

For: All FFAS Employees

Restricted and Permissible Political Activities

Approved by: Deputy Administrator, Management



1 Overview

A Background

The Hatch Act governs the political activity of government employees in the executive branch. Under the Hatch Act, most Federal employees may take an active part in partisan political management and campaigns.

B Purpose

This being an election year, many employees are considering running for office or campaigning for someone who is a candidate.

This notice reminds all FAS, FSA, and RMA employees about restricted and permitted political activities.

C Coverage

All FAS, FSA, and RMA employees are covered by this notice. For all Career Senior Executive Service (SES) members and Senior Foreign Service (SFS) Officers, see paragraph 5.

Note: Career SES members or SFS Officers who have questions about the Hatch Act should contact Tonya S. Willis at 202-418-8972 or USDA, Office of Ethics at 202-720-2251.

D Definitions

See Exhibit 1 for definitions of terms used throughout this notice.

Continued on the next page

<p>Disposal Date</p> <p>January 1, 2001</p>	<p>Distribution</p> <p>All FAS, FSA, and RMA employees; State Offices relay to County Offices</p>
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Notice PM-2207

1 Overview (Continued)

E

Additional Information

Additional information on the Hatch Act may be found at the following websites:

- www.usda.gov/ethics, click on Rules of the Road
- www.osc.gov, click on Political Activity (Hatch Act).

Employees should also refer to 3-PM for a detailed explanation of the Agency’s policy on acceptable political activities and practices.

F

Contacts

Refer to this table if there are questions about this notice or any other ethics issue.

IF the employee is located in...	THEN contact...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the National Office • FAS Overseas Office • RMA Regional and Compliance Field Offices 	<p>either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonya S. Willis, HRD, at 202-418-8972, or e-mail at tonya_willis@wdc.fsa.usda.gov • Sandy Conway, HRD, at 202-418-8964, or e-mail at sandra_conway@wdc.fsa.usda.gov.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APFO • KCAO • KCCO • KCFO • KC-ITSDO • KC-ITSTO • St. Louis • State Offices • County Office and is a Federal employee 	<p>any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patti Hill, KCAO, at 816-926-2632, or e-mail at PNHill@kcc.fsa.usda.gov • Noreen Joice, KCAO, at 816-926-6643, or e-mail at NAJoice@kcc.fsa.usda.gov • Kelly Broadway, KCAO, at 816-823-3146, or e-mail at KABroadway@kcc.fsa.usda.gov • Tony Murphy, KCAO, at 816-926-7514, or e-mail at RAMurphy@kcc.fsa.usda.gov • Charlene White, KCAO, at 816-823-1411, or e-mail at CRWhite@kcc.fsa.usda.gov.
<p>County Office and is a non-Federal employee</p>	<p>State Office.</p> <p>Note: State Office shall contact the National Office if unable to address questions or situations received from non-Federal County Office employees.</p>

Continued on the next page

1 Overview (Continued)

G

**Labor
Management
Obligations**

Where exclusive representation exists, bargaining may be requested to the extent allowed by applicable statutes. Where contract language already addresses these policies and procedures for bargaining unit employees, contract language prevails.

2 Permitted Political Activities

A

**Participating in
Nonpartisan
Activities**

Employees may:

- express their opinion privately and publicly on political subjects
- be politically active in connection with a question that is **not** specifically identified with a political party

Examples: A constitutional amendment, referendum, approval of a municipal ordinance, or any other question or issue of similar character.

- participate in the nonpartisan activities of a civic, community, social, labor, or professional organization or of a similar organization
 - participate fully in public affairs, except as prohibited by other Federal law, in a manner that does **not** compromise their efficiency or the integrity of USDA.
-

B

**Example of
Participating in
Nonpartisan
Activities**

An employee may participate, including holding office, in any nonpartisan group. Such participation may include fundraising as long as the fundraising:

- is **not** in any way connected with any partisan political issue, group, or candidate
 - complies with Federal, Agency, and any other applicable regulations, such as property management regulations.
-

Continued on the next page

2 Permitted Political Activities (Continued)

C
Participating in
Political
Organizations

Employees may:

- be members of a political party or other political group and participate in its activities
 - serve as an officer of a political party or other political group, a member of a national, State, or local committee of a political party, an officer or member of a committee of a political group, or be a candidate for any of these positions
 - attend and participate fully in the business of nominating caucuses of political parties
 - organize or reorganize a political party organization or political group
 - participate in a political convention, rally, or other political gathering
 - serve as a delegate, alternate, or proxy to a political party convention.
-

D
Example of
Participating in
Political
Organizations

Employees may:

- make motions or place a name in nomination at a nominating caucus
- serve as a vice-president of a political action committee or an officer of a candidate's campaign committee as long as the duties of the office do **not** involve personal solicitation, acceptance, and receipt of political contributions.

Note: Ministerial activities that precede or follow the official acceptance and receipt, such as handling, disbursing, or accounting for contributions, are **not** covered under the definitions of accept and receive in Exhibit 1. See subparagraphs 2 K and 3 B on permitted and prohibited activities related to fundraising.

Continued on the next page

2 Permitted Political Activities (Continued)

E

**Participating in
Political
Campaigns**

Subject to the prohibitions in subparagraph 3 H, employees may:

- display pictures, signs, stickers, badges, or buttons associated with political parties, candidates for partisan political office, or partisan political groups

Note: An independent contractor is **not** covered by the Hatch Act and may display political buttons while performing the duties for which he or she is contracted.

- initiate or circulate a nominating petition for a candidate for partisan political office
- canvass for votes in support of or in opposition to a partisan political candidate or a candidate for political party office
- endorse or oppose a partisan political candidate or a candidate for political party office in a political advertisement, broadcast, campaign literature, or similar material
- address a convention, caucus, rally, or similar gathering of a political party or political group in support of or in opposition to a partisan political candidate or a candidate for political office
- take an active part in managing the political campaign of a partisan political candidate or a candidate for political party office.

Continued on the next page

2 Permitted Political Activities (Continued)

**F
Examples of
Participating in
Political
Campaigns**

Employees may:

- broadcast endorsements for a partisan political candidate using a public address system attached to their private automobile
 - canvass voters by telephone for a political party or partisan political candidate
 - stand outside of polling places on election day and hand out brochures for a partisan political candidate or political party
 - appear in a television or radio broadcast that endorses a partisan political candidate and is sponsored by the candidate's campaign committee, a political party, or a partisan political group
 - take annual leave, during official travel, to give an address at a breakfast for a candidate for partisan political office
 - manage the political campaign of a candidate for public office including supervising paid and unpaid campaign workers
 - place a sign or banner in their front yard supporting a partisan political candidate.
-

**G
Participating in
Elections**

Employees may:

- register and vote in any election
 - act as recorder, watcher, challenger, or similar officer at polling places
 - serve as an election judge or clerk, or in a similar position
 - drive voters to polling places for a partisan political candidate, partisan political group, or political party
 - assist in voters registration drives.
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Continued on the next page

2 Permitted Political Activities (Continued)

H

Example of Participating in Elections

Employees may drive voters to polling places in a privately-owned vehicle, but **not** in a Government-owned or Government-leased vehicle. An employee may assist in a voter registration drive sponsored by the League of Women Voters.

I

Candidacy for Public Office

Employees may run as:

- an **independent** candidate in a **partisan** election covered by 5 CFR Part 733
 - a **candidate** in a **nonpartisan** election.
-

J

Example of Candidacy for Public Office

An employee who is a candidate for public office in a **nonpartisan** election is **not** barred by the Hatch Act from soliciting, accepting, or receiving political contributions for his or her own campaign; however, such solicitations, acceptance, or receipt must comply with Federal, Agency, and other appropriate regulations.

Continued on the next page

2 Permitted Political Activities (Continued)

K
Participating in
Fundraising

Employees may:

- make political contributions to a political party, political group, campaign committee of a candidate for public office in a partisan election, and multicandidate political committee of a Federal labor or Federal employee organization
- subject to the prohibitions in subparagraph 3 B:
 - attend political fundraisers
 - accept and receive political contributions in a partisan election described in 5 CFR Part 733
 - solicit, accept, or receive uncompensated volunteer services from any individual
 - solicit, accept, or receive political contributions, as long as:
 - the person who is solicited for a political contribution belongs to the same Federal labor organization, or Federal employee organization, as the employee who solicits, accepts, or receives the contribution
 - the person who is solicited for a political contribution is **not** a subordinate employee
 - the request for a contribution is made to the multicandidate political committee of a Federal labor organization or to the multicandidate political committee of a Federal employee organization that was in existence on October 6, 1993.

Continued on the next page

2 Permitted Political Activities (Continued)

L

Examples of Participating in Fundraising

A GS-12 employee who belongs to the same Federal employee organization as a GS-5 employee may solicit a contribution for the multicandidate political committee when the employee is **not** on duty as long as the GS-5 employee is **not** under the supervisory authority of the GS-12 employee.

An employee may give a speech or keynote address at a political fundraiser when he or she is **not on duty**, as long as the employee does **not** solicit political contributions, as prohibited in subparagraph 3 B.

An employee's name may appear on an invitation to a political fundraiser as a guest speaker as long as the reference in no way suggests that the employee solicits or encourages contributions. See example in subparagraph 3 C.

Note: The employee's official title **may not** appear on invitations to any political fundraiser, except that an employee who is ordinarily addressed using a general term of address, such as "The Honorable," may use or permit the use of that term of address for such purpose.

When an employee is **not** on duty, the employee may engage in activities that do not require personal solicitations of contributions, such as organizing mail or telephone solicitations for political contributions and stuffing envelopes with requests for political contributions. However, the employee may **not** sign the solicitation letter unless the solicitation is for the contribution of uncompensated services of individuals who are not subordinate employees.

An employee may not knowingly send a letter soliciting the contributions of their subordinate employee's uncompensated services. However, the employee may sign a letter that solicits contributions of uncompensated volunteer services as part of a general mass mailing that might reach an subordinate as long as the mass mailing is **not** specifically targeted to the employee's subordinate employees.

An employee who is **not** on duty may participate in a phone bank soliciting the uncompensated services of individuals. However, an employee may not make telephone solicitations for political contributions **even if the solicitation is anonymous**.

Continued on the next page

2 Permitted Political Activities (Continued)

L

Examples of Participating in Fundraising (Continued)

An employee may serve as an officer or chairperson of a political fundraising organization or committee as long as the employee does **not** personally solicit, accept, or receive political contributions.

Example: The employee may organize or manage fundraising activities as long as he or she does **not** violate the preceding provisions.

An employee may help organize a fundraiser, including supplying names for the invitation list, as long as the employee does **not** personally solicit, accept, or receive contributions.

An employee on travel may engage in political activity when the employee is **not** on duty without taking annual leave.

3 Prohibited Political Activities

A

Using Official Authority

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

Continued on the next page

3 Prohibited Political Activities (Continued)

B

Fundraising

Employees may **not** knowingly:

- personally solicit, accept, or receive a political contribution from another person, except as provided in subparagraph 2 K
 - personally solicit political contributions in a speech or keynote address given at a fundraiser
 - allow their official title to be used in connection with fundraising activities
 - solicit, accept, or receive uncompensated volunteer services from an individual who is a subordinate.
-

C

Examples of Fundraising

An employee may **not** host a fundraiser at his or her home. However, a spouse who is not covered under the Hatch Act provisions may host such a fundraiser and the employee may attend. The employee may **not** personally solicit contributions to the fundraiser. Moreover, the employee may not accept, or receive political contributions, except as specified in subparagraph 2 K.

An employee's name may **not** appear on an invitation to a fundraiser as a sponsor of the fundraiser, or as a point of contact for the fundraiser.

An employee may **not**:

- ask a subordinate employee to volunteer for a partisan political campaign
 - call the personnel office of a business or corporation and request that the corporation or business provide volunteers or services for a campaign. However, an employee may call an individual who works for a business or corporation and request that specific individual's services for a campaign.
-

D

Candidacy for Public Office

An employee may **not** run for the nomination or as a candidate for election to partisan political office except as specified in subparagraph 2 I.

Continued on the next page

3 Prohibited Political Activities (Continued)

E

**Examples of
What Constitutes
Candidacy**

Any action which can reasonably be construed as evidence that the individual is seeking support for or undertaking an initial “campaign” to secure nomination or election to office would be viewed as candidacy for purposes of the Hatch Act. Engaging in the following types of activities directed toward candidacy would violate the Hatch Act:

- taking the action necessary under the law of a State to qualify for nomination for election
 - soliciting or receiving contributions or making expenditures
 - giving consent to or acquiescing in such activity by others on the employee’s behalf
 - meeting with individuals to plan the logistics and strategy of a campaign
 - circulating nominating petitions or holding a press conference concerning one’s candidacy.
-

F

**Soliciting or
Discouraging the
Political
Participation of
Certain Persons**

Employees may **not** knowingly solicit or discourage the participation in any political activity of any person who:

- has an application for any compensation grant, contract, ruling, license, permit, or certificate pending before the employee's employing office
- is the subject of, or a participant in, an ongoing audit, investigation, or enforcement action being carried out by the employee's employing office.

Note: FAS, FSA, and RMA shall determine when a matter is pending and ongoing within the employing offices.

Continued on the next page

3 Prohibited Political Activities (Continued)

G

Example of Soliciting or Discouraging the Political Participation of Certain Persons

An employee with agencywide responsibility may address a large, diverse group to seek support for a partisan political candidate as long as the group has **not** been specifically targeted as having matters before FAS, FSA, or RMA.

H

Participating in Political Activities While on Duty

Except for employees who are appointed by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate, employees may **not** participate in political activities:

- while on duty
 - while wearing a uniform, badge, insignia, or other similar item that identifies the employing agency or the position of the employee
 - while in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties
 - while using a Government-owned or Government-leased vehicle in the discharge of official duties.
-

I

Examples of Participating in Political Activities While on Duty

State and County Office employees who use their private vehicles to perform official duties on a recurrent basis may place a partisan political bumper sticker on the vehicle as long as the bumper sticker is covered while the vehicle is used for official duties.

Employees who use their privately-owned vehicle:

- only on an occasional basis to drive to another Agency or training course are not required to cover partisan political bumper sticker on their vehicle
 - for official duties must cover any partisan political bumper stickers while the vehicle is used for official business if the vehicle is clearly identified as being on official business.
-

Continued on the next page

3 Prohibited Political Activities (Continued)

I Examples of Participating in Political Activities While on Duty (Continued)

Employees:

- may **not** place a partisan political bumper sticker on any Government-owned or Government-leased vehicles
- may place bumper stickers on their privately-owned vehicle and park the vehicle in a parking lot of an Agency or in a non-Federal facility for which the employee receives a subsidy from the Agency.

When FSA, FAS, or RMA leases offices in commercial buildings and those buildings include the headquarters of a candidate for partisan political office, the FSA, FAS, or RMA employee may do volunteer work when he or she is **not** on duty, at the candidate's headquarters and in other areas of the building that have not been leased by the Government.

Note: When the Agency has leased all of the space in a commercial building, employees may **not** participate in political activity in the public areas of the building.

Officials of labor organizations who have been given official time to perform representational duties are on duty.

Employees may **not**:

- wear partisan political buttons or display partisan political pictures, signs, stickers, or badges while they are on duty or at their work place
- engage in political activity in the cafeteria of a Federal building, even if the cafeteria is in space leased by a contractor.

J Campaigning for a Spouse or Family Member

An employee who is the spouse or family member of a candidate for partisan political office, candidate for political party office, or candidate for public office in a nonpartisan election is subject to the same prohibitions as other employees according to this notice.

Continued on the next page

3 Prohibited Political Activities (Continued)

K
Examples of
Campaigning for
a Spouse or
Family Member

An employee who is married to a candidate for partisan political office may:

- attend a fundraiser for his or her spouse, stand in the receiving line, sit at the head table, and urge others to vote for his or her spouse.

Note: The employee may **not** personally solicit, accept, or receive contributions of money or the paid or unpaid services of a business or corporation, or sell or collect money for tickets to the fundraiser.

- appear with his or her spouse in a political advertisement or a broadcast, and urge others to vote for his or her spouse, as long as the employee does **not** personally solicit political contributions.
-

4 Political Activity of Federal Employees Residing in Designated Localities

A
Political
Activities
Permitted

The following political activities are permitted.

- Employees who reside in a municipality or political subdivision designated in Exhibit 2 may:
 - run as independent candidates for election to partisan political office in elections for local offices of the municipality or political subdivision
 - accept or receive political contributions in connection with the local elections of the municipality of political subdivision.
 - Employees may **not** solicit political contributions from the general public.
 - Candidacy for, and service in, a partisan political 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 interest.
-

5 Political Activities for Career SES Members and SFS Officers

A
Permitted
Political Activity
for SFS and SES

Off the job, career SES members and SFS Officers may engage in the political process as an individual citizen, expressing personal views and franchise rights

Career SES members and SFS Officers may also:

- register and vote for whomever they wish
- assist in nonpartisan voter registration and Get Out the Vote Drive (GOTV)
- express personal opinions about candidates, parties, and issues
- be a candidate or actively participate in nonpartisan election campaigns (where none of the candidates represent a political party, such as some school board elections)
- be an independent candidate in partisan local elections in certain municipalities, including most of the suburban DC metropolitan area
- actively participate in campaigns on referendums, initiatives, constitutional amendments, and State and municipal bond drives and ordinances
- attend political rallies and meetings on personal time
- join political party organizations and political clubs as a member, but **not** as an officer
- make contributions to candidates and political parties up to their contribution limit.

Continued on the next page

5 Political Activities for Career SES Members and SFS Officers (Continued)

**B
Restricted
Political Activity
by SES and SFS**

Career SES members and SFS Officers:

- were expressly excluded from the liberalization embodied in Hatch Act Amendments of 1993, that is, remain “hatched”, and many of the restrictions apply both on and off the job

- may **not** solicit political contributions from anyone at anytime

Note: There is a narrow exception for soliciting within the membership of a Federal employee union for its Political Action Committee.

- may **not** seek a nomination for, or election to, a partisan political office

Note: There is an exception for running for local office in certain specified areas. See subparagraph A for permitted political activity.

- may **not** wear political buttons at work or display political materials in the office

Note: A bumper sticker on a personal vehicle is okay, even if parking in a government lot.

- may **not** campaign for or against partisan political candidates, which precludes the following:

- making partisan political speeches
- distributing campaign materials
- organizing or managing political rallies
- participating in partisan voter registration drives
- participating in partisan GOTV drives

- may **not** hold office, either on a voluntary or a compensated basis, in a political party organization, campaign committee, political action committee or political club

- may **not** circulate nominating or ballot access petitions.
-

6 Penalty for Violation of the Hatch Act

**A
Corrective
Action**

Any employee who violates the Hatch Act may be subject to removal, or suspension without pay, for no less than 30 calendar days.

Definition of Terms Used in This Notice

Term	Definition
Accept	Come into possession of something from a person officially on behalf of a candidate, a campaign, a political party, or a partisan political group, but does not include ministerial activities which precede or follow this official act.
Candidate	An individual who seeks nomination or election to any elective office whether or not the person is elected. An individual is deemed to be a candidate if the individual has received political contributions or made expenditures or has consented to another person receiving contributions or making expenditures with a view to bringing about the individual's nomination or election.
Campaign	Means all acts done by a candidate and his or her adherents to obtain a majority to plurality of the votes to be cast toward a nomination or in an election.
Election	Includes a primary, special, runoff, or general election.
Federal employee organization	Any lawful nonprofit organization, association, society, or club composed of Federal employees.
Federal labor organization	An organization defined in 5 U.S.C. 7103 (a)(4).
Nonpartisan election	<p>An election in which none of the candidates is to be nominated or selected 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Occasional	Means occurring infrequently, at irregular intervals, and according to no fixed or certain scheme; acting or serving for the occasion or only on particular occasions.

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Definition of Terms Used in This Notice (Continued)

Term	Definition
On Duty	<p>The time period when an employee is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a pay status other than paid leave, compensatory time off, credit hours, time off as an incentive award, or excused or authorized absence (including leave without pay) • representing the Agency in an official capacity.
Partisan	When used as an adjective means related to a political party.
Partisan political group	Any committee, club, or other organization which is affiliated with a political party or candidate for public office in an partisan election, or organized for a partisan purpose, or which engages in partisan political activity.
Partisan political office	Any office for which any candidate is nominated or elected as representing a party any of whose candidates for Presidential elector received votes in the last preceding election at which Presidential electors were selected, but does not include any office or position within a political party or affiliated organization.
Person	An individual; a State, local, or foreign government; or a corporation and subsidiaries it controls, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, or any other organization or institution, including any officer, employee, or agent of such a person or entity.
Political action committee	Any committee, association, or organization (whether or not incorporated) which accepts contributions or makes expenditures for the purpose of influencing, or attempting to influence, the nomination or election of 1 or more individuals to Federal, State, or local elective public office.

Continued on the next

Definition of Terms Used in This Notice (Continued)

Term	Definition
Political activity	An activity directed toward the success or failure of a political party, candidate for partisan political office, or partisan political group.
Political contribution	<p>Any gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value, made for any political purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political contribution includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any contract, promise, or agreement, express or implied, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution for any political purpose • any payment by any person, other than a candidate or a political party or affiliated organization, of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to any candidate or political party or affiliated organization without charge for any political purpose • the provision of personal services, paid or unpaid, for any political purpose. • A political contribution does not include the value of services provided without compensation by any individual who volunteers on behalf of any candidate, campaign, political party, or partisan political group.
Political management	The direction or supervision of a partisan political group or campaign for partisan political office.
Political party	A national political party, a State political party, or affiliated organization.
Political purpose	An objective of promoting or opposing a political party, candidate for partisan political office, or partisan political group.
Receive	To come into possession of something from a person officially on behalf of a candidate, a campaign, a political party, or a partisan political group, but does not include ministerial activities which precede or follow this official act.

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Definition of Terms Used in This Notice (Continued)

Term	Definition
Recurrent	Occurring frequently or periodically on a regular basis.
Room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties	<p>Includes, but is not limited to, the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any Federally-owned space, including but not limited to "public buildings" as defined in 40 U.S.C. 612(1), or Federally-leased space in which Federal employees perform official duties on a regular basis. • Public areas as defined in 40 U.S.C. 490(a)(17) and 41 CFR 101-20.003 of buildings under the custody and control of GSA • A room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by an individual employed or holding office in the Government of the United States or any agency thereof does not include room in the White House, or in the residence of the Vice President, which are part of the residence area or which are not regularly used solely in the discharge of official duties.
Solicit	To request expressly of another person that he or she contribute something to a candidate, a campaign, a political party, or partisan political group.
Subordinate	Refers to the relationship between 2 employees when 1 employee is under the supervisory authority, control, or administrative direction of the other employee.

Designated Municipalities and Political Subdivisions

Maryland	Maryland (Cntd)	Virginia	Other Municipalities
Annapolis Anne Arundel County Berwyn Heights Bethesda Bladensburg Bowie Brentwood Calvert County Capitol Heights Cheverly Chevy Chase (3-4) Chevy Chase View Chevy Chase, Town of College Park Cottage City District Heights Edmonston Fairmont Heights Forest Heights Frederick County Garrett Park Glenarden Glen Echo	Greenbelt Howard County Hyattsville Kensington Landover Hills Martin Additions, Village of Montgomery County Morningside Mount Rainier New Carrollton North Beach North Brentwood North Chevy Chase Northwest Park Prince Georges Co. Riverdale Rockville Seat Pleasant St. Mary's Co. Somerset Takoma Park University Park Washington Grove	Alexandria Arlington County Clifton Fairfax (City of) Fairfax County Falls Church Herndon Loudoun County Manassas Manassas Park Portsmouth Prince William County Stafford County Spotsylvania Co. Vienna	Anchorage, Alaska Benicia, California Bremerton, Washington Centerville, Georgia Crane, Indiana District of Columbia Elmer City, Washington Huachuca City, Arizona New Johnsonville, TN Norris, Tennessee Port Orchard, Washington Sierra Vista, Arizona Warner Robins, Georgia