Collection: Roberts, John G.: Files
Folder Title: JGR/Campaign Debts (1 of 2)
Box: 6

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT: Fundraiser to Retire Debt of Jim Coyne's 1982 Congressional Campaign Committee

Jim Coyne, Special Assistant to the President for Private Sector Initiatives, has asked for guidance concerning a fundraiser to retire the debt owed to him by his 1982 congressional campaign committee. This office has recently provided guidance on the subject of retiring campaign debts to David Emery and Margaret Heckler, who presented similar questions. Coyne's situation is somewhat different than that of either Emery or Heckler since Coyne is already on board as a Special Assistant to the President. At the same time, however, his situation would seem to raise fewer problems, because his office performs no regulatory role nor does it typically have business dealings of any sort with the private sector. And, in any event, the memoranda to Emery and Heckler advised them that they should consider themselves subject to federal employee and White House standards as if they had already been appointed, to avoid appearance problems.

One provision that was not considered in the Emery or Heckler memoranda, but should be in Coyne's case, is whether committee payments to Coyne would violate 18 U.S.C. § 209 as supplementations of his federal salary. This section prohibits supplementation of salary "as compensation for . . . services as an officer or employee of the executive branch." The critical question is whether the payor or recipient intended the payment to be for government services or for something else. In this case the committee rather clearly would be paying Coyne not for his government services but because it is liable on a pre-existing debt. Contributions to the committee must, however, be considered indirect payments to Coyne, and some contributors may be motivated by a desire to supplement Coyne's federal salary. Following the established OGE test for § 209 matters, Coyne and the Committee should be advised not to accept any gift that they have reason to believe would not have been made but for Coyne's Federal employment.

I have revised the Emery and Heckler memoranda for use in Coyne's case. In particular, I have deleted the requirement that Coyne provide us with a list for pre-clearance of those individuals or entities his committee intends to solicit. Since Coyne's office does not regulate or have dealings with any particular industry, such a list would be meaningless. With your approval, I will review this informally with the Office of Government Ethics. Assuming they agree with its substance -- as they did in the cases of Emery and Heckley -- we can then send it on to Coyne.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 3.14.83

Suspense Date ______

MEMORANDUM FOR: John

FROM: DIANNA G. HOLLAND

ACTION

______ Approved

______ Please handle/review

______ For your information

______ For your recommendation

______ For the files

______ Please see me

______ Please prepare response for ______ signature

X As we discussed

______ Return to me for filing

COMMENT

______

W ~~3/8~~ ~~3/10~~ 3/14

OK

mt JGR
waiting to hear
from OGE
status?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1983

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE JAMES COYNE
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Retirement of the Debts of the
James Coyne for Congress Committee

As a Special Assistant to the President for Private Sector Initiatives, you are in a unique position with regard to your efforts to retire the campaign debts of your 1982 Congressional Campaign Committee (the "Committee"). As a Special Assistant to the President, and an SES employee of the Department of Commerce detailed to the White House, you are subject to the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Government Officers and Employees as set forth in Executive Order No. 11222, and, as a matter of policy, the Standards of Conduct for White House Employees, 3 C.F.R. § 100.735. Further, several provisions of the Federal Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. §§ 201, 203, 209, 210, 211, 602, 603 and 607 are applicable to you as a Federal employee and should be reviewed carefully in the course of retiring the Committee's debts. Since the Committee owes a substantial debt to you as an individual, contributions to the Committee must be considered indirect payments to you.

Outlined below is our analysis of the restrictions of each of the statutory provisions */ and the Executive Order noted above which are or should be considered applicable to your activities in connection with any efforts to retire the debts of the Committee. Additionally, we have attached a summary of the general guidelines which you and your campaign committee should follow in planning the Committee's fundraising activities to retire the Committee's debts.

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*/ All references to statutory requirements contained herein, unless otherwise specifically noted, are paraphrases of the referenced statutes. Accordingly, when in doubt as to the applicability of these statutory provisions to specific facts or circumstances, reference should be made directly to the statute in question.

<u>18 U.S.C. § 201:</u> provides in part that any public official may not solicit, accept, receive or agree to receive anything of value for himself or for any other person or entity, in return for being influenced in his performance of any official act; for being induced to do or omit any act in violation of his official duty; or being influenced in his testimony under oath in any proceeding before any court or Congressional hearing. Violations of this provision are punishable by fine, imprisonment or both, and possible disqualification from holding any office of honor or trust under the United States.

Additionally, 18 U.S.C. § 201 prohibits any public official from soliciting, accepting, receiving or agreeing to receive anything of value for himself or for another person or entity for or because of any official act, including testimony before any court or Congressional committee, to be performed by him. Violations of this provision are punishable by fine, imprisonment or both.

Under certain circumstances these restrictions may preclude you or the Committee from accepting any contributions from individuals or political committees, including political action committees (PAC's), whose specific purpose in making such contribution is to influence your official acts. To avoid any appearance of a violation of this provision, you and the Committee should not solicit or accept contributions from any individual, political committee or organization which has interests or represents individuals or organizations having interests that are now or will be affected by the actions or non-actions of the Office of Private Sector Initiatives.

<u>18 U.S.C. § 203:</u> prohibits Members of Congress, or officers or employees of the Federal government from receiving, soliciting, or seeking any compensation for services rendered by them or any other person on behalf of another person in relation to any proceeding, request for a ruling or other determination, controversy or particular matter in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest. Violation of this provision is punishable by fine, imprisonment or both. Accordingly, you and the Committee should not accept contributions from any individual, political committee or organization if the acceptance of such contribution could reasonably be perceived as compensation for anticipated services to be rendered by you as a Federal employee on behalf of such individuals or groups represented by such political committees. Hence you should not solicit or accept contributions from

entities which have or will have interests pending before the Office of Private Sector Initiatives or before other Federal government agencies which could reasonably be construed to be subject to significant influence by you.

<u>18 U.S.C. § 209:</u> prohibits supplementation of the salary of a Federal official as compensation for his services as a Federal official. No payments to the Committee may be solicited or accepted as additional compensation for your services as a Special Assistant to the President. Contributions may only be solicited and accepted to retire the Committee's preexisting debt. As a general matter, you and the Committee should not accept any contributions which you have reason to believe would not have been made but for your current Federal employment.

<u>18 U.S.C. § 210:</u> prohibits the payment of money or anything of value to any person, firm or corporation in consideration of the use or promise to use any influence to procure any appointive office in the United States.

<u>18 U.S.C. § 211:</u> prohibits the solicitation or receipt, either as a political contribution or personal emolument, of any money or thing of value in consideration for the promise of support or use of influence in obtaining for any person any appointive office in the United States.

Out of an abundance of caution, these prohibitions should be viewed by you and the Committee as prohibiting the acceptance of any contributions from individuals whom you may wish to appoint to positions within your office, or who are seeking appointments to positions within your office or any other position within the Federal government.

<u>18 U.S.C. § 602:</u> prohibits any candidate for the Congress, any Senator or Congressman, or any officer or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, from knowingly soliciting political contributions from any other such officer or employee.

Thus, you and the Committee should take the steps necessary to ensure that no Senators or Congressmen, or officers or employees of the Federal government, are knowingly solicited for contributions to the Committee.

<u>18 U.S.C. § 603:</u> prohibits an officer or employee of the Federal government from making political contributions to their supervising officers in the Federal government. For purposes of this provision, a contribution to a political committee authorized by an officer of the Federal government is considered a contribution to such officer.

The Committee, therefore, should not accept any contributions from individuals presently employed by your office.

18 U.S.C. § 607: prohibits the solicitation or acceptance of a political contribution in a Federal building. There is an exception to this prohibition for the receipt of contributions in Federal buildings by persons on the staff of a Senator or Congressman under specific circumstances, but such exception would no longer be applicable to you or the Committee.

This provision would preclude all solicitation of contributions at the Office of Private Sector Initiatives. Further, in the event that any political contributions to the Committee are received at your office, such contributions should be returned directly to the donor with instructions as to the appropriate mailing address for the Committee.

Section 201(c) of Executive Order No. 11222 provides in part:

> It is the intent of this section that employees avoid any action . . . which might result in, or create the appearance of:
>
> (1) using public office for private gain;
> (2) giving preferential treatment to any organization or person;
> (3) impeding government efficiency or economy;
> (4) losing complete independence or impartiality of action;
> (5) making a government decision outside official channels; or
> (6) affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Government.

You and the Committee should, therefore, avoid soliciting or accepting unsolicited contributions whose receipt will create the appearance of precluding your exercise of independent judgment or impartial action with regard to the issues coming before you. Accordingly, you and the Committee should not accept contributions from individuals or political committees who have not previously contributed to your political committees and whose contributions, in light of your current position, could be viewed as efforts to affect your independence and impartiality in issues coming before you. Additionally, you and the Committee should not solicit contributions in any manner that suggests that you are using your appointment to Federal office for personal gain. Solicitations by the Committee referring to your current position could create such an appearance, and should, therefore, be avoided.

Finally, the issues raised by settlement of the debts of the Committee for less than their full amount are governed by the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and its regulations. Although a full discussion of those provisions is beyond the scope of this memorandum, you should be aware that all of the above considerations which apply to contributions would also apply to the forgiveness of all or part of an existing debt.

Attachment

SUMMARY OF GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ACCEPTANCE OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

I. GENERAL RULE:

The Committee should not solicit or accept contributions from any individual, political committee, or organization (a) if the individual or entities represented by the Committee or organization has interests in matters which are or may be pending before your office or is affected or regulated by any policies, decisions or regulations of your office, or (b) if such solicitation or acceptance would create the appearance of precluding your exercise of independent judgment or impartial action with regard to the issues coming before you, or otherwise affect adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the government.

II. SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS:

Do not accept any contributions from individuals whom you may wish to appoint to positions within the Office of Private Sector Initiatives.

Do not accept any contributions from individuals who are seeking appointments within the Office of Private Sector Initiatives or any other position within the Federal government.

Do not solicit any Senators, Congressmen or officers or employees of the Federal government for contributions to the Committee.

Do not accept any contributions from individuals presently employed by the Office of Private Sector Initiatives.

Do not solicit or accept any contributions in your Federal offices. If any contributions are received at these offices, such contributions should be returned directly to donors with instructions as to the appropriate mailing address of the Committee.

Do not solicit contributions in any manner which suggests that you or the Committee are using your appointment to Federal office for your personal gain. Solicitations should not include reference to the fact of your current Federal employment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE JAMES COYNE
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Retirement of the Debts of the James Coyne for Congress Committee

As a Special Assistant to the President for Private Sector Initiatives, you are in a unique position with regard to your efforts to retire the campaign debts of your 1982 Congressional Campaign Committee (the "Committee"). As a Special Assistant to the President, and an SES employee of the Department of Commerce detailed to the White House, you are subject to the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Government Officers and Employees as set forth in Executive Order No. 11222, and, as a matter of policy, the Standards of Conduct for White House Employees, 3 C.F.R. § 100.735. Further, several provisions of the Federal Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. §§ 201, 203, 209, 210, 211, 602, 603 and 607 are applicable to you as a Federal employee and should be reviewed carefully in the course of retiring the Committee's debts. Since the Committee owes a substantial debt to you as an individual, contributions to the Committee must be considered indirect payments to you.

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Attachment

FFF:JGR:aw 3/1/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date 2·28·83

Suspense Date ____________

MEMORANDUM FOR: Alice

FROM: **DIANNA G. HOLLAND**

ACTION

____ Approved

____ Please handle/review

____ For your information

____ For your recommendation

____ For the files

____ Please see me

____ Please prepare response for
____________ signature

____ As we discussed

____ Return to me for filing

3/1/83

Done

COMMENT

Please see clip -

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1983

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE JAMES COYNE
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Retirement of the Debts of the James Coyne for Congress Committee

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DRAFT

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PART 732—PERSONNEL SECURITY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Subparts A–C—[Reserved]

Subpart D—Security and Related Determinations

§ 732.401 Reemployment eligibility of certain former Federal employees.

(a) *Request.* A former employee who was terminated, or who resigned while suspended or while charges were pending, from a department or agency of the Government under a statute or executive order authorizing termination in the interest of national security, in the interest of the United States, or on grounds relating to loyalty, and authorizing OPM to determine his eligibility for employment in another department or agency of the Government, may request OPM in writing to determine whether he is eligible for employment in another department or agency of the Government.

(b) *Action by OPM.* (1) OPM shall determine, and will notify the former employee, after appropriate consideration of his case, including such investigation as it considers necessary, whether he may be employed in another department or agency of the Government.

(2) If a former Federal employee found unsuitable under this section has had an opportunity to comment on the reasons for the action, or has furnished them to OPM or to his former employing agency, OPM may also cancel his reinstatement eligibility if the eligibility resulted from his last Federal employment and was obtained through fraud, or OPM may prescribe a period of debarment from the competitive service, not to exceed 3 years, or both.

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302, 7312; 50 U.S.C. 403; E.O. 10450, 3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 936; E.O. 10577, 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., p. 218)

[33 FR 12484, Sept. 4, 1968]

PART 733—POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 1308, 3301, 3302, 7301, 7324, 7325, 7327; 42 U.S.C. 2729; E.O. 10577, 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., p. 218, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 35 FR 16785, Oct. 30, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—The Competitive Service

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 733.101 Definitions.

In this subpart:

(a) "Employee" means an individual who occupies a position in the competitive service;

(b) "Agency" means an executive agency and the government of the District of Columbia;

(c) "Political party" means a National political party, a State political party, and an affiliated organization;

(d) "Election" includes a primary, special, and general election;

(e) "Nonpartisan election" means—

(1) An election at which none of the candidates is to be nominated or elected as representing a political party any of whose candidates for presidential elector received votes in the last

preceding election at which presidential electors were selected; and

(2) An election involving a question or issue which is not specifically identified with a political party, such as a constitutional amendment, referendum, approval of a municipal ordinance, or any question or issue of a similar character; and

(f) "Partisan" when used as an adjective refers to a political party.

PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES

§ 733.111 Permissible activities.

(a) All employees are free to engage in political activity to the widest extent consistent with the restrictions imposed by law and this subpart. Each employee retains the right to—

(1) Register and vote in any election;

(2) Express his opinion as an individual privately and publicly on political subjects and candidates;

(3) Display a political picture, sticker, badge, or button;

(4) Participate in the nonpartisan activities of a civic, community, social, labor, or professional organization, or of a similar organization;

(5) Be a member of a political party or other political organization and participate in its activities to the extent consistent with law;

(6) Attend a political convention, rally, fund-raising function, or other political gathering;

(7) Sign a political petition as an individual;

(8) Make a financial contribution to a political party or organization;

(9) Take an active part, as an independent candidate, or in support of an independent candidate, in a partisan election covered by § 733.124;

(10) Take an active part, as a candidate or in support of a candidate, in a nonpartisan election;

(11) Be politically active in connection with a question which is not specifically identified with a political party, such as a constitutional amendment, referendum, approval of a municipal ordinance or any other question or issue of a similar character;

(12) Serve as an election judge or clerk, or in a similar position to perform nonpartisan duties as prescribed by State or local law; and

(13) Otherwise participate fully in public affairs, except as prohibited by law, in a manner which does not materially compromise his efficiency or integrity as an employee or the neutrality, efficiency, or integrity of his agency.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not authorize an employee to engage in political activity in violation of law, while on duty, or while in a uniform that identifies him as an employee. The head of an agency may prohibit or limit the participation of an employee or class of employees of his agency in an activity permitted by paragraph (a) of this section, if participation in the activity would interfere with the efficient performance of official duties, or create a conflict or apparent conflict of interests.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

§ 733.121 Use of official authority; prohibition.

An employee may not use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with or affecting the result of an election.

§ 733.122 Political management and political campaigning; prohibitions.

(a) An employee may not take an active part in political management or in a political campaign, except as permitted by this subpart.

(b) Activities prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section include but are not limited to—

(1) Serving 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 club, or being a candidate for any of these positions;

(2) Organizing or reorganizing a political party organization or political club;

(3) Directly or indirectly soliciting, receiving, collecting, handling, disbursing, or accounting for assessments, contributions, or other funds for a partisan political purpose;

(4) Organizing, selling tickets to, promoting, or actively participating in a fund-raising activity of a candidate in a partisan election or of a political party, or political club;

(5) Taking an active part in managing the political campaign of a candidate for public office in a partisan election or a candidate for political party office;

(6) Becoming a candidate for, or campaigning for, an elective public office in a partisan election;

(7) Soliciting votes in support of or in opposition to a candidate for public office in a partisan election or a candidate for political party office;

(8) Acting as recorder, watcher, challenger, or similar officer at the polls on behalf of a political party or a candidate in a partisan election;

(9) Driving voters to the polls on behalf of a political party or a candidate in a partisan election;

(10) Endorsing or opposing a candidate for public office in a partisan election or a candidate for political party office in a political advertisement, a broadcast, campaign, literature, or similar material;

(11) Serving as a delegate, alternate, or proxy to a political party convention;

(12) Addressing a convention, caucus, rally, or similar gathering of a political party in support of or in opposition to a partisan candidate for public office or political party office; and

(13) Initiating or circulating a partisan nominating petition.

[35 FR 16785, Oct. 30, 1970, as amended at 41 FR 49473, Nov. 9, 1976]

§ 733.123 Prohibited activity; exception of certain employees.

(a) Sections 733.121 and 733.122 do not apply to an employee of an educational or research institution, establishment, agency, or system which is supported in whole or in part by the District of Columbia or by a recognized religious, philanthropic, or cultural organization.

(b) Section 733.122 does not apply to—

(1) An individual exempted under section 7324(d) of title 5, United States Code;

(2) An employee of The Alaska Railroad who resides in a municipality on the line of the railroad in respect to political activities involving that municipality;

(3) Subject to the conditions of § 733.124, an employee who resides in a municipality or other political subdivision designated by OPM under that section; or

(4) An employee who works on an irregular or occasional basis, on the days that he performs no services.

§ 733.124 Political management and political campaigning; exception of certain elections.

(a) Section 733.122 does not prohibit activity in political management or in a political campaign by an employee in connection with—

(1) A nonpartisan election, or

(2) Subject to the conditions and limitations established by OPM, an election held in a municipality or political subdivision designated by OPM under paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) For the purpose of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the Office may designate a municipality or political subdivision in Maryland or Virginia in the immediate vicinity of the District of Columbia or a municipality in which the majority of voters are employed by the Government of the United States, when the Office determines that, because of special or unusual circumstances, it is in the domestic interest of employees to participate in local elections. Information as to the documentation required to support a request for designation is furnished by the Office on request. The following municipalities and political subdivisions have been designated, effective on the date specified:

IN MARYLAND

Annapolis (May 16, 1941).
Anne Arundel County (March 14, 1973).
Berwyn Heights (June 15, 1944).
Bethesda (Feb. 17, 1943).
Bladensburg (Apr. 20, 1942).
Bowie (Apr. 11, 1952).
Brentwood (Sept. 26, 1940).
Capitol Heights (Nov. 12, 1940).
Cheverly (Dec. 18, 1940).
Chevy Chase, sections 1 and 2 (Mar. 4, 1941).
Chevy Chase, section 3 (Oct. 8, 1940).
Chevy Chase, section 4 (Oct. 2, 1940).
Martin's Additions 1, 2, 3, and 4 to Chevy Chase (Feb. 13, 1941).
Chevy Chase View (Feb. 26, 1941).
College Park (June 13, 1945).

Cottage City (Jan. 15, 1941).
District Heights (Nov. 2, 1940).
Edmonston (Oct. 24, 1940).
Fairmont Heights (Oct. 24, 1940).
Forest Heights (Apr. 22, 1949).
Garrett Park (Oct. 2, 1940).
Glenarden (May 21, 1941).
Glen Echo (Oct. 22, 1940).
Greenbelt (Oct. 4, 1940).
Howard County (Apr. 25, 1974).
Hyattsville (Sept. 20, 1940).
Kensington (Nov. 8, 1940).
Landover Hills (May 5, 1945).
Montgomery County (Apr. 30, 1964).
Morningside (May 19, 1949).
Mount Rainier (Nov. 22, 1940).
North Beach (Sept. 20, 1940).
North Brentwood (May 6, 1941).
North Chevy Chase (July 22, 1942).
Northwest Park (Feb. 17, 1943).
Prince Georges County (June 19, 1962).
Riverdale (Sept. 26, 1940).
Rockville (Apr. 15, 1948).
Seat Pleasant (Aug. 31, 1942).
Somerset (Nov. 22, 1940).
Takoma Park (Oct. 22, 1940).
University Park (Jan. 18, 1941).
Washington Grove (Apr. 5, 1941).

IN VIRGINIA

Alexandria (Apr. 15, 1941).
Arlington County (Sept. 9, 1940).
Clifton (July 14, 1941).
Fairfax County (Nov. 10, 1949).
Town of Fairfax (Feb. 9, 1954).
Falls Church (June 6, 1941).
Herndon (Apr. 7, 1945).
Loudoun County (Oct. 1, 1971).
Manassas (Jan. 8, 1980).
Manassas Park (Mar. 4, 1980)
Portsmouth (Feb. 27, 1958).
Prince William County (Feb. 14, 1967).
Stafford County (Nov. 2, 1979).
Vienna (Mar. 18, 1946).

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

Anchorage, Alaska (Dec. 29, 1947).
Benicia, Calif. (Feb. 20, 1948).
Bremerton, Wash. (Feb. 27, 1946).
Centerville, Ga. (Sept. 16, 1971).
Crane, Ind. (Aug. 3, 1967).
District of Columbia (July 5, 1977).
Elmer City, Wash. (Oct. 28, 1947).
Huachuca City, Ariz. (Apr. 9, 1959).
New Johnsonville, Tenn. (Apr. 26, 1956).
Norris, Tenn. (May 6, 1959).
Port Orchard, Wash. (Feb. 27, 1946).
Sierra Vista, Ariz. (Oct. 5, 1955).
Warner Robins, Ga. (Mar. 19, 1948).

(c) An employee who resides in a municipality or political subdivision listed in paragraph (b) of this section may take an active part in political management and political campaigns in connection with partisan elections for local offices of the municipality or political subdivision, subject to the following limitations:

(1) Participation in politics shall be as an independent candidate or on behalf of, or in opposition to, an independent candidate.

(2) Candidacy for, and service in, an elective office shall not result in neglect of or interference with the performance of the duties of the employee or create a conflict, or apparent conflict, of interests.

(5 U.S.C. 7701, et seq.)

[35 FR 16785, Oct. 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 20649, Oct. 28, 1971]

NOTE: For FR citations affecting § 733.124, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

Subpart B—The Excepted Service

§ 733.201 Jurisdiction.

Sections 733.111-733.124 apply to an employee in the excepted service. It is the responsibility of the employing agency to investigate and decide allegations of prohibited political activity on the part of such an employee.

Subpart C—The U.S. Postal Service

§ 733.301 Jurisdiction.

Sections 733.101 (c), (d), (e), and (f) through 733.124 apply to an employee of the U.S. Postal Service.

(5 U.S.C. 7701, et seq.)

[44 FR 48954, Aug. 21, 1979]

PART 734—EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Subpart A—General Provisions

Subpart B—Persons Required To File