

481—15.4(10A) Canon 4. An administrative law judge shall not engage in political or campaign activity that is inconsistent with the independence, integrity, or impartiality of the administrative judiciary.

15.4(1) *Political and campaign activities of administrative law judges.*

a. Except as permitted by law, an administrative law judge shall not:

(1) Act as a leader in, or hold an office in, a political organization;

(2) Make speeches on behalf of a political organization;

(3) Publicly endorse or oppose a candidate for any public office;

(4) Solicit funds for, pay an assessment to, or make a contribution to a political organization, a candidate for judicial retention, or a candidate for public office;

(5) Attend or purchase tickets for dinners or other events sponsored by a political organization or a candidate for public office; or

(6) Participate in a precinct caucus, except as provided for in paragraph 15.4(1) “*b.*”

b. Paragraph 15.4(1) “*a.*” does not prohibit an administrative law judge from participating in a precinct caucus merely to vote for, or support in the delegate selection process, a candidate for the office of President of the United States, provided that the administrative law judge does not speak publicly on behalf of or against a candidate, encourage other caucus participants to support or oppose a candidate, or otherwise engage in conduct that is inconsistent with the independence, integrity, or impartiality of the administrative judiciary.

c. An administrative law judge shall take reasonable measures to ensure that other persons do not undertake, on behalf of the administrative law judge, any activities prohibited under paragraph 15.4(1) “*a.*”

15.4(2) to 15.4(4) Reserved.

15.4(5) *Activities of administrative law judges who become candidates for nonjudicial office.*

a. Upon becoming a candidate for nonjudicial elective office, an administrative law judge shall resign from the administrative law judge position unless permitted by law to continue to hold the administrative law judge position.

b. Upon becoming a candidate for nonjudicial appointive office, an administrative law judge is not required to resign from the administrative law judge position, provided that the administrative law judge complies with the other provisions of this Code.

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