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THE HATCH ACT: What Is It? Federal law that imposes certain restrictions upon the political activity of federal civilian executive branch employees. The goals of the Hatch Act are to: 1) Ensure laws administered in a nonpartisan fashion 2) Protect federal employees from political coercion in the workplace 3) Ensure that employees are advanced based on merit and not political affiliation

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OSC'S ROLE OSC performs three functions with respect to Hatch Act enforcement OSC has exclusive authority to investigate and prosecute alleged Hatch Act violations

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1) Advise 2) Investigate 3) Litigate

COVERAGE

The Hatch Act has two categories of employees:

May actively participate in partisan political management and campaigns, subject to the prohibitions we are about to discuss

2) Further Restricted Employees

Subject to additional restrictions regarding active participation in partisan political management and campaigns

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FURTHER RESTRICTED AGENCIES

Employees of certain intelligence or enforcement agencies and offices (except PAS):

- Central Intelligence Agency
- National Security Agency
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
- Office of the Director of National Intelligence
- National Security Council
- Department of Justice's Criminal and National Security Divisions
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Secret Service
- Internal Revenue Service's Office of Criminal Investigation
- Federal Elections Commission
- Election Assistance Commission
- Merit Systems Protection Board
- Office of Special Counsel

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FURTHER RESTRICTED POSITIONS

Employees holding certain positions (in any agency)

- Career Senior Executive Service (Career SES)
- Administrative Law Judges
- Contracts Appeals Board Members
- Administrative Appeals Judges

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THE BASICS

Definition of Political Activity

 Political Activity is any activity directed toward the success or failure of a political party, partisan political group, or candidate for partisan political office

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WHAT IS NOT POLITICAL ACTIVITY?

- Discussing nonpartisan elections
- Discussing issues or legislation
 - Covid-19 mandates, abortion, immigration, 2nd Amendment, Supreme Court nominees, PRIDE, Black Lives Matter, All Lives Matter, Blue Lives Matter, Antifa, Proud Boys, QAnon, January 6, etc.
- Attending an issue march or rally
 - o March for Life, Women's March, or March for Science

Key: Activity does not include showing support for or opposition to a political party or candidate

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PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

All employees may:

- · Register and vote as they choose
- Display campaign signs at home
- Display a political bumper sticker on a personal vehicle
- Be members of political clubs or parties
- Be candidates for public office in nonpartisan elections
- Campaign for or against referendum questions, constitutional amendments, or municipal ordinances

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PERMITTED ACTIVITIES (cont.)

While $\underline{\text{off duty and away from work}},$ all employees may:

- Contribute money to political parties, campaigns, or partisan groups
- Attend political rallies, meetings, or fundraisers
- Sign nominating petitions
- Follow, like, or comment on the social media pages of a candidate for partisan office, political party, or partisan group

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PERMITTED ACTIVITIES (cont.)

While off duty and away from work, $\underline{\text{less restricted employees}}$ may:

- Circulate nominating petitions
- Work as campaign volunteers
- Distribute campaign literature
- Organize campaign events
- Speak on behalf of a candidate
- Hold party office
- Serve as delegate to a party convention
- Organize party events
- Serve on a party committee

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ON DUTY & IN THE WORKPLACE

Employees may not engage in political activity while: On duty Includes teleworking and official union time

- In a government room or building
 Includes breakrooms, gyms, and cafeterias
- Wearing an official uniform or insignia
- Using a government vehicle

- Wearing buttons, t-shirts, hats, etc.
- Displaying campaign materials or candidate photographs by any means (e.g., signs, screensavers)
- Making online donations
 Emailing, texting, or using social media



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ON DUTY & IN THE WORKPLACE (cont.)

Emailing, texting, blogging, or using social media for political activity is a violation even if:

- Using a personal device or email account
- Sharing or forwarding content authored by others
- Sharing or forwarding to friends or like-minded coworkers

Prohibition includes union email activity if it meets the definition of political activity

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FUNDRAISING

- Employees may not solicit, accept, or receive political contributions by any means at any time
- Examples:
 - Asking for donations by any means (e.g., by mail, email, or social media)
 - Inviting others to a fundraiser or hosting one
 Sharing or liking fundraising posts on social media

 - o Distributing materials containing a request for donations (including QR codes)

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CASE EXAMPLES

- A Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) employee solicited political contributions for his union's political action committee from two other FAA employees while on duty and in the workplace
- An employee posted a video of himself on Facebook in which the employee said he
 was selling t-shirts with proceeds going to benefit a political party and during which
 he gave viewers information about how to buy the shirts

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USE OF OFFICIAL AUTHORITY

- Employees may not use their official authority or influence to affect the outcome of an election
- Examples:

 - Involving subordinates
 Using one's official title or position (e.g., official speeches, press statements, travel)\
 - $_{\circ}$ Using agency resources (e.g., social media or website)

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CASE EXAMPLES

- A United States Postal Service employee purposefully discarded over 60 pieces of mail intended for her route, because it was being sent by a political party and the campaign of a candidate for partisan political office
- A Veterans Affairs (VA) employee escorted a candidate for U.S. Senate and his campaign's political director through a VA facility, despite receiving advice on two occasions that doing so would violate the Hatch Act

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CANDIDACY

- · Employees may not be candidates for public office in partisan elections
- · Employees are permitted to be candidates for:
 - o Public office in a nonpartisan election
 - o Local office in specially designated localities, if running as an independent

 Check with your ethics office and/or OSC to determine if a local election qualifies

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CASE EXAMPLE

A VA employee ran for a statewide partisan political office. Within a week of announcing her campaign, the employee was warned by both a VA ethics official and by OSC that her candidacy was in violation of the Hatch Act. The employee continued her campaign until the election

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BUSINESS BEFORE EMPLOYING OFFICE

- Employees may not knowingly solicit or discourage the political activity of anyone with business pending before their employing office
- - Ongoing audit, investigation, or enforcement action
 Application for a grant, contract, license, permit, ruling, compensation or certificate

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FURTHER RESTRICTED EMPLOYEES

- Employees may not actively participate in political management or campaigns by acting in concert with or on behalf of a political party, partisan political group, or candidate for partisan political office
- · Examples:
 - Volunteering for a partisan campaign
 - Distributing campaign materials Circulating nominating petitions

 - Holding party office or serving on a party committee Serving as a party delegate or organizing party events

 - Forwarding campaign or political party emails

 Linking to, sharing, or retweeting the social media pages or posts of a political party, partisan political group, or candidate for partisan political office

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SOCIAL MEDIA RULES

- Employees may not:
- o Tweet, Retweet, Share, or Like a post or content that solicits political contributions
- Engage in political activity via social media while on duty or in the workplace (e.g., share, like, or retweet a post from a candidate or partisan group; post/tweet a comment directed at the success or failure of a candidate or partisan group; like or follow the social media page of a candidate or partisan group)
- Use a social media account in your official capacity to engage in political activity
 - But including your official title or position on the profile of your personal social media page is okay

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CASE EXAMPLES

- A VA employee posted dozens of tweets while on duty that were directed at the success or failure of candidates for President and for U.S. Senate
- A Department of Homeland Security employee made numerous social media posts while on duty and in the workplace that were directed toward the success or failure of candidates for partisan political office. Many of the posts also solicited political contributions

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HYPOTHETICALS

Mark is teleworking from home. While on his unpaid lunch break, he shares a post on Facebook from a congressional candidate that includes a link to the homepage of the candidate's website.

Later, while on duty, Mark shares a post on Facebook from a candidate running for local school board in a nonpartisan election that includes a link to the homepage of the candidate's website.

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HYPOTHETICALS

Mark and his colleague Carol meet at work to discuss an assignment. At the end of their discussion, they talk about their weekend plans. Carol says she is going to a community-organized rally to (support or oppose) laws against abortion. Mark does not express his opinion on the subject.

Carol asks Mark if he wants to join her at the rally.

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HYPOTHETICALS

On Monday morning, after Carol attends the community-organized rally to (support or oppose) laws against abortion, she brings in handmade stickers that say, "Vote for pro (life/choice) candidates!" and leaves them for others in the office breakroom.

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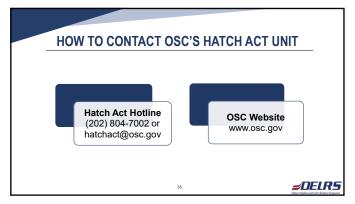
HYPOTHETICALS

Carol is on duty. She receives a message on Facebook stating that she was tagged in a post by a friend. The post solicits political contributions for a political party. Carol clicks on the link and donates \$20.

Later that day, while at home and off duty, Carol decides to donate another \$20 to the party. She then shares her friend's Facebook post and encourages her followers to match her \$40 donation.

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The Merit	Systems Prote	ction Board n	nay order:		
• Remo	val				
Reduce	tion in grade				
 Debai 	ment from federal	employment for	a period up to five	years	
Suspe	nsion				
 Reprii 	nand				
 Civil p 	enalty up to \$1,000	0			



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