

APPENDIX B: COMMISSION BYLAWS

BYLAWS

Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission

Article I – Establishment and Purpose

The Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission (the “Commission”) was established by the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Act (the “Act”) found in Sections 295 through 295L of Subtitle I of Title II of the National Heritage Areas Act of 2006, Public Law 109-338, 120 Stat. 1783, 1832, October 12, 2006. The purposes of the Act are to (1) recognize the important contributions made to American culture and history by African Americans known as the Gullah/Geechee who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and North Carolina; (2) assist State and local governments and public and private entities in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and North Carolina in interpreting the story of the Gullah/Geechee and preserving Gullah/Geechee folklore, arts, crafts, and music; and (3) assist in identifying and preserving sites, historical data, artifacts, language and objects associated with the Gullah/Geechee for the benefit and education of the public. The Commission was established as a local coordinating entity to assist Federal, State, and local authorities in the development and implementation of a management plan for those land and waters that are part of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor as described in Section 295C(a) of the Act.

Article II – Consistency with the Act

These bylaws shall be construed in a manner that is consistent with the Act and to the extent anything herein is inconsistent with the Act, the Act shall govern.

Article III – Makeup of the Commission

A. The Commission shall be comprised of the 15 voting members (hereinafter sometimes referred to individually as a “Primary Member” or collectively as “Primary Members”), who have been appointed by the Secretary (the “Secretary”) of the United States Department of the Interior (“DOI”) as of the date these bylaws are adopted by the Commission. The names of these members are set forth on Exhibit A to these bylaws. The Secretary has also appointed alternate members to the Commission (hereinafter referred to individually as an “Alternate Member” or collectively as “Alternate Members”) for some of the Primary Members. The names of the Alternate Members are set forth in Exhibit B to these bylaws. Alternate Members are non-voting unless a Primary Member for whom an Alternate Member is designated to act is not present at a meeting of the Commission. In such case the Alternate Member can vote in place of the Primary Member. An Alternate Member shall serve the same term as that of the Primary Member he or she represents.

B. The Primary Members of the Commission have been appointed by the Secretary according to the following requirements of the Act: (1) four members nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of South Carolina; (2) two members each from nominations by SHPO of Florida, Georgia and North Carolina; (3) two individuals from South Carolina, and one individual each from Florida, Georgia and North Carolina who have recognized expertise in the

fields of historic preservation, anthropology and folklore. Vacancies in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. Any Primary or Alternate Member appointed to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the term for which the predecessor was appointed.

C. Primary and Alternate Members of the Commission shall serve for terms not to exceed three years as provided by the Secretary. Terms of service may be staggered so that only a portion of the positions on the Commission need be filled each year. Any member may continue to serve on the Commission after his or her term expires until his or her successor is appointed by the Secretary.

D. All Primary and Alternate Members of the Commission shall attend regular meetings of the Commission and shall actively participate in any committees of the Commission. If a Primary or Alternate Member fails to attend three successive regular meetings, that person's service in the Commission may be terminated prior to the end of his or her term at the discretion of the Secretary and a new appointment made in accordance with these bylaws and applicable laws.

Article IV – Officers

A. Officers of the Commission must be Primary Members of the Commission and shall serve two-year terms but may succeed themselves. If an officer is elected to replace another officer who has not finished his or her term of office, the newly elected officer shall serve only for the remainder of that term. Election of officers shall be held at the first regular meeting of the Commission each calendar year. Officers may serve staggered terms so that not all officers are replaced every two years.

B. The officers of the Commission shall be:

- *Chairperson*: The duties of the Chairperson of the Commission shall include (i) calling meetings; (ii) setting meeting agendas; (iii) conducting meetings; (iv) signing cooperative agreements, resolutions, and checks, when so empowered by the Commission; and (v) directing the activities of the Commission staff.
- *Vice-Chairperson*. In the absence of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson shall act in that capacity.
- *Secretary*. The Secretary shall be responsible for public notices, minutes of meetings and official correspondence. The actual preparation and distribution of public notices, minutes and correspondence may be delegated to the paid staff.
- *Treasurer*. The Treasurer shall be responsible for overseeing the preparation of the Commission financial reports and annual budgets, receiving and depositing funds, and signing checks.

Article V – Meetings and Voting Rules

A. The Commission shall hold regular meetings at least every quarter of each year, but can meet more often, as agreed upon. Regular meetings shall be open to the public. Written notice of a regular meeting shall be given to each Commissioner by the Chairperson or his staff at least fourteen (14) days prior to such regular meeting. Written notice to the public shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E of this Article.

B. Special meetings of the Commission may be held upon the call of the Chairperson or at the request of at least eight Primary Members at such times and places as they shall determine, provided written notice of such meeting is provided to each all Primary and Alternate Members at least fourteen (14) days prior to any such special meeting.

C. A quorum of at least eight Primary Members must be present in order to validly proceed with Commission business at any regular or special meeting of the Commission. Decisions of the Commission must be embodied in a resolution passed by an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting members present at such meeting. Alternate Members shall not be entitled to vote unless they are present as the designee of a Primary Member who is absent from a Commission meeting.

D. The agenda for meetings shall be developed by the Executive Committee, which shall be established as provided in Section A of Article VI of these bylaws. Primary and Alternate Members may propose matters for inclusion in the agenda, but shall notify the Chairperson of the proposal at least one week in advance of the scheduled date for any regular or special meeting. Matters not on the agenda may be added to the agenda at any regular or special meeting by a majority vote of the voting members present at such regular or special meeting, provided a quorum, as defined in Paragraph C of this Article, is present.

E. All regular meetings shall be open to the public and shall be announced through the appropriate, generally available publications or media of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida, one week prior to the meeting date. Individuals interested in addressing the Commission may avail themselves of the procedures provided in the public notice of the meeting. The Chairperson, at his/her own discretion, shall set an overall limit of time for public involvement at Commission meetings; within that time, each speaker who has followed the procedures provided in the public notice of a meeting shall be allowed to make at least a three-minute presentation, comment or question. All members of the public who have followed the proper procedures to be heard shall be provided equal time to speak.

F. Minutes for each meeting, whether special or regular, shall be kept and written documentation of the minutes shall be distributed to Primary and Alternate Members at least seven (7) days prior to the next meeting after the meeting for which minutes are taken. The written minutes shall be approved, disapproved, or approved with amendments by a majority of the voting members present at the next Commission meeting, provided a quorum, as defined in Paragraph C of this Article, is present.

G. Robert's Rules of Order shall be utilized at Commission meetings.

Article VI – Committees

A. An Executive Committee is hereby created. Members of the committee shall include the four officers of the Commission and a National Park Service (the “Service”) employee designated by the Regional Director of the Southeast Region of the Service. The designated employee shall act as the liaison between the Commission and the Service. The Service liaison shall have no voting rights on the Committee or the Commission. The chairperson of the Commission shall be the Chairperson of the Executive Committee.

B. Other committees may be established at the discretion of the Executive Committee as necessary in order to accomplish the purposes and goals of the Commission. Primary and Alternate Members of the Commission may be appointed to committees by the Chairperson of the Commission based on individual interest and expertise.

Article VII – Staff

The Commission may hire staff or enter into contractual agreements as deemed necessary to carry out the purpose and goals of the organization. Such individuals shall be guided by the Commission and be directly accountable to the Chairperson.

Article VIII – National Park Service Role

The Service Southeast Regional Director may, to the extent permitted by law and to the extent appropriated funds for such purpose are available, provide the Commission with appropriate staff and technical assistance as may be mutually agreeable to enable the Commission to develop and implement the management plan required by the Act. Nothing herein or elsewhere shall obligate the Service, DOI, or any agency of the United States to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of, or in advance of, appropriations made by Congress for the purposes of the Act for that fiscal year. Nothing herein, or in the Service’s involvement in the Commission, shall create any contract or other obligation for payment.

Article IX – Adoption and Amendment of these Bylaws

A. These bylaws shall be adopted upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Commission at its first regular meeting.

B. These bylaws may be amended by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all Primary Members of the Commission. Proposed changes must be submitted to the all Commission members in writing at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the regular or special meeting at which a vote on the proposed change will be held.

Article X – Termination

Upon termination of the Commission, any funds or property remaining shall be disposed of in any manner permitted by applicable law, provided such disposition is implemented in compliance with all applicable federal statutes, rules, regulations and NPS policy and guidance.

Disposition shall be made only to the Federal government or to a non-profit organization approved by the Service.

Article XI – Propriety and Conflict of Interest

All Commission members shall conduct themselves in the business of the Commission in a professional and courteous manner, keeping in mind that as members of the Commission all of their actions can reflect either poorly or well on the Commission. As a Special Government Employee, the role of a Commission Member is to provide the Government his or her own, individual, conflict-free best judgment in Commission matters—not to act as an agent or representative of a non-Federal entity on the Commission. Additionally, no Primary or Alternate Member shall vote on, or make recommendations concerning, a matter in which he or she has a financial interest. Even the appearance of impropriety shall be avoided. Each Primary and Alternate Member shall comply with ethics rules and guidance applicable to Special Government Employees, a summary of which is attached to these bylaws as Exhibit C.

These bylaws were adopted as amended at a duly convened meeting of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission on May 19, 2008. An amended form of the bylaws was adopted at a duly convened meeting of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission on May 15, 2009.

Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission Bylaws Schedule A

The names of the Primary Members of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission at the time of the adoption of the Bylaws are as follows:

Emory S. Campbell (South Carolina)
Lana Carter (North Carolina)
Louise Miller Cohen (South Carolina)
Jeanne Cyriaque (Georgia)
Ronald Daise (South Carolina)
Marquette L. Goodwine (South Carolina)
Dr. John H. Haley (North Carolina)
Charles H. Hall (Georgia)
Willie B. Heyward (South Carolina)
Dr. Antoinette Jackson (Florida)
Glenda Simmons Jenkins (Florida)
Ralph B. Johnson (Florida)
William Saunders (South Carolina)
Dr. Althea Natalga Sumpter (Georgia)
Eulis A. Willis (North Carolina)

Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission Bylaws Schedule B

The names of the Alternate Members of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission at the time of the adoption of these Bylaws are as follows:

Dr. J. Herman Blake (South Carolina)
Danny Cromer (South Carolina)
Dr. Anthony E. Dixon (Florida)
Dr. David B. Frank (North Carolina)
Dr. Veronica D. Gerald (South Carolina)
Nichole Green (South Carolina)
William Jefferson (Florida)
Dr. Deborah L. Mack (Georgia)
Amir Jamal Touré (Georgia)

Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission Bylaws Schedule C

EFFECT OF SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE STATUS ON APPLICABILITY OF CRIMINAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATUTES AND OTHER ETHICS RELATED PROVISIONS

Definition

As defined by 18 U.S.C. § 202(a), a "special Government employee" (SGE) in the Executive Branch is an officer or employee who is retained, designated, appointed, or employed to perform temporary duties, with or without compensation, for a period not to exceed 130 days during any period of 365 days, either on a full-time or intermittent basis.

Financial Disclosure

An SGE is subject to the financial disclosure provisions of the Ethics in Government Act and 5 C.F.R. Part 2634. **All Department of the Interior (DOI) SGEs, whether or not compensated, will fill out a financial disclosure report. The vast majority will fill out the OGE Form 450, the confidential financial disclosure report. A small minority will fill out the SF 278, the public financial disclosure report. SGE reports are due on an annual basis each May 15.**

SUBSTANTIVE RESTRICTIONS

With significant exceptions outlined below, the criminal conflict of interest statutes, Executive Order 12674 (as amended by E.O. 12731), and the executive branch standards of ethical conduct (5 C.F.R. Part 2635) are applicable to SGEs. Other ethics-related provisions concerning outside earned income and employment and political activities are wholly or partially inapplicable. The principal distinctions between the rules applicable to regular government employees and those governing SGEs are as follows:

I. Criminal Conflict of Interest Statutes

a. 18 U.S.C. § 203 -- Prohibition of Compensated Representational Activities By Federal Employees Directed Towards the United States

Regular Employee: Section 203 prohibits an employee from seeking, accepting, or agreeing to receive or accept compensation for any representational services, rendered personally or by another, in relation to **any particular matter** in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest, before **any** department, agency, or other specified entity.

SGE: The bar applies only in relation to **a particular matter involving a specific party or parties --**

(1) in which the SGE has at any time, **participated personally and substantially** as a Government employee; or

(2) if the SGE has served in excess of 60 days during the immediately preceding 365 days, such matter is **pending in the department or agency** in which such employee is serving.

b. 18 U.S.C. § 205 -- Prohibition of Uncompensated or Gratuitous Representational Activities By Federal Employees Directed Towards the United States

Regular Employee: Section 205 prohibits an employee, whether or not for compensation, from acting as agent or attorney for anyone in a claim against the United States or from acting as agent or attorney for anyone, before any department, agency, or other specified entity, in **any particular matter** in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest. It also prohibits receipt of any gratuity, or any share of or interest in a claim against the United States, in consideration for assisting in the prosecution of such claim.

SGE: The broad prohibition is narrowed in the same manner as noted above for section 203.

c. 18 U.S.C. § 207 -- Post-Employment Restrictions

Regular Employee: Section 207 imposes bans of varying durations to prevent communications by former employees made with the intent to influence the Government. The lifetime ban covers particular matters involving specific parties in which the former employee was personally and substantially involved. A similar two-year ban deals with such matters that were merely pending under the employee's official responsibility during the final year of government service. A one-year ban applies to employees involved in trade or treaty negotiations. Certain senior employees are subject to a one-year "cooling-off" period precluding any contacts with their former bureau regarding any matter for which official action is sought.

SGE: The one-year "cooling-off" period for senior employees is **not applicable** to an SGE who served less than 60 days in the one-year period prior to termination. All other prohibitions **ARE** applicable to SGEs.

d. 18 U.S.C. § 208 -- Conflict of Interest Provisions

Regular Employee: Section 208 proscribes personal and substantial participation in any "particular matter" which will have a direct and predictable effect on an employee's own financial interests or on the financial interests of the employee's spouse; dependent child; general partner; organization in which the employee is serving as officer, director, trustee, general partner, or employee; or any person or organization with whom the employee is negotiating or has any arrangement regarding prospective employment. The term "particular matter" can include rulemaking or policy matters as well as "specific party" matters such as contracts and permits. A waiver under section 208(b)(1) permitting official action in such matters may be obtained) if the financial interest is "not so substantial as to be deemed likely to affect the integrity of the services which the Government may expect." Certain other interests, such as

interests in diversified mutual funds, are exempted by general regulation as "too remote or too inconsequential to affect the integrity of the services."

SGE: The same rules apply to SGEs. However, generally, DOI advisory committees, boards, and commissions address broad policy matters, not particular matters. This greatly reduces the potential for conflicts of interest. In certain instances, however, the committee may address matters that focus on the interests of specific persons or a discrete and identifiable class of persons. If you become aware of such a financial conflict of interest, you must disqualify yourself from acting in a governmental capacity in the matter and notify the DFO, committee manager, or supervisor. You should also consult your DOI ethics official, since there are several regulatory exemptions that permit you to have certain financial interests that cause a conflict of interest. For example, there is an automatic exemption which allows SGEs serving on Federal advisory committees to participate in particular matters of general applicability where the otherwise disqualifying financial interest arises solely from the committee member's non-Federal employment or prospective employment, provided that the matter will not have a special or distinct effect on the employee or employer other than as part of a class. This exemption is unavailable if the employee (or those persons whose interests are imputed to the employee) owns stock, stock options, or has some other financial interest in the employer other than his or her employment interest.

e. 18 U.S.C. § 209 -- Ban on Supplementation of Salary

Regular Employee: Section 209 generally prohibits an employee from receiving any salary or any contribution to or supplementation of salary from any source other than the United States as compensation for services as a government employee.

SGE: This provision **does not apply**.

f. 18 U.S.C. § 219 and the "Emoluments Clause" of the Constitution-- Foreign Agents and Receiving Anything of Value From a Foreign Government

Regular Employee: Section 219 bars any "public official" from being or acting as an agent of a foreign government who is required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 at 22 U.S.C. § 611 et seq. Furthermore, the "Emoluments Clause" of the Constitution provides that no person who holds an office of "profit or trust" under the United States may receive any money, award or other thing of value from a foreign government or hold a position in a foreign government, except where permitted by statute.

SGE: The Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) has concluded that a purely advisory position is not an "Office under the United States," and hence not an "Office of Profit or Trust under [the United States]" within the meaning of the Emoluments Clause. Section 219 however does apply to SGE members of federal advisory committees. However this provision can be waived for SGEs if DOI certifies that their employment is "necessary in the national interest" and sends a copy of the certification to the Attorney General for filing with the registration statement.

II. Other Ethics Related Statutes

a. **5 U.S.C. App. 7, § 501(a) -- Outside Earned Income Limitation**

Regular Employee: Section 501(a), and implementing regulations at 5 C.F.R. § § 2636.301 through 2636.304, provide that a non-career employee paid at a rate in excess of a GS-15 may not, in any calendar year, receive outside earned income attributable to that calendar year which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under 5 U.S.C. 5313, as in effect on January 1 of such calendar year.

SGE: This provision is **not applicable**.

b. **5 U.S.C. App. 7, § 502(a) -- Limitations on Outside Professional Employment and Teaching**

Regular Employee: Section 502(a), and implementing regulations at 5 C.F.R. § § 2636.305 through 2636.307, prohibit a **non-career employee paid at a rate in excess of a GS-15** from receiving any compensation for: (1) practicing a profession which involves a fiduciary relationship; (2) affiliating with or being employed by a firm or other entity which provides professional services involving a fiduciary relationship; (3) serving as an officer or member of the board of any association, corporation or other entity; or (4) teaching without prior approval.

SGE: This provision is **not applicable**.

c. **5 U.S.C. § § 7321 - 7328 -- Hatch Act Political Activity Restrictions**

Regular Employee: The "Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993" permit most DOI employees (i.e, non-career Senior Executive Service employees, Schedule C appointees, and GS/GM-15 level employees and below) to take an active part in political management and campaigns. This is a significant change from earlier provisions, which generally prohibited such activity. However the following activities remain prohibited: (1) running for partisan office, (2) soliciting political contributions from the general public, (3) engaging in political activity (including wearing buttons) while on duty, or in a government office, or while using a government vehicle, and (4) collecting political contributions unless both the donor and the collector are members of the same federal labor organization or employee organization and the person solicited is not a subordinate employee. Career employees in the Senior Executive Service and Administrative Law Judges remain subject to the earlier (and more restrictive) Hatch Act provisions.

SGE: SGEs are covered by the Act only during the 24-hour period of any day in which they are actually performing government business.

III. Executive Branch Standards of Ethical Conduct

The government-wide Standards of Ethical Conduct at 5 C.F.R. Part 2635, are fully applicable to both regular and special government employees. An SGE is covered by the standards even though the individual does not perform official duties on a given day.

SGEs are subject to the following provisions in EXACTLY THE SAME WAY as regular employees:

a. 5 C.F.R. Part 2635, Subpart B, Gifts from Outside Sources

With certain exceptions listed at § 2635.204, employees may not accept gifts from "prohibited sources" (generally persons or organizations affected by DOI actions) or given because of the employee's government position.

b. 5 C.F.R. Part 2635, Subpart C, Gifts Between Employees

With certain exceptions listed at § 2635.304, employees may not give or contribute toward a gift for an official superior or receive a gift from an employee who receives less pay.

c. 5 C.F.R. Part 2635, Subpart E, Impartiality in Performing Official Duties

Employees may not participate in "specific party" matters where a "reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts" would question their impartiality. Consultation with an employee's Ethics counselor is strongly advised where the employee suspects a problem or where the matter will involve any of the following "covered relationships":

- (1) persons or organizations with which the employee has business relationships,
- (2) members of the employee's household or relatives with whom the employee has a close personal relationship,
- (3) employers or prospective employers of spouses, parents, or dependent children,
- (4) recent (within one year) former employers or clients, and
- (5) organizations in which the employee is an "active participant."

The employee's ethics counselor may authorize participation if "the interest of the Government in the employee's participation outweighs the concern that a reasonable person may question the integrity of the agency's programs and operations." 5 C.F.R. § 2635.502(d).

d. 5 C.F.R. Part 2635, Subpart F, Seeking Other Employment

Employees may not participate in any "particular matter" (including a rulemaking or policy matter) which directly and predictably affects the financial interest of any person or organization with which the employee has had any contact regarding future employment (or

relationships equivalent to employment, such as contracts and consultantcies,) unless the employee's ethics counselor authorizes such participation under the same standards as in the **Impartiality** provisions of Subpart E discussed above. (Note: If the communications amount to "negotiating" for future "employment," the statutory restriction at 18 U.S.C. § 208(a) applies, and employees may not participate in such matters unless the DAEO (not the employee's ethics counselor) has granted a waiver under 18 U.S.C. § 208(b)(1).)

e. 5 C.F.R. Part 2635, Subpart G, Misuse of Position

Employees shall not engage in a financial transaction using non-public information, nor allow the improper use of non-public information to further their own private interests or that of another, whether through advice or recommendation, or by knowing unauthorized disclosure.

SGEs are subject to the following restrictions to A LESSER DEGREE than regular employees:

a. 5 C.F.R. § 2635.805 -- Service as an Expert Witness

Regular Employee: An employee shall not serve, other than on behalf of the United States, as an expert witness, with or without compensation, in **any proceeding** before a court or agency of the United States **in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest**, unless authorized by the DAEO.

SGE: The bar against expert testimony applies only if the individual has participated as a federal employee in the particular proceeding or in the particular matter that is the subject of the proceeding.

If an SGE has been appointed by the President; serves on a commission established by statute; or has served or is expected to serve for more than 60 days in a period of 365 consecutive days, an additional restriction applies. These SGEs cannot serve, other than on behalf of the United States, as an expert witness, with or without compensation, in **any proceeding** before a court or agency of the United States **in which the individual's employing agency is a party or has a direct and substantial interest**, unless authorized by the DAEO.

b. 5 C.F.R. § 2635.807 -- Teaching, Speaking, and Writing

Regular Employee: Except for certain teaching activities, an employee shall not receive compensation from any source other than the Government for teaching, speaking, and writing that **relates to the employee's official duties**. The "relatedness" test is met if: (A) the activity is undertaken as an official government duty; (B) the circumstances indicate that the invitation to engage in the activity was extended to the employee primarily because of the employee's official position rather than the employee's expertise on the particular subject matter; (C) the invitation to engage in the activity or the offer of compensation for the activity was extended to the employee, directly or indirectly, by a person who has interests that may be affected substantially by performance or nonperformance of the employee's official duties; (D) the information conveyed

through the activity draws substantially on ideas or official data that are nonpublic information;
or (E) the subject of the activity deals in significant part with:

(1) Any matter to which the employee presently is assigned or to which the employee had been assigned during the previous one-year period;

(2) Any ongoing or announced policy, program or operation of the agency; or

(3) In the case of certain noncareer employees, the general subject matter area, industry, or economic sector primarily affected by the programs and operations of the employee's agency.

SGE: The restrictions in paragraphs (2) and (3) above do not apply to an SGE. The restriction in paragraph (1) applies only during the current appointment of an SGE; except that if the SGE has not served or is not expected to serve for more than 60 days during the first year or any subsequent one year period of that appointment, **the restriction applies only to "specific party" matters** (such as contracts, licenses, and lawsuits) in which the SGE has participated or is participating personally and substantially.

c. 5 C.F.R. § 2635.808 -- Fundraising Activities

Regular Employee: An employee may engage in fundraising in a personal capacity provided that the individual does not personally solicit funds or other support from a subordinate, or from any person known to the employee to be one of the five types of prohibited sources specified in section 2635.203(d) (generally persons or entities affected by DOI actions.)

An employee may participate in fundraising activities in an official capacity if authorized to do so as part of official duties. Such authorization can come from statutes, Executive Orders, or regulations. 5 C.F.R. § 2635.808(b). One example of authorized official fundraising is the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC).

SGE: An SGE may engage in fundraising in a personal capacity provided that the individual does not personally solicit funds or other support from a subordinate, or from any person known to the employee to be a prohibited source whose interests may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the employee's official duties. An SGE may also participate in authorized official fundraising such as the CFC.