation of each contributor for any contribution over \$150. If the individual contributor is not employed, the occupation of the contributor's spouse is to be reported.
- Keep a list of all individuals authorized to solicit and/or receive contributions on behalf of the candidate or committee. Any person who solicits and/or receives contributions on behalf of the candidate must remit the contribution, along with the name and address of the contributor, date received and amount, to the treasurer within five days of the ending date of a reporting period.
- Retain all bank statements, cancelled checks, voided checks and cancelled deposit slips.
- Document each expenditure. Record the full name and complete address of each person paid, the date the expenditure or other disbursement is made or contracted for (whichever occurs first), the purpose of the expenditure or other disbursement, and the amount.
- Keep the receipted bill, invoice, or contract for each payment.
- If a payment is made to an advertising agency, public relations firm, or political consultant for disbursement to other vendors, the treasurer must obtain, keep, and report the same documentation as would be required if the payment had been made directly to each vendor.
- In order to resign, a treasurer must file a written statement of resignation with the Secretary of State if the treasurer is for a candidate for state office, or with the county election officer if the treasurer is for a candidate for local office. The succeeding treasurer is not held responsible for the accuracy of his or her predecessor's records.

## **FILING OF CAMPAIGN REPORTS**

Who must report? Each treasurer for a candidate or candidate committee must file a report unless otherwise exempt.

Who is exempt? Candidates who will spend, contract to expend or have spent on their behalf less than one thousand dollars (\$1000), exclusive of the candidate's filing fee, and receive or have received on their behalf contributions totaling less than one thousand dollars (\$1000) are exempt from the reporting requirements. The limitation applies separately to the primary and general elections. However, an "Affidavit of Exemption From Filing Receipts and Expenditures Reports by a Candidate for State or Local Office" must be filed prior to the due date of July 27, 2026. Treasurers of candidates filing affidavits must still keep the records required by the Act.

Where must reports be filed? State candidate reports are to be filed on or before the date due in the office of the Secretary of State, Docking State Office, Topeka, 66612. Local candidate reports are to be filed with the county election officer in the county in which the candidate is on the ballot.

When must reports be filed? For the 2026 campaign, reports are due on the following dates and for the following time periods:

Date Due	Covering Period
07-27-26	01-01-26 through 07-23-26
10-26-26	07-24-26 through 10-22-26
01-10-27	10-23-26 through 12-31-26

When must reports of last minute contributions be filed? When a candidate receives a contribution in the amount of \$300 or more after the filing of the pre-primary or pre-general election report, an additional report must be filed before the primary election and/or the general election to disclose the contribution(s) on the following dates and for the following time periods:

Date Due	Covering Period
07-30-26	07-24-26 through 07-29-26
10-29-26	10-23-26 through 10-28-26

What information must be reported? All receipts and disbursements must be reported on a receipts and expenditures report form. The following must be disclosed:

### Contributions and Other Receipts

- The date received, the name and address of the contributor, and the amount received from each contributor whose contribution exceeds \$50 in the aggregate for any reporting period. If the contribution is over \$150, the occupation of the individual contributor is to be reported, or if the individual contributor is not employed, the occupation of the contributor's spouse is to be reported. When the receipt is a loan, the full name and address of the lender and each guarantor and endorser must be given.
- Report the full amount of any contribution received via credit card from online payment processing vendors such as PayPal. The fee charged by the payment processing company is reported as an expenditure. For example, an individual makes a \$100 contribution and only \$97 is deposited into the candidate's account because \$3 is kept by the payment processing company. The treasurer will report a \$100 contribution from the individual donor and a \$3 expenditure to the payment processing company.
- The sum of all monetary contributions from contributors who have donated \$50 or less.
- The gross amount of total sales of bona fide political materials. This includes such things as political campaign buttons, hats, banners, T-shirts, etc.
- The sum of legal contributions from anonymous donors. Contributions of \$50 or less are permitted when the name and address of the contributor is unknown.

### In-Kind Contributions

- The date received, the name and address of the in-kind contributor, a description of the in-kind contribution, and the amount received from each contributor whose in-kind contribution exceeds \$100 in the aggregate for any reporting period. If

the in-kind contribution is over \$150, the occupation of the individual contributor is to be reported, or if the individual contributor is not employed, the occupation of the contributor's spouse is to be reported.

### Expenditures & Other Disbursements

- The date paid, the name and address of the payee, the purpose, and the amount of each expenditure in excess of \$50.
- The sum of all other expenditures of \$50 or less.

### Other Transactions

- All loans and other debts owed by the candidate or candidate committee must be reported showing the date the loan or debt was incurred, the name and address of the person to whom the debt is owed, and the amount. In the case of a loan, each guarantor and endorser must be listed. In addition, the purpose or the nature of the debt or loan must be disclosed.
- All loans owed to the candidate or candidate committee must be reported showing the date incurred, the name and address of the person to whom the loan was made, and the amount.
- A loan may be made in excess of the contribution limits during an election period, provided the loan is reduced to the permissible level when combined with all other contributions (monetary and in-kind) from the person making the loan. In the primary election period, the loan must be repaid on or before August 4, 2026. In the general election period, the loan must be repaid on or before December 31, 2026.

### What information does not need to be reported?

- Payments by a candidate and a candidate's spouse from their own funds for personal meals, lodging and travel by personal automobile while campaigning are not reportable. These payments do not constitute in-kind contributions and no official campaign record reporting is required. If a candidate wishes to be reimbursed for miles driven while campaigning, the candidate must maintain a log containing the date, miles driven and purpose of the trip. The

reimbursement rate is limited to the state mileage reimbursement rate.

- The value of volunteer services provided without compensation does not constitute an in-kind contribution and is not reportable.
- Goods donated to testimonial events valued at \$50 or less by any person need not be reported, are not considered in-kind contributions, and no record of the donation need be kept. However, such in-kind contributions over \$50 must be accounted for by written receipt.

## **BOOKKEEPING RECOMMENDATIONS**

Before establishing a recordkeeping system, each treasurer is urged to do the following:

- Thoroughly review the Campaign Finance Act and this handbook in order to know exactly what is required.
- Consult someone with a good accounting background or the Kansas Public Disclosure Commission staff for advice if at all uncomfortable with basic bookkeeping procedures.
- Contact the Commission staff for advice and assistance whenever questions or problems arise.

Campaign Bank Account. Both the law and good bookkeeping practice call for the establishment of a campaign depository in a bank. A policy of promptly depositing all receipts in the campaign depository should be established. After the receipts have been deposited, checks may be written to make purchases or funds withdrawn as needed to pay small incidental expenses.

In addition to complying with legal requirements, this policy will provide valuable supporting records for your reports of contributions and expenditures and safeguard your campaign's money. (Note: The treasurer should insist that campaign workers who solicit contributions promptly turn them in to the treasurer for deposit.)

Checks. Written records and supporting documents which show where money has been spent are just as important as the records showing where money came from. When all expenditures are made by check, except for those small items where use of a check would be impractical, you have a verifiable chronological history of your expenditures. This history will be recorded in at least two places. It will be recorded first in your checkbook. Your checkbook will then provide a permanent record for each individual check and an up-to-date record of your bank balance. In addition, information identifying the recipient of all expenditures in excess of \$50 will be recorded on your Schedule C, "Expenditures and Other Disbursements."

Receipts. Receipts are your most important source for verification of expenses. You should get a receipt for every expenditure and indicate on it the number of the check written to pay that bill. Insist at the start of a campaign that each person, including the candidate, who makes an expenditure bring a receipt to be reimbursed. Each receipt should have the following information on it:

- Amount
- Name and address of person paid
- Date
- Description of item purchased

After payment is made, the receipt is annotated by the treasurer to show:

- Check number
- Date of payment
- Amount of payment

## **COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES**

The Commission makes every effort to facilitate voluntary compliance with the Act. Staff members are available at all times to answer questions and provide assistance. To assure complete, accurate and timely disclosure of campaign information, all filings are evaluated. The following procedural stages make up the Commission's review and audit activities:

Preliminary Review. A preliminary review of all candidate reports occurs on each filing date. Those treasurers who have not filed the required reports receive a “Notification of Failure to File a Receipts and Expenditures Report”. As required by law, a copy of this notice becomes a part of the candidate’s public record. Contributions cannot be received and expenditures cannot be made until the required report is filed. Moreover, the failure to file a required report within five (5) days of the date a “Notification of Failure to File a Receipts and Expenditures Report” is received will result in a complaint being filed. In addition, the failure to file a required report shall result in a civil penalty being imposed. The civil penalty for candidates on the pre-primary and pre-general reports begins two (2) days from the date such failure to file notice is deposited in the mail and assesses \$100 on the first day and \$50 per day the report remains unfiled, except that no such civil penalty shall exceed \$1,000. The civil penalty for candidates and treasurers for the January report begins fifteen (15) days from the date such failure to file notice is deposited in the mail and assesses \$10 per day the report remains unfiled, except that no such civil penalty shall exceed \$300. A civil fine up to \$5,000 can be imposed in addition to any other penalty. Also, the criminal penalty for intentionally failing to file is a class A misdemeanor.

Comprehensive Review. The Commission’s staff conducts a detailed desk review of all receipts and expenditures reports. Each report is reviewed for compliance with general statutory provisions and to confirm receipts and expenditures. “Notifications of Material Error or Omission in a Receipts and Expenditures Report” are sent to assure correction of significant errors.

When a notification of material errors or omissions is sent to a treasurer identifying problems with one or more reports, the treasurer has thirty (30) days within which to respond. However, if after contacting the Commission there are substantial issues unresolved, a treasurer may, within ten

(10) days of receipt of the notice, request a hearing before the Commission. The intentional failure to file the amended report within thirty (30) days is class A misdemeanor.

Audits. A sample of candidates and committees is selected for audit. Such audits are based on generally accepted auditing standards and procedures adapted to the area of campaign finance. When a candidate or committee is audited, the adequacy and accuracy of the treasurer's records are particularly important. The main purpose of the audit is to determine how well the candidate's or committee's records support the receipts and expenditures reports previously filed. This necessitates the photocopying of most campaign records and documents.

Complaints and Hearings. When a complaint is filed, the filing itself and the nature of the complaint is kept confidential by the Commission. If the Commission determines that there is probable cause to believe a violation of the Act has occurred, the complaint is made public. Otherwise, the complaint is dismissed and the matter remains confidential.

Once the Commission determines probable cause, it schedules a public hearing. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the Commission reaches a finding of fact. If it finds no violation of the Act, the matter is dropped. If it concludes that there was a violation, the report is submitted to the Attorney General and to the appropriate county or district attorney.

## **GLOSSARY**

Candidate. A "candidate" is an individual who (1) appoints a treasurer or candidate committee, or (2) makes a public announcement of their intention to seek a state or local office, or (3) makes an expenditure or accepts a contribution for their nomination or election, or (4) files a declaration or petition to become a candidate for any state or

local office. When an individual meets any one of these tests, they are a candidate and must fulfill the candidate's responsibilities under the Campaign Finance Act.

Candidate Committee. A "candidate committee" is the committee appointed by a candidate to receive contributions and make expenditures for the candidate. A candidate may not appoint more than one candidate committee. However, a candidate may appoint a single treasurer in lieu of a committee.

Contribution. A "contribution" is money or anything of value given for the express purpose of nominating, electing, or defeating a candidate for state or local office.

Expenditure. An "expenditure" is money or anything of value paid for the express purpose of nominating, electing, or defeating a candidate for office.

Independent Expenditure. An "independent expenditure" means an expenditure that is made without the cooperation or consent of the candidate or agent of such candidate intended to be benefited and which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate for state or local office.

In-Kind Contribution. An "in-kind contribution" means a contribution of value to a candidate, candidate committee, party committee, political committee, or any representative of them without charge or at a charge of less than fair market value to the recipient.

Local Office. A "local office" means a member of a governing body of a city of the first class, county, Wichita unified school district, or the Board of Public Utilities.

Other Disbursement. An "other disbursement" is money or anything of value paid that does not constitute an expenditure. Examples of "other disbursements" are payments of utility deposits,

repayment of loans, and disbursements of illegal contributions.

Other Receipt. An “other receipt” is money or anything of value received that does not constitute a contribution. Examples of “other receipts” are rebates, refunds, discounts, etc.

Party Committee. A “party committee” means, for example, the state committee of the Democratic, Libertarian, Reform or Republican party, any designated congressional district party committee, and any Democratic or Republican county central committee. (See Article 3 of Chapter 25 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.) In addition, each state committee can establish and designate one recognized committee for the Senate and one for the House of Representatives.

Person. A “person” means any individual, committee, corporation, partnership, trust, organization, or association.

Political Action Committee. A “political action committee” is any combination of at least two individuals or any person other than an individual. A major purpose of the committee must be to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for state or local office. However, this definition does not include candidate committees or party committees. Examples are women’s political clubs and the political action committees maintained by businesses, unions, associations, and other organizations.

Testimonial Event. A “testimonial event” means any event held for the benefit of an individual who is a candidate to raise funds for such candidate’s campaign. Testimonial events include but are not limited to dinners, luncheons, rallies, barbecues and picnics.