Loyola University Chicago Guidelines for Political Activities for Students, Faculty, and Staff Last Updated: 08/31/2016

One of the core elements of a Jesuit education, as outlined in , is dialogue. Nowhere is this emphasis more important than in the public arenas of government and politics. Dialogue marked by civility and passion, by reason and opinion, is essential to a transformative education and the democratic process.

Loyola University Chicago encourages all students, faculty and staff to be politically active, which provides examples of permitted activities as well as prohibited used on the legal constraints. Any political campaign-related activities which take vola University Chicago, including any use of Loyola resources, must also be with Loyola's mission, principles and policies.

Political Activities must be referred in advance to the appropriate office, below, for

"POLITICAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES OF AND AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES"

such training is nonpartisan in the recruitment of instructors, the selection of students, and the curriculum. The program should be widely publicized, although groups underrepresented in the electoral process may be targeted.

Y2. Annually preparing and distributing a compilation of voting records of all

intended to represent the views of the institution. For example, the IRS condoned a full-page advertisement in a local newspaper, paid for by a candidate, where the advertisement referred by name and title to the president of a 501(c)(3) organization as a campaign supporter, when the ad expressly stated that the "titles and affiliations of each individual are provided for identification purposes only." (See N15.)

at fair market prices. Additionally, the institution should be prepared to show that it did not take the initiative in making the items available and that the sales or rentals are part of an ongoing pattern in which similar items are provided to unrelated, nonpolitical entities. Counsel should be consulted on the potential for taxation of revenues generated by such sales or rentals.

- N10. Using institutional letterheadin support of a candidate, political party, PAC, or the like.
- N11. Sponsoring events advance the candidacy of particular candidates.
- N12. Using message boards and forurasfiliated with the institution's website to support particular candidates, if the statements of the provider of the information can be reasonably attributed to the institution. A disclaimer that states that the opinions are neither those of the institution nor sanctioned by the institution is recommended in those public discussion areas where the information could reasonably be attributed to the institution. N13. Providing hyperlinks to the web pagesor other space on a college or university's website, of one or more candidates for public office in a manner that favors one candidate over another. Generally, information posted on an institution's website that favors or opposes a candidate for public office is treated the same as if it were distributed printed material, oral statements, or broadcasts that favored or opposed a candidate. Institutions should diligently monitor the content of the linked website for any changes.
- N14. Providing a candidate a forumto promote his or her campaign if other candidates are not treated equally, even if the forum is not intended to assist the candidate. For example, the IRS concluded that a charitable organization violated the prohibition on campaign intervention when the candidate solicited funds on the organization's behalf, because the content of the solicitation included campaign rhetoric.