MEMORANDUM FOR ALL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NON-CAREER EMPLOYEES

FROM: Lee J. Lofthus
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SUBJECT: Restrictions on Political Activities

This memorandum serves as our periodic reminder to all Department of Justice (Department) employees that we must be familiar with the rules governing participation in partisan political activities and ensure that nothing compromises the integrity of our work. The public trusts that we will enforce the laws of the United States based on the facts and the law, and not to achieve purely partisan election objectives. With that objective in mind, the purpose of this memorandum is to outline the restrictions on political activity applicable to the Department’s non-career appointees.

Hatch Act

The Hatch Act, 5 USC 7323(a) and 7324(a) generally prohibits Department employees from engaging in partisan political activity while on duty, in a federal facility or using federal property. An underlying purpose of the Act is to maintain a politically neutral workplace. Political activity under the Hatch Act is activity directed toward the success or failure of a political party, candidate for partisan political office, or partisan political group. The statute applies to all federal employees, with some variation in the specific restrictions that are based on an employee’s position. "Less restricted" employees, which include most career employees in the executive branch, are able to participate actively in political management or partisan political campaigns while off-duty and not in a government facility. "Further restricted" employees are held to stricter rules that preclude active participation in political activities. The following Department of Justice employees are "further restricted" by statute: all career Senior Executive Service (SES) employees; administrative law judges; employees in the Criminal Division, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Security Division; and criminal investigators and explosives enforcement officers in ATF.

In consideration of the Department’s mission, Attorneys General have previously determined that, as a matter of Department policy, all political appointees will be subject to the rules that govern “further restricted” employees under the Hatch Act to ensure there is not an appearance that electoral politics plays any part in the Department’s day-to-day operations.

Restrictions on Political Activities
Non-career appointees may **not**:

A. Engage in partisan political activity (for example, wearing a political button or displaying campaign materials) while on duty, while in a government-occupied office or building, while wearing an official uniform or insignia, or while using a government vehicle. An employee may put a bumper sticker on a personal vehicle and park the vehicle in a government-owned or subsidized parking lot, but may not use the vehicle in the course of official business. Employees may display signs on their lawns and in their residences.

B. Use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of an Election.

C. Solicit, accept or receive a political contribution; solicit, accept, or receive uncompensated volunteer services from an individual who is a subordinate; or allow their official titles to be used in connection with fund-raising activities. This includes participating in any aspect of a fundraising event hosted by the employee’s spouse. Further-restricted employees may not assist with the event behind the scenes or have their name appear on invitations to such events. Passive attendance may be approved in advance, as set forth below.

D. Run for nomination or election to public office in a partisan election.

E. Solicit or discourage the political activity of any person who is a participant in any matter before the Department.

F. Distribute fliers or other campaign material provided by a candidate’s campaign committee, a political party or partisan political group.

G. Serve as an officer of a political party, a member of a national, state or local committee of a political party, an officer or member of a committee of a partisan political group, or be a candidate for any of these positions; this restriction includes advising a partisan political party or group on political strategies, areas of the law and policies.

H. Organize or reorganize a political party organization or partisan political group.

I. Serve as a delegate, alternate, or proxy to a political party convention.

J. Address a convention, caucus, rally, or similar gathering of a political party or partisan political group in support of or in opposition to a candidate for partisan political office or political party office, if such address is done in concert with such a candidate, political party, or partisan political group.

K. Organize, sell tickets to, promote, or actively participate in a campaign event, convention or fund-raising activity of a candidate for partisan political office or of a
political party or partisan political group. Active participation includes making a speech at an event, appearing on the program, on the dais or in the receiving line of an event, or allowing your name to be used in connection with the promotion of the event.

L. Canvass for votes in support of or in opposition to a candidate for partisan political office or a candidate for political party office, if such canvassing is done in concert with such a candidate, political party or partisan political group.

M. Endorse or oppose a candidate for partisan political office or a candidate for political party office in a political advertisement, broadcast, campaign literature, or similar material if such endorsement or opposition is done in concert with such a candidate, political party, or partisan political group.

N. Initiate or circulate a partisan nominating petition.

O. Act as recorder, watcher, challenger or similar officer at polling places in consultation or coordination with a political party, partisan political group, or a candidate for partisan political office.

P. Drive voters to polling places in consultation or coordination with a political party, partisan political group, or a candidate for partisan political office.

Attendance at Partisan Political Events

Passive participation in a personal capacity at a partisan event is allowed and means merely attending a fund-raising or campaign event; acceptance of a gift of free or discounted attendance may be approved if it meets an exception to the gift rules including the restrictions of the Ethics Pledge, Executive Order 13770. Passive participation, with or without gift acceptance in connection with a partisan event, requires prior approval from the Deputy Attorney General or his designee, or the Associate Attorney General or her designee, depending upon the office to which the employee’s component reports. Please contact your ethics official for advice.

Attendance at Official Events

While official activities and events should continue, Department officials should be sensitive to avoid the misperception that any of our official duties are an effort to influence the outcome of an election. Attendance at official events, such as a speech, grant announcement, or appearance with a candidate for partisan office, very shortly before a primary or general election, need to be considered carefully to avoid misperceptions, though they are sometimes acceptable. Among other factors, relevant considerations might include the identity of the sponsor of the event, the group being addressed, the other participants, the timing of the event, and the subject of any speech to be given. Normal, day-to-day activities of political appointees are not precluded. For example, United States Attorneys may still make public appearances related to a verdict,
indictment, or investigation, and should still meet with the Department’s law enforcement partners as they normally would. If you have any questions whether a particular event is suitable or not, you should consult with the Deputy Attorney General or his designee, or the Associate Attorney General or her designee.

Social Media

The rules governing political activity apply at all times, including when using social media (e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc.). In fact, violations of the Hatch Act committed on social media often have heightened visibility, so any employee using social media must be familiar with the rules on political activity. Violations of the Hatch Act have consequences. The U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) recently settled with an employee who had, among other things, posted more than 100 social media messages in support of a presidential candidate; the employee agreed to resign and not return to federal service for five years. Even an employee’s appearance of violating the Hatch Act, while not damaging to the employee, can cause public distrust of the government.

In order to avoid Hatch Act violations in using social media, please review the specific, detailed guidance on use of social media in connection with political activities, which is available on the Department’s website. https://www.justice.gov/jmd/political-activities. The Office of Special Counsel also issues social-media specific Hatch Act guidance, which can be found at their website, https://osc.gov/.

Candidate Photographs

Displaying photographs of candidates for partisan office is considered partisan political activity, and therefore is not permitted in the federal workplace. There are limited exceptions to this ban, including official photographs of the President (when the President is a candidate for re-election), and for some personal photographs of a candidate which generally include the employee in the photograph. Be cautious when using photo-based social media sites such as Instagram and Tumblr, as the Hatch Act restrictions may apply to photographs posted on those sites as well (and also may apply if posted while on duty, in a government workplace, or using government equipment).

If you have candidate photographs in your office or workspace and have any question whether you may display the photographs, please contact your ethics official.

If you have questions concerning any of these rules or policies, please contact your Deputy Designated Agency Ethics Official (DDAEO), or the Departmental Ethics Office, at (202) 514-8196.