

TITLE 26

ELECTIONS

Oklahoma Statutes

Election Code, see 26 O.S. § 1-101 et seq.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Cross References

Filling of vacancies, see 19 CNCA § 3.

§ 1. Purpose

This title is adopted for the purpose of conducting all Cherokee Nation elections, for Principal Chief, Deputy Principal Chief, Council, Constitutional amendments, initiatives and referenda of Cherokee Nation.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 2. Authority

This Title is enacted pursuant to Article IX, Section 1 of the Constitution of Cherokee Nation ruled effective by the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court on July 26, 2003.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

§ 3. Definitions

For purposes of this Title, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

1. "**At-large registered voter**" means a person who is a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, under the age of twenty-five (25) residing outside of the jurisdictional boundaries of the Cherokee Nation, who has not previously registered to vote, and fails to choose a single district upon the time of their first registration; and citizens age twenty-five (25) and older residing outside of the boundaries not registered to vote at the time of the first election to fill at-large Council seats pursuant to Article VI, § 3 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.
2. "**Ballot box**" means the locked box or electronic counting device in which ballots are inserted when votes are cast or any transfer case used for ballots inserted in an electronic counting device.
3. "**Candidate**" means a person who has filed and is qualified to run in an election to hold elective office in the Cherokee Nation, in accordance with 26 CNCA §§ 31 to 34 and in accordance with the Cherokee Nation Constitution.
4. "**Citizen of Cherokee Nation**" means a person enrolled as a citizen of Cherokee Nation pursuant to 11 CNCA § 11 et seq.
5. "**Computer technology**" shall include electronic hardware and software.
6. "**Constitutional amendment**" means constitutional amendment(s) proposed by Cherokee Nation Council that are submitted to the registered voters of Cherokee Nation for the purposes of voting on said amendment(s) at a special or general election pursuant to Article XV, Section 2 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution and Article XV, Section 3 which gives the right of the people to propose constitutional amendments.
7. "**Council**" means the Council of Cherokee Nation.
8. "**Council Member**" means a Member of the Council of Cherokee Nation.
9. "**Counting device**" means an electronic device used for the purpose of accepting and counting ballots and for all other legitimate purposes related to the conduct of an election.
10. "**Election Commission**" means the Cherokee Nation Election Commission created pursuant to Article IX, Section 1 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.
11. "**Election outcome**" means the determination of the candidate winning an election for office; and the determination of the passage or failure of an initiative or referendum question.
12. "**Election results**" means the number of votes in favor of each candidate for office; and the number of votes in favor of and opposed to each constitutional amendment or initiative or referendum question.

13. "**Election Services Office**" means the Cherokee Nation Election Services Office established under 26 CNCA § 14.

14. "**Elective office**" means the office of Principal Chief, Deputy Principal Chief, and Tribal Council.

15. "**Election period**" shall include the primary election and the runoff election.

16. "**General election**" means a regular election for offices of the Principal Chief and Deputy Principal Chief and for seats on the Cherokee Nation Council as provided by law on a date certain; provided that elections for the following purposes may also occur during a general election: consideration of referendum and initiative petitions pursuant to Article XV, Sections 3 and 4 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution, and consideration of constitutional amendments pursuant to Article XV, Sections 1 and 2 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.

17. "**Initiative petition**" means a petition submitted by the registered voters of the Cherokee Nation for purposes of proposing any legislative measure and constitutional amendment pursuant to Article XV, Sections 1, 3, 5 and 6 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.

18. "**Jurisdictional boundaries**" means the boundaries described by the patents of 1838 and 1846 diminished only by the Treaty of July 19, 1866, and the Act of March 3, 1893, which encompasses all or portions of the northeastern fourteen (14) counties of Oklahoma.

19. "**Officer**" means the Principal Chief and Deputy Principal Chief.

20. "**Original enrollee**" is as defined by 11 CNCA § 4.1, derived only through proof of Cherokee blood based on the Final Rolls.

21. "**Political purposes**" means actions or activities designed to influence the success or defeat of a candidate for elective office or any ballot measure.

22. "**Precinct**" shall mean an official voting place within a district, as designated by the Election Commission.

23. "**Precinct Board**" means a Cherokee Nation Election Precinct Board for each precinct, appointed by the Election Commission and exercising the duties set forth in 26 CNCA § 12(C).

24. "**Primary election**" means the initial submission of candidates or measures to a vote of the people during a general election or a special election, prior to a runoff election.

25. "**Referendum petition**" means a petition submitted by registered voters of Cherokee Nation for purposes of submitting to a vote of the people all or a portion of a Council enactment pursuant to Article XV, Sections 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.

26. "**Registration**" means the act of registering to vote in a resident voter's home district, or in the

case of a non-resident voter, the act of registering in the district of choice, in accordance with Article VI, Section 3 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.

27. "**Re-register**" means the act of changing a voter registration as a result of a change in residency for purposes of changing voting districts or for other legitimate purposes.

28. "**Residence**" means the home, a place or dwelling in which one lives; "**residence**" is synonymous with "**domicile**" which is the principal place of the residence of an individual. This definition is for the purposes of defining voter residency for the Cherokee Nation Election Code.

29. "**Resident registered voter**" means a person whose residence is inside of the jurisdictional boundaries of Cherokee Nation at the time he or she registers to vote or when any portion of their residence is inside the jurisdictional boundaries of Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee Nation Election Commission and their mapping providers shall make the determination of location by providing maps of the voter's residence. Once the determination has been made, the registered voter has the one-time, initial option, to choose the district in which to vote, regardless of whether their residence lies within two (2) districts or at-large, which will then be how the voter votes in the future.

30. "**Runoff election**" means the election of one of the two candidates for an executive office or Council seat who had the highest number of votes at the primary election; a runoff election may occur during a general or special election.

31. "**Special election**" means an election specially set on a date other than the date certain established for general elections, for one or more of the following purposes: consideration of referendum and initiative petitions when special election is required by the Council or Principal Chief pursuant to Article XV, Section 4 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution, consideration of constitutional amendments when special election is required by the Council pursuant to Article XV, Sections 2 and 4 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution, election by the Council to fill Council vacancies pursuant to Article VI, Section 13 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution, election of the Principal Chief pursuant to Article VII, Section 5 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Amended. LA 49–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 4. Tenure of elected officials

Tenure of the Principal Chief, Deputy Principal Chief, and Council Members shall be a term of four (4) years pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 and Article VII, Section 1 of the Constitution, except for vacancies that are filled in accordance with Article VI, Section 13 and Article VII, Section 5 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§§ 5 to 10. Reserved

CHAPTER 2

SUPERVISORY BODIES AND ELECTION SERVICES OFFICE

§ 11. Cherokee Nation Election Commission

Election Commission; Establishment and Appointment. There shall be a Cherokee Nation Election Commission. The Election Commission shall be composed of five (5) members, two (2) appointed by the Council, two (2) appointed by the Principal Chief and one (1) selected by those four (4) appointees who shall be confirmed by the Principal Chief and the Council. The Election Commission shall have the sole responsibility and explicit authority for the conduct of all Cherokee Nation elections, including activities described in subsection (D) of this section. It shall be an independent commission in the performance of its statutory authority and in the performance of such authority shall not be subject to direction or supervision or of any other type of influence by the Executive Office or the Cherokee Nation Council.

A. Term. The Election Commission shall be appointed as soon as practical, preferably within six (6) months following the expiration of the term of the Election Commission which served the prior general election. Each Election Commission member shall serve a term commencing with the day of appointment and ending on October 1 of the general election year for which he or she served as an Election Commissioner. A person appointed or selected to fill a vacancy on the Election

Commission shall serve only the remaining term of the vacant position.

1. Staggered terms. Beginning with the appointment of an Election Commissioner in October 2011, the Tribal Council shall appoint one (1) member to a four- (4) year term and one (1) member to a six- (6) year term. The Principal Chief shall appoint one (1) member for a four- (4) year term and one (1) member for a six- (6) year term. The members shall then select a person to be the fifth member of the Election Commission for a four- (4) year term to be confirmed by the Principal Chief and Tribal Council. Thereafter all appointments shall be for a four- (4) year term.

2. Holdover clause. Members of the Election Commission shall remain in office until their successors are duly appointed and confirmed.

3. Vacancies. In the case of death, removal or resignation of a Commissioner the Branch of Government which made the appointment shall select the replacement, who will serve the remainder of the term.

B. Qualifications. No elected official of Cherokee Nation, no person who is related within the third degree by either consanguinity or affinity to an elected official, no employee of Cherokee Nation, including any corporation, agency or other entity which is at least fifty-one percent (51%) owned by Cherokee Nation, no person who has been convicted of a felony, no person who has ever plead no contest or guilty to a felony without said matter being expunged from court records, or convicted of a crime in any tribal court of any federally recognized Indian tribe that would be considered a felony in state or federal court shall serve on the Election Commission. No candidate or regular employee of a candidate for office or person who is related within the third degree by either consanguinity or affinity to a candidate for office shall serve on the Election Commission.

C. Duties. The Election Commission shall have the responsibility of conducting all general and special elections. The Election Commission shall also engage in the following activities in the performance of its responsibilities:

1. Elect a chairperson, vice-chairperson/parliamentarian, and a secretary/treasurer from its own membership;

2. Publish a schedule for its regular meetings, establish an agenda for each meeting in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order, approve and maintain correct and accurate minutes of its deliberations, and rules and regulations of the Commission which shall be regularly posted on the Cherokee Nation website;

3. Hire independent legal counsel as needed, who shall not be employed in any other manner by Cherokee Nation or any agency or enterprise of Cherokee Nation;

4. Use available technology, including without limitation facsimile machines and computer technology; provided that computer technology may include any necessary accompanying consultant services related thereto, in the conduct of elections; and provided further that selection of computer hardware, computer software and computer consultant services and related costs shall be approved by the Principal Chief and the Council;

5. Oversee the registration of voters, provided that nothing herein shall affect the validity of registration of voters during any period between expiration of the term of one Election Commission and the seating of the next Election Commission;
6. Maintain current voter lists and use all efforts to diligently update said lists with correct addresses and phone numbers;
7. Develop rules and regulations necessary to conduct Cherokee Nation elections, provided that such rules and regulations shall be published and transmitted to the Council no later than ninety (90) days before the first day of filing for the election for which said rules and regulations are intended to apply, unless a shorter time is prescribed by the Council for purposes of a special election. Said rules are to be published in the *Cherokee Phoenix* and on the official website of Cherokee Nation as soon as practicable after transmittal to the Council;
8. Approve the number and location of precincts and notify the Council of the identity of such sites no later than ninety (90) days before the first day of filing before the election. Said locations are to be published in the *Cherokee Phoenix* and on the official website of Cherokee Nation as soon as practicable after transmittal to the Council;
9. Provide the various Precinct Board officials with the proper instruction and training for performing their duties;
10. Determine the eligibility of all candidates for office pursuant to 26 CNCA § 36(C) and have the first authority to consider challenges to candidate eligibility;
11. Conduct all election recounts pursuant to 26 CNCA § 94;
12. Conduct all general and special elections by secret ballot, provided that elections by the Council to fill vacant Council seats shall be by public roll call vote:
 - a. prepare and order the official ballot or ballots;
 - b. issue ballots and all support materials to hold an election;
 - c. be responsible for the storage and safekeeping of all election ballots and related documents after the close of the election pursuant to procedures established by the Election Commission;
 - d. engage in any other activities for the performance of its responsibilities as required by the provisions of this title.
 - e. provide written reports and recommendations on a not less than monthly basis to the Council and Principal Chief through the Rules Committee on activities of the Commission related to the conduct of elections. The Chairman or his or her designee shall give said report no less than on a monthly basis.

f. investigate and audit all financial reports and disclosures required by this act, and to report any violations to the Cherokee Nation Attorney General and/or Cherokee Nation law enforcement. Further, the Election Commission has the authority to assess any fines, penalties or other sanctions authorized by this act.

D. Meetings. The Election Commission shall conduct business in open meetings at the Election Services Office or other public location designated by the Commission, provided that the Commission complies with the provisions of LA 25–01 and its subsequent amendments, known as the Cherokee Nation Freedom of Information and Rights of Privacy Act, 67 CNCA § 101 et seq.

E. Compensation. The Election Commission members shall receive stipends or compensation for their services in accordance with their itemized budget approved by the Council.

F. Removal of Election Commission members. An Election Commission member may be removed from office for committing the following acts:

1. willful neglect of the duties prescribed in this act;
2. corruption in office;
3. habitual drunkenness;
4. incompetency, misfeasance, or malfeasance of office;
5. any conviction involving moral turpitude committed while in office;
6. campaigning for any candidate or measure or who otherwise improperly interferes with or attempts to improperly interfere with the conduct of any election;
7. violation of any law of Cherokee Nation that would be a felony in the State of Oklahoma;

A petition for removal of an Election Commissioner may be brought by a majority vote of the Tribal Council or the Principal Chief. An Election Commissioner accused of violating the provisions of this act shall be given notice of the hearing and charges and an opportunity to respond to the charges. The hearing shall be before the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court in accordance with its Rules and Procedures. If the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court finds that a commissioner has committed an act that would warrant removal that member shall be removed as a Commissioner.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Appointments, see 14 CNCA § 4.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 12. Precinct Boards

A. Establishment of Precinct Boards. There shall be a Precinct Board consisting of not more than twelve (12) people but, adequate in number to carry out the provision of this act for each precinct defined in 26 CNCA § 3(19), and for any other places specified by the Election Commission. Each Precinct Board shall be appointed by the Election Commission. The responsibilities of each Precinct Board official shall be established by the Election Commission, and may include titles such as inspector, judge, clerk and any other position titles deemed necessary by the Election Commission.

B. Qualifications. No elected official of Cherokee Nation, no person who is related within the first degree by either consanguinity or affinity to an elected official, and no employee of Cherokee Nation, including any corporation, agency or other entity which is at least fifty-one percent (51%) owned by Cherokee Nation, shall serve on a Precinct Board. No candidate or regular employee of a candidate for office or person who is related within the first degree by either consanguinity or affinity to a candidate for office shall serve on a Precinct Board.

C. Duties. Each Precinct Board shall oversee the conduct of elections at its assigned precinct within a district, including the following specific duties:

1. ensure that the identity of each person attempting to vote is established either through personal knowledge or photo ID;
2. ensure that the name of each person attempting to vote is on the voter registration list at the particular precinct where each person is attempting to vote;
3. ensure that the voter countersigns his name or makes his mark on the register of persons voting, provided that the mark of a voter who makes his or her mark on the register shall be witnessed by the Precinct Inspector and one other precinct official who shall write his or her initials beside the mark;
4. ensure that only (1) ballot is cast by the voter at the precinct;
5. make a final decision for the Election Commission regarding questions of eligibility of a person to vote pursuant to the procedure for challenged ballots set forth in 26 CNCA § 64;

6. ensure that the ballot boxes are locked at all times except when the ballots are being counted; or if counting devices are used, to ensure that said devices are not subject to tampering and that transfer cases are secured;

7. count the ballots cast and make a tally thereof, provided that counting and tallying may be made manually or by an electronic counting device;

8. make precinct certified election returns to include the number of votes cast in that precinct and a vote tally, and post a copy thereof on the exterior of the precinct;

9. preserve mutilated ballots;

10. return all of the ballot boxes after counting and lock, seal, and mark the boxes with the name of the precinct and date of election;

11. return the unused ballots, spoiled and mutilated ballots, and locked and sealed ballot boxes to the Election Services Office immediately following the election; and

12. report conduct which, based on actual observation or information from another person, appears to the precinct board member to violate 26 CNCA § 52 to the appropriate Cherokee Nation authorities.

D. Presence during voting hours. No member of a Precinct Board shall leave the precinct during voting hours. If it becomes necessary for any Precinct Board member to leave the precinct or premises, said member cannot return to the precinct.

E. Compensation. A Precinct Board member shall receive such stipend or compensation for his or her services as prescribed by the Election Commission.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 13. Oath

Each Election Commission member, each member of the Election Services Office staff and each Precinct Board member, before entering upon the duties of his or her respective positions, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithfully execute the duties of the Election Commission [or Election Services Office or Precinct Board] of Cherokee Nation in a responsible, impartial and unbiased manner, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitutions of Cherokee Nation and the United States of America. I swear or affirm further, that I will do everything within my power to promote the culture, heritage and traditions of Cherokee Nation."

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 14. Election Services Office

A. Permanent office. The Election Services Office shall be maintained on a full-time basis with a permanent staff and/or temporary staff as necessary to conduct every election. The site of the Election Services Office shall be at a location apart from the Cherokee Nation W. W. Keeler Complex Building and shall maintain strong security measures.

B. Staff. All election staff, excluding members of the Election Commission, shall be deemed employees of Cherokee Nation, shall receive all benefits of Cherokee Nation employees and shall be subject to all applicable Cherokee Nation human resources policies and procedures.

C. Administrator. The Administrator of the Election Commission shall be a Cherokee citizen who is independently hired by the Election Commission using objective standards developed by the Election Commission and in accordance with Cherokee Nation human resources policies and procedures, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the removal or replacement of the Administrator at the time of enactment of this law or serving in said position at any time when new Commissioners take office. The Administrator shall be under the direct supervision of the Election Commission. At all times the Administrator shall maintain independence and report to the Council and the Principal Chief. The Administrator shall have exclusive authority over the day-to-day operations of the Election Commission staff, including without limitation: direct supervisory authority over the Election Commission staff; authority over procurements, including the ordering of routine supplies, responsibility for budget preparation and

preparation of financial reports for the Election Commission.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Definitions, see 26 CNCA § 3.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§§ 15 to 20. Reserved

CHAPTER 3

QUALIFICATIONS AND REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

§ 21. Eligibility to vote

A. Basic requirements. Subject to the limitations contained herein, any person who meets the following requirements shall be entitled to vote in any election held by Cherokee Nation:

1. The person shall be a citizen of Cherokee Nation eighteen (18) years of age or older as of the date of any election; and

2. A person shall be registered to vote no later than the last business day in March of the election year. Provided that Cherokee citizens that are seventeen (17) years old and can show that their birth date is prior to the date of the primary election shall be allowed to register to vote (except for Original Enrollees as provided in this chapter);

a. If said person is a resident voter as defined herein he or she shall affiliate with the district in which he or she resides;

b. If said person is an at–large voter as defined herein he or she shall be affiliated with a district pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution.

Any person who voted in the last primary, general or special election shall be deemed eligible to

vote unless the Commission has notice that they have relinquished their citizenship. The Election Commission shall maintain the list of eligible voters.

B. Original Enrollees. An Original Enrollee who is not on the voter list at a precinct but who appears at the precinct with proof that he or she is an Original Enrollee and that his or her place of residence was within that district prior to the date of the election may complete a voter registration form and may be allowed to cast a ballot immediately thereafter.

C. Voting by districts.

1. Resident registered voters. Every resident registered voter shall be registered to vote in the district of his or her residence. A resident registered voter shall have the right to vote only for the candidate for a Council seat for the district in which the voter resides, and cannot vote for a candidate for a Council seat for any other district except as provided for in paragraph 4 of this subsection.

2. At-large registered voters. Every at-large registered voter shall be registered to vote in the at-large district, unless said voter has elected to remain a voter in a district pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution. Provided, when redistricting occurs, at-large registered voters who elected to remain a voter within a district pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution, shall be notified by regular mail notifying the voter of his or her right to choose a new district that was part of their original district. The at-large registered voter shall have ninety (90) days from the date of the notice to notify the Election Commission of their choice of a new district. After the expiration of the ninety (90) day period, the voter shall be automatically assigned to the appropriate district based on the precinct chosen at the time of registration.

3. Re-registration for purposes of changing district and/or precinct. A resident registered voter who has moved to a new district and who wishes to change precincts within their district, shall re-register for a new district and/or precinct on or before, but not after, the last business day in March of the election year, in order to effect a change of voting district and/or precinct for said election year; provided that the new registration form shall be delivered to the Election Services Office by 5:00 p.m. on or before said day in order to be valid for said election year.

4. Effect of failure to re-register. Any registered voter who fails to change his or her voting district and/or precinct by re-registering with a new district and/or a new precinct on or before the last business day in March of the election year must vote during the current election year for the candidate for Council within the district in which the person was registered to vote as of said date.

5. At-large voters who have previously chosen districts. At-large registered voters who have previously selected a district within the jurisdictional boundaries in accordance with Article VI, Section 3 of the Cherokee Nation Constitution may select, at the time of the 2013 election, a district that was subsequently part of their original district.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Official election dates—Notice, see 26 CNCA § 51.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217, 222.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 32 to 35, 57, 59, 62, 67, 180.

§ 22. Registration process

A. Ongoing process. The Election Services Office shall conduct registration of voters on an ongoing basis. This process shall include periodic publicity and community outreach efforts by the Election Services Office. The Election Service Office shall publish information promoting voter registration at least four (4) times annually, in the *Cherokee Phoenix* and Cherokee Nation websites.

B. Cards. The Election Services Office shall issue voter identification cards to registered voters. Whenever possible, the card should be in a picture-ID format. The card may be used as a convenient means of identification of persons whose names appear on the voter list.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 23. Voter database—Coordination with Registrar—Preparation of list of voters

A. Database. The Cherokee Nation Election Services Office shall establish and maintain an independent database which shall be accessible by the Cherokee Nation Registration Department

for voter registration purposes. The Election Services Office shall have access to information maintained by the Cherokee Nation Registrar by computer modem, including without limitation the following information: citizenship verification, deaths, new citizens, and address changes.

B. Lists. The Election Services Office database shall include the voter list, that includes the names and the district and precinct of each registered voter who is eligible to vote in an upcoming election. Said list may be separated into a listing of such persons who have applied for absentee ballots and those who have not applied for absentee ballots. The Election Commission shall designate those addresses on the lists that do not appear to be the current addresses for designated voters.

C. List information. Each list specified in subsection (B) of this section shall contain the following information for each voter listed: name, last known address, date of birth, last known phone number, social security number or other identifying number, date of citizenship enrollment, dates of voter registration and re-registration, voting district and precinct, the voter's participation in past elections and any other information deemed relevant by the Election Services Office; provided that any list released pursuant to 26 CNCA § 25 shall exclude the voter's date of birth, social security number or any other identifying number.

D. Maintenance. Each list as it existed as of a specific election date shall be maintained by the Election Services Office for at least five (5) years following December 31 of the year that the specific election occurred.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 24. Removal of names from the voter lists

Deceased relinquished and disenrolled persons. The Election Services Office shall remove the names of any deceased citizens and persons who have been disenrolled from the voter list, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of the death or disenrollment as specified by the Cherokee Nation Registration Department.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 25. Obtaining list—Duplication of list

The most recent voter list shall be made available to all citizens of Cherokee Nation, subject to the provisions of the Cherokee Nation Freedom of Information Act, 67 CNCA § 101 et seq. The voter list shall be made available on paper, computer diskette, gummed labels, electronically, or any other method available. The Election Commission may charge a nominal fee to cover the costs of duplication of the voter list, provided that the voter list shall be subject to inspection free of charge during the business hours of the Election Commission.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Official election dates, notice, see 26 CNCA § 51.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§§ 26 to 30. Reserved

CHAPTER 4

QUALIFICATIONS OF AND FILING BY CANDIDATES

§ 31. General qualifications of candidates for elective office—Certifications and

acknowledgments

A. General qualifications. Each candidate who desires to run for the elective Cherokee Nation office of Principal Chief, Deputy Principal Chief or Council Member shall meet the following general eligibility requirements consistent with the Constitution of Cherokee Nation, Article VI, Section 3, Article VII, Sections 2 and 3, and Article IX, Section 2:

1. The candidate shall be a citizen of Cherokee Nation, in accordance with Article IV of the Constitution of Cherokee Nation and shall be a citizen by blood of Cherokee Nation;
2. The candidate shall not have been convicted of or have pled guilty or no defense to a felony charge under the laws of the United States of America, or of any state, territory or possession thereof, or convicted of a crime in any Tribal Court of any federally-recognized Indian tribe that would be considered a felony in state or federal court, unless such person has received a pardon from an authorized official of the jurisdiction in which the candidate was convicted or pled guilty or no defense to said felony charge; provided that for purposes of this section, a deferred sentence and/or an expungement of a felony record shall not constitute a pardon or affect or erase the felony conviction, a guilty plea to a felony charge, or a plea of no defense to a felony charge;
3. The candidate shall not hold any office of honor, profit or trust in any other tribe of Indians, either elective or appointive, if elected to the Cherokee Nation office which he or she is seeking;
4. Any outstanding fines imposed by the Election Commission during a previous Cherokee Nation election must be paid before a person can be eligible to run as a candidate for an elective office in a subsequent election.

B. Prerequisites for filing. In addition to the general eligibility qualifications set forth in subsection (A) herein, a candidate must not be in violation of any of the following at the time of filing:

1. The candidate shall not be an employee of Cherokee Nation, including any corporation, agency or other entity which is at least fifty-one percent (51%) owned by Cherokee Nation, as of the date of filing or at any time thereafter if elected; provided, that an incumbent serving in an elective office shall not be deemed to be an employee for purposes of this section;
2. The candidate may not file to run for an office if he or she has already filed to run for another office in the same election, unless the prior filing is withdrawn.

C. Other qualifications. In addition to the requirements set forth in this section, each candidate shall meet any other applicable requirements as set forth in the Constitution of Cherokee Nation and this chapter.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Definitions, see 26 CNCA § 3.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§ 32. Special qualifications for Principal Chief and Deputy Principal Chief

In addition to the general qualifications set forth in Section 31 of this Title, the qualifications for Principal Chief and Deputy Principal Chief as set forth in Article VII of the Constitution shall be as follows:

1. Age. The candidate shall have obtained the age of thirty (30) years at the time of the election;
2. Residence. The candidate shall have established a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdictional boundaries of Cherokee Nation for no less than two hundred seventy (270) days immediately preceding the day of the general election in which he or she is seeking election. Proof of a bona fide permanent residence shall be regulated by the Election Commission. If elected to office, the candidate shall continuously maintain a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdictional boundaries. Failure to meet this requirement shall subject the person to disqualification and removal from office.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Definitions, see 26 CNCA § 3.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§ 33. Special qualifications for Council

In addition to the general qualifications set forth in 26 CNCA § 31, the qualifications for Council Member shall be as follows:

1. Age. The candidate shall have obtained the age of twenty-five (25) years of age at the time of the election.
2. Residence. The candidate shall have established a bona fide permanent residence in the district for which he or she is a candidate for no less than two hundred seventy (270) days immediately preceding the day of the general election in which he or she is seeking election. Proof of a bona fide permanent residence shall be regulated by the Election Commission. If elected to office, the candidate shall maintain a bona fide permanent residence in the district which he or she represents. Failure to meet this requirement shall subject the person to disqualification and removal from office. This section shall not apply to at-large district candidates, and thereby shall require that they establish a bona fide permanent residence located outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the Cherokee Nation no less than two hundred seventy (270) days immediately preceding the day of the general election to which he or she is seeking election.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Definitions, see 26 CNCA § 3.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§ 34. Establishment of residency

Proof of a bona fide permanent residence, necessary to qualify as a candidate for Council, Principal Chief and Deputy Principal Chief shall be regulated by the Election Commission, subject to the following definitions and requirements:

1. Definition. "**Residence**" is synonymous with the term "domicile" or "abode" and means a place where the candidate has a true, fixed and permanent home, and to which, whenever absent, the

candidate has the intention to return;

2. Verification. Verification of residence may be shown by at least three (3) of the following documents, provided always that such documents show one or more addresses within the required geographic area for a continuous period of two hundred seventy (270) days for the time-period outlined in the requirements for each elective office:

- a. current driver's license(s);
- b. utility bill or bills;
- c. income tax return from the preceding year;
- d. state or county voter's registration;
- e. homestead exemption;
- f. a bona fide document evidencing such verification.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Definitions, see 26 CNCA § 3.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§ 35. Filing fees generally

A. Amount; payment. A filing fee shall be charged each candidate filing for an elected office of Cherokee Nation. Such fees are to be filed and paid to the Election Commission by cash, cashier's check, money order, or valid check at the Cherokee Nation Election Services Office, Tahlequah, Oklahoma. The fees shall be as follows:

Office of the Principal Chief \$750.00

Office of the Deputy Principal Chief \$500.00

Office of the Council \$250.00

B. No refund. No refund of filing fee shall be permitted for any reason, even if the candidate withdraws voluntarily or is disqualified under the provisions of this law.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§ 36. Filing of candidacy—Withdrawal of candidacy

1. Filing period. The filing date shall be for a four- (4) day period commencing at 8:00 a.m. on the first Monday of March of the election year and ending at 5:00 p.m. on the first Thursday following the first Monday of March. The deadline for filing for an elective office of Cherokee Nation shall be publicized by the Election Commission.

2. Certifications and acknowledgments. To be eligible to run for elective office, each prospective candidate shall submit an application established by the Election Commission, which at a minimum shall contain the following:

a. Proof of citizenship by Indian blood consisting of his or her Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood card and a Cherokee Nation citizenship card issued in his or her name in accordance with Articles IV, VI, VII of the Constitution of Cherokee Nation, and 11 CNCA § 1 et seq.;

b. Proof of residency;

c. Proof of age;

d. Certification that at time of filing that he or she is not an employee, voting board member or a Election Commission member of Cherokee Nation, including any corporation, agency or other entity which is at least fifty-one percent (51%) owned by Cherokee Nation, and acknowledgment that he or she understands that should he or she become an employee during the election process, he or she shall be automatically disqualified as a candidate;

e. Certification that if elected to office, said candidate shall resolve all conflicts of interest as defined by 28 CNCA § 1 et seq.;

f. Acknowledgment that said candidate shall be automatically disqualified in the event that any false or misleading information or statements are made in filing for office; and

g. Such other documents, certifications and acknowledgments required by regulation of the Election Commission.

3. Background checks and eligibility certification. The Election Commission shall conduct background checks and review all information necessary for a determination of eligibility pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Commission. The Election Commission shall issue an official letter certifying the eligibility of each candidate or denying said eligibility, within twelve (12) working days after the close of the filing period.

4. Withdrawal of candidacy. Any candidate who wishes to withdraw from the election shall have the opportunity to do so by providing a formal written notice to the Election Commission ten (10) working days after the deadline for filing.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Cherokee Nation Election Commission, see 26 CNCA § 11.

Official election dates, notice, see 26 CNCA § 51.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§ 37. Challenges

A. Third-party challenge of eligibility. Any citizen of Cherokee Nation registered to vote shall have the right to contest the eligibility of any candidate to run for office. The protest shall be received by the Election Commission in writing within five (5) working days after the close of the filing period. The hearing shall be conducted in conformance with rules and regulations adopted by the Election Commission for said proceedings. Said rules and regulations shall provide the

candidate reasonable notice of the challenge and the opportunity to respond at a hearing before the Election Commission.

B. Candidate eligibility determination appeals to the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court. An appeal of any decision of the Election Commission concerning a candidate's eligibility shall be filed with the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court in writing no later than five (5) days after receipt of the Election Commission's notice of denial or approval of eligibility for candidacy. Only the person denied eligibility or the person who originally filed a protest challenging the person's eligibility shall be permitted to file an appeal. The Election Commission Chairperson shall deliver copies of each notice of appeal and all related documents to the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court in a timely manner as directed by the Court.

C. Notice and scheduling of hearing. The Cherokee Nation Supreme Court shall issue notice of a hearing date within three (3) working days of the Court's receipt of an appeal of an Election Commission finding of a candidate's eligibility or ineligibility. The hearing shall be held no later than ten (10) working days from date of issuance of said notice. The hearing may be continued to a later designated date for good cause, provided that said date shall not be more than ten (10) working days from date of the originally scheduled hearing.

D. Conduct of hearing; decision. At the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court hearing, the candidate who is the subject of the challenge, the third party challenging the finding of eligibility and the Election Commission may each present testimony of witnesses, evidence and legal arguments. The Election Commission may be represented by the Election Commission's independent counsel. No other attorney shall appear on behalf of Cherokee Nation or the Executive or Legislative Branches at the Government's expense. The other parties to the proceedings may be represented by counsel at their own expense. The decision of the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court shall be served on the parties no later than five (5) days following the date of the hearing. The decision of the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court regarding a candidate's eligibility shall be final.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§ 38. Interference with and improper influences of the Election Commission

After a hearing held in conformance with the regulations adopted by the Election Commission, any

candidate found to be directly or indirectly interfering or attempting to interfere with the Election Commission's performance of its duties, or improperly influencing or attempting to influence the Election Commission while it is performing its duties, shall be disqualified by the Election Commission from running for elected office of Cherokee Nation for the duration of the upcoming election period. Said regulations shall provide the candidate with reasonable notice of the charges and the opportunity to respond at a hearing before the Election Commission, and shall specify the manner in which the charges shall be presented and by whom. Any candidate disqualified from holding office pursuant to this section may appeal the Election Commission's disqualification decision by filing a written appeal with the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court in conformance with the requirements of 26 CNCA § 37(B).

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>216, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians § 59.

§§ 39, 40. Reserved

CHAPTER 5

DISCLOSURE OF CAMPAIGN FINANCES

§ 41. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

1. "**Campaign contribution**" means a contribution in money or services to a candidate or political committee that is offered or given with the intent that it be used in connection with a campaign for elective office or on behalf of a ballot measure. Whether a contribution is made before, during, or after an election does not affect its status as a campaign contribution.
2. "**Campaign expenditure**" means an expenditure of money or services incurred by any person in connection with a campaign for an elective office or on behalf of a ballot measure. Whether an expenditure is incurred before, during or after an election does not affect its status as a campaign expenditure.
3. "**Financial agent**" means the person or persons designated and authorized by a candidate to

accept contributions and pay obligations related to the candidate's campaign pursuant to 26 CNCA § 42.

4. **"In-kind contribution"** means any campaign contribution of a good or service rather than a money donation. In-kind contributions shall be reported as such, and the report shall include the name of the donor, his or her address, employer and occupation, and the fair market value of the good or service contributed.

5. **"Legal entity"** means any associations or groups comprised of any combination of individuals or corporations that expresses interest by political activities, financial contributions or other methods of either support for or opposition to any candidate for any office in any Cherokee Nation Election.

6. **"Loan"** means any payment made from the candidate's own funds for campaign purposes, or any funds obtained by loan to the candidate from a bank, savings and loan association or credit union on his or her own behalf, and shall be considered as contributions.

7. **"Report"** means a financial disclosure report required by this chapter.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§ 42. Designation of financial agent filing—Penalty

No later than the filing date for an election, each candidate shall file with the Election Commission a statement of designation, containing the names and addresses of every person authorized as the candidate's financial agent by or through whom said candidate has expended or proposes to expend money in defraying the expenses of his or her campaign, or a statement that the candidate has not authorized and will not authorize any person to act for him or her, but that the candidate will account for all money or other things of value expended in the interest of his or her candidacy. The candidate will be allowed to amend the designation any time prior to the opening of the polls on the day set for the election. Should the candidate fail to file said statement, the Election Commission shall find the candidate in violation of this section and shall assess the candidate a fine in an amount no less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) and no more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

Any person, persons or entity who files a ballot measure which shall include but not be limited to

initiative questions, referendum questions or constitutional amendments shall register a financial agent with the Election Commission and shall follow the financial disclosure requirements set forth in this Title.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§ 43. Restrictions related to contributions

A. Contributors limited to individual natural persons. Contributions may only be made by individual natural persons. No corporation, partnership, and/or any other legal entity shall contribute to any Cherokee Nation campaign or candidate.

B. Contribution amount limits. No person shall contribute more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) in cash or in kind to any one (1) candidate during an election period.

C. Contributions on behalf of another; contributions in name of minor; reimbursements. No person shall knowingly make or authorize a campaign contribution or political expenditure in the name of or on behalf of another person, unless the other person's name is provided in order for the proper disclosure to be made. No contributions shall be made in the name of a minor. No person shall directly or indirectly reimburse another for a contribution to a candidate.

D. Prohibition against intimidation. No person, corporation or other legal entity shall use or threaten to use physical force, job discrimination, employment reprisal, employment reward, or financial reprisal to obtain money or any other thing of value for the purpose of influencing the result of an election or to assist an office holder.

E. Every person shall provide their name, address, telephone number, type of employment and employer's name with every contribution made to a candidate or on behalf of a ballot measure. The candidate or his or her financial agent shall forward this information to the Election Commission.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§ 44. Candidate requirements related to acceptance of campaign contributions and expenditures

A. Period for acceptance of campaign contributions. No officeholder, no candidate, no potential candidate for elective office and no financial agent shall receive campaign contributions prior to the beginning of the six- (6) month period immediately preceding the primary or special election date for the office sought by said candidate or potential candidate, or past the date which is six months immediately following said primary or special election date. Unless otherwise provided all campaign contributions shall include the name, address, occupation and the amount given by the individual.

B. No personal use of contributions. No candidate or financial agent who receives a campaign contribution may convert the contribution to personal use, including any use that primarily furthers individual or family purposes not connected with the performance of duties or activities as a candidate for elective office. Left-over contributions will be placed in an escrow account to be reserved for the cost of subsequent Cherokee Nation elections.

C. Prohibition against intimidation. No candidate or financial agent shall knowingly solicit or accept a contribution or make any expenditure by using anything of value secured by actual or threat of physical force, job discrimination, employment reprisal, employment reward, or financial reprisals.

D. Prohibition related to Cherokee Nation employees. No candidate or financial agent shall solicit a contribution from an employee of Cherokee Nation, including an employee of any corporation, agency or other entity that is at least fifty-one percent (51%) owned by Cherokee Nation, in exchange for any advantage or promise of an advantage conditioned on making a contribution, or based on reprisal or threat of reprisal related to the failure to make a contribution.

E. Anonymous contributions. No candidate or financial agent shall accept anonymous contributions exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) in aggregate per election period. The recipient of total anonymous contributions of more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) shall not keep the amount which is in excess of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) but shall, within two (2) business days of receipt of the contribution that causes the total anonymous contributions to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), turn it over to the Election Commission for immediate deposit to an escrow account to be reserved for the cost of subsequent Cherokee Nation elections.

F. Expenditure records and receipts. An expenditure of more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for campaign purposes shall be made by written instrument drawn upon the campaign account containing the name of the candidate and the name of the recipient.

G. General prohibition. No candidate or financial agent shall knowingly accept a campaign contribution or knowingly make or authorize political expenditures that the candidate or his or her financial agent knows to have been made in violation of this section or 26 CNCA § 43.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§ 45. Sanctions for violations of contribution and expenditure requirements and prohibitions

A. Criminal sanctions. Any candidate or other person who is a citizen of Cherokee Nation or a member of any other federally-recognized Indian tribe who has violated any requirement or prohibition in 26 CNCA § 43 and 26 CNCA § 44 shall be guilty of a crime.

B. Civil damages. Any candidate, other person, corporation or other legal entity who or which has knowingly made or accepted a campaign contribution or made a campaign expenditure on behalf of a candidate in violation of 26 CNCA § 43 and 26 CNCA § 44 shall be liable to the Election Commission and to any party whose name appeared on the ballot in opposition to said candidate in the amount of double the value of the unlawful contribution or expenditure. Said damages shall be payable to each plaintiff filing suit in Cherokee Nation District Court within six (6) months of the final election date, upon a finding of a violation(s) by said Court, plus reasonable attorney fees incurred in the suit. Reasonable attorney fees incurred in a suit brought under this subsection may be awarded to the defendant if judgment is rendered in defendant's favor.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Election Law <KEY>698.

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic Nos. 142T, 209.

§ 46. Financial disclosure report—Forms—Time of filing—corrections—Late filing—Failure to file

A. Report forms; certification. Each candidate filing for elective office of Cherokee Nation shall file with the Election Commission a certified monthly and final financial disclosure report on forms provided by the Election Commission. The report shall include information for each of the financial agents named by the candidate pursuant to 26 CNCA § 42.

B. Time of filing monthly report; late filing; failure to file. Each candidate shall deliver a complete monthly financial disclosure report to the Election Commission at the Election Services Office beginning with a report for the month that the candidate filed for office. The report shall comprise the entire previous month, beginning on the first day of the month and ending on the last. The report shall be due on the 15th day of the following month. In the event that the Election Commission has not received a monthly report by the 15th day of the month in which it was due, the Commission shall impose a fine in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) on the candidate and shall send a notice of the failure to meet the deadline and notice of the fine to the candidate by certified mail return receipt requested. Unless the candidate can show extenuating circumstances for his or her failure to file a report or the filing of an incomplete report by the 15th day of the month following the month in which it was due, or failure to meet the deadline for any two (2) monthly reports, or failure to pay a fine by the date of election, the candidate shall be disqualified from the election by the Election Commission after notice and hearing. Said disqualification may be appealed to the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court. The Election Commission shall expedite all such proceedings.

C. Time of filing final report. The candidate or his financial agent shall file a final financial disclosure report no later than five (5) days prior to the date for swearing in of the successful candidates. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in any Cherokee Nation Election shall not be eligible to take office until his or her final report is filed.

D. Corrections; revisions; retention of reports. The Election Commission shall give the candidate an opportunity to correct any deficiency or error in his or her reports. Any contributions received during the six- (6) month period following said election date shall be recorded on a revised final report to be filed no later than the first of the month following the expiration date of said six- (6) month period. The reports shall be maintained by the Election Services Office, which shall preserve the reports in a secure location for at least five (5) years, during which time they shall be a public record available for inspection and copying.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§ 47. Financial disclosure report—Contents

A. Contributions. With respect to contributions, the report shall include the name, occupation and mailing address of the source of each contribution.

B. Expenditures. The report shall detail expenditures in categories set forth on the report form, excluding filing fees, any interest earned on contributions, candidate's costs for necessary personal travel within the boundaries of Cherokee Nation, and candidate's subsistence expenses. Payment made by a candidate or his or her financial agent from the candidate's own funds shall be included as expenditures for purposes of this subsection, and may be shown as a loan from the candidate or may include any funds loaned to the candidate by a bank, savings and loan association or credit union and on his or her own behalf, and shall not be considered as contributions. All expenditure from loans shall specify the name of the lending institution, the date and amount of the loans. The candidate may reimburse his or her personal funds from campaign contributions in the amount of the reported loan(s).

C. Radio and television time. Where radio and television time is donated or offered on an equal basis to all qualified candidates for any particular office, said donation shall be reported by or on behalf of each candidate receiving the same, without assigning any cash value thereto.

D. No financial activities. If there has been no financial activity subject to the reporting requirements of this section for the reporting period, the candidate and/or his or her financial agents shall so certify on the report.

E. Certification; criminal sanctions for misrepresentation. Each financial disclosure report shall be certified by the candidate or his or her financial agents. A candidate or a candidate's financial agent who certifies a report and therein knowingly fails to fully disclose the information required in this section as to any gift, promise, treat, reward, favor, or anything of value given or expended, is guilty of a crime. If a person is convicted of a criminal violation under this subsection, then he or she shall not hold the office and shall be barred for a period of five (5) years from holding any elective office of Cherokee Nation. Where any person who has received the highest number of votes for any office is disqualified from holding said office, a special election shall be held to elect another person to hold such office. If the candidate has been elected and sworn into office, such conviction may be grounds for removal under Article XI of the Cherokee Constitution.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§§ 48 to 50. Reserved

CHAPTER 6
CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS
ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 51. Official election dates—Notice

A. General election. The general primary election for elective offices shall be the fourth Saturday in June of the election year.

B. Runoff election. The runoff election for a general election shall be the fourth Saturday in July of the election year.

C. Special election; special dates and procedures. A special election shall be called in accordance with the Constitution of the Cherokee Nation for a specifically stated purpose or purposes. The Council shall determine the date for the primary election, and if necessary the date for a runoff election. Special elections shall be conducted in compliance with this Title, provided that the deadlines established in this Title for the following purposes may be changed and specially set by the Election Commission and confirmed by the Council to meet the particular needs related to a special election: the cut-off date for eligibility to vote in an election established in 26 CNCA § 21, the deadline for providing voter lists to candidates established in 26 CNCA § 25, the candidacy filing date established in 26 CNCA § 36, the swearing-in date established in 26 CNCA § 51, the absentee ballot request deadline and absentee ballot issuance dates established in 26 CNCA § 73, and any other date which requires special setting. Special elections for Constitutional provisions may be conducted, if authorized by the Council, by mail-in vote.

D. Notice. Notice of each election date shall be given by the Election Commission.

E. Swearing-in of elected officials. The swearing-in of the successful candidates for elective office shall be August 14 of the election year.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§ 52. Electioneering

A. Electioneering near polling area. No person shall be allowed to electioneer inside any precinct or within three hundred feet (300') outside of the entrance to any precinct while an election is in progress, nor shall any person or persons, except precinct officials and other persons authorized by law, be allowed to approach the ballot box while an election is in progress. Prohibited activities within the prescribed area by a candidate or other persons on election day which might reasonably be construed as electioneering shall include the following: wearing any article of clothing with any candidate's name or office on it or holding any article with any candidate's name or office on it; or distribution or display of any written materials, campaign literature or campaign items of any kind or nature within the prescribed area, other than that provided by the Election Commission.

B. Obstructing or impeding voter access to polling place. No person shall be allowed to impede or obstruct voters attempting to access polling places while an election is in progress, including, but not limited to, by obstructing or impeding any entrances or exits utilized by vehicles occupied by voters traveling to or traveling from the polling place.

C. Enforcement, notice to law enforcement and regulations. Persons engaged in the conduct proscribed in subsections (A) and (B) above shall be subject to removal by local law enforcement and/or the Cherokee Nation Marshal Service at the request of the appropriate official, including but not limited to any precinct official. The Election Commission shall notify appropriate law enforcement departments of the provisions set forth in subsections (A) and (B) of this section.

D. Employee solicitation. Use of the official website of Cherokee Nation, the Cherokee Nation intranet, employee e-mail lists, office phone extensions for political purposes is prohibited. Any candidate, other person, corporation or legal entity that violates this section shall be fined One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) per occurrence.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Precinct Boards, see 26 CNCA § 12.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§ 53. Watchers

A. Primary election. Each candidate in a primary election for the office of the Principal Chief, Deputy Principal Chief, and for the Council may submit up to four (4) names as their designated watchers at each precinct within a time to be prescribed by the Election Commission.

B. Runoff election. In the event of a runoff election, candidates in the runoff election may submit up to four (4) names as their designated watchers at each precinct within five (5) working days from date of certification of results of the primary election.

C. Selection of watchers. No candidate for any elective office in Cherokee Nation shall be a watcher. The selection of the watchers and their designated precincts shall be by random drawing of names submitted by candidates for each respective district to be assigned within those districts. The Election Commission may invite watchers to the precincts during any election. The Election Commission shall have the sole authority to determine the number of watchers in any given precinct. The selection of five (5) absentee watchers and two (2) alternate watchers shall be made for each day that absentee declarations are examined prior to and on the day of the election. No person shall serve as an absentee watcher for more than one (1) day. The selection of absentee watchers and alternates shall be by random drawing of five (5) names from the balance of names submitted by the candidates pursuant to subsections (A) and (B) of this section until the names of five (5) watchers and two (2) alternate watchers have been drawn.

D. Duties of watchers. Watchers shall be entitled to observe the ballot box, including a counting device and all printouts from the counting device, before the precincts are opened, during voting and after the precincts are closed. Watchers may be commissioned to observe counting device testing and to accompany personnel assigned to repair or maintain machines during the period of the election. In such case, the watchers shall be limited to observing the repair or maintenance work being performed and making a written record of such work. Watchers will have the ability to contact members of the Election Commission upon witnessing improper or questionable activities.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Counting of absentee ballots, see 26 CNCA § 92.

Processing of absentee ballot affidavits, see 26 CNCA § 91.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§§ 54 to 60. Reserved

ARTICLE II

VOTING GENERALLY

§ 61. Precinct and hours—Notice

The Election Commission shall establish the location of each precinct subject to approval by Council Resolution. The Election Commission shall promulgate regulations listing the approved locations for precincts, provided that said regulatory provisions listing approved locations may be amended, if needed. Each precinct shall be open during the hours from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on the day of the election. The Election Commission shall publicize the location of each precinct. In considering the location of precincts the Election Commission shall, whenever practicable, locate precincts on Indian Country as defined under federal law, thereby allowing Cherokee Nation legal jurisdiction over said areas.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 62. Manner of voting generally

A. Secret ballot. Voting shall be by secret ballot.

B. Procedure for voting in person. Except as provided in 26 CNCA § 78 or as otherwise provided, any registered voter may vote by appearing at his or her designated precinct, announcing to precinct officials his or her name and address, signing the registry, marking a ballot and placing in the ballot box or counting device.

C. Absentee ballot. Any registered voter may at his or her request vote by absentee ballot as prescribed in Article III of this chapter.

D. In person absentee voting. Any voter may vote by utilizing an in-person absentee ballot at the Election Commission Office located at Tahlequah, Oklahoma during hours to be set by the Commission, which shall be at least from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on a minimum number of days immediately preceding any election provided for by this act and at any other locations or times that the Election Commission deems necessary and appropriate. As part of the application for an in-person absentee ballot, such voter shall swear or affirm that he or she has not voted a regular mail absentee ballot and that he or she will not vote at the regular polling place in the election for which the in-person absentee ballot is requested. Any voter who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a crime.

The Election Commission shall develop rules and procedures to carry out the requirements of this section.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 63. Voting by persons with physical disabilities or language barriers

A. Inability to mark ballot. If a voter appears at his or her precinct and states that he or she, because of a physical disability or infirmity or language barrier, is unable to mark a ballot, the inspector shall recite the following oath:

"Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you are unable to mark your ballot for voting because of a (name of appropriate disability)?"

After taking the oath, the voter shall be permitted to be assisted by any person of his or her choice, at least eighteen (18) years of age, in voting his or her ballot.

B. Inability to enter building. If a voter is unable to enter the building due to physical disability or infirmity, he or she must send someone inside the precinct to inform a precinct official. Upon notification, the Inspector shall go to the voter in the parking area of the precinct, and recite the following oath:

"Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you are unable to enter the precinct because of a (name of appropriate disability)"?

A precinct official shall accompany the inspector with appropriate materials and a ballot, shall present the ballot to the voter after the voter has taken the oath. The voter may then mark his or her ballot, and return it to the precinct official, who shall deposit it in the ballot box or counting device inside without viewing the ballot.

C. Witness. All special assistance described herein shall be witnessed by the Precinct Inspector.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 64. Challenged ballots

A. Voting procedure. If the precinct voter list does not contain a voter's name, or if a precinct official should challenge the voter's right to vote for other reasons, said voter shall be allowed to vote only if the voter completes a voter registration application for a residence address within the district or as an at-large voter and signs a statement swearing or affirming that the voter is currently eligible to vote in said precinct and has not already cast a regular or absentee ballot for said election.

B. Preservation and counting. Each challenged ballot shall be placed in a secrecy envelope attached to the voter registration application and statement executed by the voter. Challenged ballots shall not be counted at the time the ballots are cast, but shall be maintained in a separate box marked "challenged ballot box." Following the close of the election, precinct officials designated by Election Commission regulation shall determine whether the person who cast a challenged ballot was entitled to vote in the precinct where the ballot was cast. If the person was so entitled, the ballot will be opened, counted, returned to the challenged ballot box and totaled with other votes before certification of the election. If the person was not entitled to vote, the ballot will not be counted, but will be returned to the challenged ballot box.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Precinct Boards, see 26 CNCA § 12.

Return of absentee ballot, see 26 CNCA § 78.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 65. Spoiled ballots

Should a voter spoil any ballot in his or her effort to mark the same, he or she shall fold the ballot and return it to the clerk. The clerk shall destroy said ballot or ballots in the presence of the voter and shall issue said voter another ballot in the same manner that the first one was provided. The voter shall execute a statement prescribed by the Election Commission in which the voter swears or affirms that he or she spoiled his or her original ballot or ballots, returned said ballot or ballots to the clerk, that the clerk destroyed the ballot or ballots in his or her presence and that he or she was issued a new ballot or ballots.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 66. Mutilated ballots

In the event a ballot is mutilated by the counting device and thus not counted during the counting process, then two (2) precinct officials shall be authorized to mark a substitute ballot in identical

fashion, insofar as is possible. In the event a ballot is mutilated to such an extent that the two (2) members cannot agree upon how it was marked, it shall be invalidated. Once so marked, the substitute ballot shall be entered for counting into the counting device. A written record of such action shall be made by the two (2) precinct officials.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§§ 67 to 70. Reserved

ARTICLE III

ABSENTEE VOTING

§ 71. Allowance of absentee voting

Absentee voting shall be allowed upon timely written request by a registered voter of Cherokee Nation in compliance with the requirements of this article.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 72. Requests for absentee ballots generally

A registered voter of Cherokee Nation who is unable to vote in person at his or her precinct may request an absentee ballot from the Election Commission. The request shall be in writing, preferably on a form prescribed by the Election Commission, and shall contain the following information:

1. Name;
2. Date of birth;
3. Address;
4. Cherokee Nation citizenship registration number; and
5. Signature.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 73. Time for filing of requests for absentee ballots—Furnishing of ballots generally

A. Timelines. Registered voters may request absentee ballots by mail or in person at the Election Services Office from the first Monday in February until the second Friday in May of the election year. Absentee ballots shall be mailed to persons requesting the ballot in a two-day period starting on the last Monday in May of the election year and ending on the Tuesday immediately following said Monday.

B. Runoff. In the event of a runoff, the Election Services Office shall automatically send an absentee ballot to all registered voters who were sent an absentee ballot for the primary election, except for registered voters whose absentee ballots in the primary were returned unopened due to bad addresses. Absentee ballot requests for a runoff election by persons who did not vote by absentee ballot in the general election must be received by the Election Services Office by the first Monday of July of the election year. Absentee ballots for a runoff shall be mailed to persons requesting the ballot during a two-day period starting on the last Monday in June of the election year and ending on the Tuesday immediately following said Monday.

C. Limitation. No more than one (1) absentee ballot request per individual signature for each election date shall be accepted.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Official election dates—Notice, see 26 CNCA § 51.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 74. Procedure upon rejection of application for absentee ballot

In the event an application for an absentee ballot is rejected for any reason, the Election Commission shall immediately notify said voter in writing of the rejection and the reason therefore.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 75. Transmittal of ballots to voters generally—Preparation of record of ballots issued

When the Election Commission receives an absentee ballot request, the Election Commission shall, after verification of the requesting voter's registration, transmit the ballot to said voter. A record shall be made of all absentee ballots issued, with the name, date of birth, voter's Cherokee

Nation citizenship registration number, date of issuance and address of the voter to whom it was issued.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 76. Form of absentee ballot

Absentee ballots shall be identical to the ballots used in precinct voting but shall be stamped "absentee ballot."

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 77. Material to accompany absentee ballot generally

A. Affidavit. Each absentee ballot or set of ballots shall be accompanied by an affidavit containing statements that the voter is qualified to vote, that the voter has personally marked the ballot(s), or in the case of a disability or illiteracy, has caused the ballot(s) to be marked in accordance with his or her wishes, that he or she has not exhibited the marked ballot(s) to any other person, and contain any other statements required by Election Commission regulations that are designed to ensure the integrity of the absentee voting process.

B. Secrecy envelopes. Each absentee ballot or set of ballots shall be accompanied by envelopes

designed to ensure the secrecy of the ballot, including an inner secrecy envelope for the ballot, designed to be devoid of any identifying information at the time of opening, and a return envelope addressed to the Election Commission.

C. Instructions. Each absentee ballot or set of ballots shall be accompanied by instructions for voting by absentee ballot, as prescribed by the Election Commission.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Processing of absentee ballot affidavits, see 26 CNCA § 91.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 78. Return of absentee ballot

A voter shall mark his ballot in permanent ink; seal the ballot in the secrecy envelope; fill it out completely and sign the affidavit or statement in the presence of a notary public; and return the documents in the return envelope via the United States mail to the Election Commission. Only those absentee ballots which are mailed to the Election Commission and which reach the Election Commission post office box in Tahlequah, Oklahoma no later than 7:00 p.m. on election day shall be counted; provided that personal delivery of an absentee ballot shall be accepted from the Wednesday prior to election day until election day only if the voter or a person designated by the voter delivers the ballot to the Election Services Office between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. during those four (4) days. Voting in person at a precinct by a voter who has requested an absentee ballot shall be permitted, however, that voter must cast a challenged ballot to allow the Commission to determine whether an absentee ballot was cast. In the event that a valid absentee ballot was returned by the voter, the challenged ballot will not be counted. In the event that a valid absentee ballot was not returned by a voter, the challenged ballot will be counted.

The Election Commission is authorized and directed to reach agreements with the appropriate jurisdictions to ensure free notarization of the ballots to the greatest extent possible.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Manner of voting generally, see 26 CNCA § 62.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 79. Handling of returned absentee ballot generally

Upon receipt, an absentee ballot shall be placed in a secured absentee ballot box located at the United States post office. The absentee ballots shall be removed from the post office and taken to the Election Services Office by members of the Election Commission or their designees at the appropriate time to be verified and counted for the election.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 80. Handling of spoiled absentee ballot

Should a voter spoil an absentee ballot in his or her effort to mark the same, he or she may obtain a substitute ballot by calling the Election Services Office, properly identifying himself or herself and requesting a new ballot.

Each absentee ballot card shall be considered as a separate ballot for each of the races for each elected official and any question presented. Any spoiled absentee ballot cast that is returned spoiled as to one race shall be examined to determine if it was correctly voted as to the other races. If so, it

shall be valid as to those races.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 81. Furnishing list of voters requesting absentee ballots to precincts

The Election Commission shall compile and provide a list of all voters who requested an absentee ballot to each precinct within their chosen district, together with other election materials and equipment.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 82. Crediting of absentee voters

The Election Service Office shall maintain a registry crediting each voter who has cast an absentee ballot with voting in said election.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§§ 83 to 90. Reserved

ARTICLE IV

COUNT AND RETURN OF VOTES—RECOUNTS AND RUNOFFS

§ 91. Processing of absentee ballot affidavits

A. Procedure. No earlier than 8:00 a.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the day of the election, the Election Commissioners or the Commission's designees shall commence examination of the affidavits accompanying the absentee ballots. The ballot box containing the envelopes containing the affidavits and absentee ballots shall be opened and the said envelopes shall be removed. For each affidavit verified as meeting the requirements of 26 CNCA § 77, the accompanying secrecy envelopes containing the absentee ballots shall be placed in a secured ballot box. Each ballot rejected due to error(s) in the affidavit shall be attached to the affidavit without being opened. Said rejected affidavits and ballots shall be labeled and placed in a separate locked box. The boxes containing the rejected absentee ballots shall be maintained at a secure location for two (2) years following the election.

B. Watchers. Absentee ballot watchers selected in accordance with 26 CNCA § 53 shall be present at all times during the processing of the aforementioned affidavits.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 92. Counting of absentee ballots

A. Procedure. Counting of the absentee ballots shall commence no earlier than 8:00 a.m. on the day of the election and shall continue until all such ballots have been counted. The ballot box shall be shaken to mix the envelopes, after which said box shall be opened, the envelopes removed, the ballots separated according to the office subject to the election if necessary for counting purposes, and the ballots counted according to law.

B. Watchers. Absentee ballot watchers selected in accordance with 26 CNCA § 53 shall be present at all times during the counting of the absentee ballots.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 93. Counting—certificate of votes and consolidated return—Preservation of materials—Certification of results

A. Counting. The ballots cast in person shall be counted and tallied by the counting device as the votes are cast on the day of the election. Absentee ballots shall be counted on election day in accordance with 26 CNCA § 92.

B. Precinct certificate of votes; consolidated return. The Election Commission shall establish the number of printouts of results needed for certification purposes, the procedure for counting of the votes, posting of the results for the precincts, consolidated return of election results and posting of such results. These procedures shall be developed and posted by the Commission no less than ninety (90) days prior to election day.

C. Preservation of ballots and other election materials. After certificates of vote have been created, the ballot box shall be unlocked and all ballots and a copy of the signed precinct certificate of vote and a copy of the electronic results shall be placed in a transfer case. Said transfer case shall be sealed, and the Inspector shall return it, along with all other election materials and the originals of the certificate of vote, forthwith to the Election Commission. The Election Commission shall not disturb anything in the transfer case, and the case shall remain sealed at a secure location designated by and under the control of the Election Commission until opened by order of the Election Commission for recount purposes, or by order of the Supreme Court if necessary in an election appeal proceeding filed pursuant to 26 CNCA § 101. All ballots and other election

materials shall be retained for a minimum period of two (2) years from the date of the election at which they were cast, under the supervision the Election Services Office; provided that after said two- (2) year period, the ballots may be destroyed by order of the Election Commission.

D. Certification of results. When the election outcome is final for all elective offices, the Election Commission shall certify the results and make such certification available to the public.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 94. Recounts

A. Person authorized to request recount. In elections for office, only a defeated candidate shall be permitted to request a recount.

B. Recount for issues or questions. For elections regarding issues or questions where no candidate is involved, recounts shall be authorized only when a registered voter who participated in the election presents a petition signed by a number of registered voters who participated in the election equal to one percent (1%) or more of the total votes cast for and against the issue.

C. Request for recount; notice. A written request for recount of any election results, including appeals of special elections on constitutional amendments must be filed with the Election Commission Chairperson at the Election Services Office no later than 5:00 p.m. on the first Wednesday following the election. The person filing the request shall serve a copy of the request on other candidates for the race in which the person was a candidate. When possible, service shall be made by personal delivery or facsimile transmission on date of filing; but if such service is not possible, service shall be made by mail on the date of filing.

D. Filing fee when recount sought. The request for recount shall be accompanied by a fee in the amount of Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00) per district for which a recount is requested, and Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00) for recount of absentee ballots. Fees shall be paid by cash, cashier's check, money order, or check made payable to the Election Commission. Said fees shall be non-refundable if a recount is conducted. If a recount is not conducted due to a finding by the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court that the ballots were not properly preserved, then the fee shall be refunded.

E. Location of recount. The recount shall be conducted in the Cherokee Nation Council chambers or other appropriate facilities as determined by the Election Commission.

F. Time for recount. The recount shall occur no later than the first Friday following the election date.

G. Cherokee Nation Supreme Court determination regarding preservation of ballots prior to recount. It shall be the duty of the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court to attend all recounts. Prior to the recount, the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court shall hear evidence as to whether the ballots have been preserved by the Election Commission in the manner prescribed by law; whether they are the identical ballots cast by the voters; and whether the ballots have been exposed to the reach of unauthorized persons so as to afford a reasonable opportunity for tampering with or changing the ballots. The judgment of said Court regarding such questions shall be final and conclusive.

H. Conduct of recount. If the judgment of the Court is that the ballots have been properly preserved, then the actual, physical recount of the ballots shall be conducted immediately thereafter under the exclusive supervision of the Election Commission. The Election Commission shall conduct the recount, and shall select and supervise the persons performing the recount functions; provided that no employees of Cherokee Nation, except for staff of the Election Commission, no employee of a corporation, agency or other entity which is at least fifty-one percent (51%) owned by Cherokee Nation, and no Cherokee Nation official shall participate in a recount. The candidate seeking the recount and all other candidates for the elective office involved in the recount, persons having filed an initiative or referendum petition, or their designated representatives, shall be permitted to attend the recount. Once the actual physical recount is commenced under the supervision of the Election Commission, the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court will limit its role to answering questions regarding tribal law and insuring that tribal law is followed.

I. Automatic appeal where recount not possible. If the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court cannot determine that the ballots have been properly preserved, then no recount shall be conducted, and the fees paid by the candidate seeking the recount shall be refunded. The candidate may allege the failure of the Election Commission to properly preserve the ballots as partial grounds, but not the sole basis, for an election appeal, provided that the appeal is filed no later than the second Monday following the election date, and provided further that all other requirements of 26 CNCA § 101 shall be met.

J. Recount results. Following the recount, the Election Commission shall verbally announce the number of votes in favor of each candidate, initiative or referendum question, and the number of votes opposed to each candidate, initiative or referendum question. When the Election Commission prepares the final certificate of votes, the figures obtained during the recount shall be controlling over earlier figures if said earlier figures were different, and each member shall certify on the original certificate that a recount was held, the date of the recount, and that the Election Commission and the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court confirmed the accuracy of the results. The certified recount results shall be the final official election results, and no further recounts shall be held.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Cherokee Nation Election Commission, see 26 CNCA § 11.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 95. Runoffs

A. Principal Chief and Deputy Principal Chief. There shall be a runoff for the offices of Principal Chief and Deputy Principal Chief for the two (2) top candidates in each of the respective offices unless one (1) candidate for each of the respective positions should obtain a simple majority of votes, comprised of more than fifty percent (50%) of the total votes cast for the respective office.

B. Council districts seats. In Council elections there shall be a runoff for the two (2) top candidates for the particular seat unless one (1) candidate should obtain a simple majority of votes, comprised of more than fifty percent (50%) of the total votes cast for the respective seat.

C. Tied Council runoff elections. In any Council election race where a runoff results in a tie, the final winner shall be selected by lot. The Election Commission Secretary shall, in full view of those present, clearly write or print the name of each candidate involved in the tie on separate pieces of paper that are identical in color and size and fold each paper so that the names are not visible. The Secretary shall place the papers in a container selected by the Election Commission. The Election Commission Chairperson or his or her designee shall draw one (1) paper and the name of the candidate on that paper shall be declared the winner. The Secretary shall then expose the other name or names not drawn to all witnesses present. The drawing shall occur at a public Election Commission meeting in the presence of the candidates involved or their designees.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

New election where determination of contest impossible, see 26 CNCA § 103.

Library References

Indians <KEY>217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

§§ 96 to 100. Reserved

ARTICLE V

CHALLENGES TO ELECTION RESULTS

§ 101. Procedure for election appeals generally

A. Person authorized to appeal. Only a defeated candidate shall be permitted to file an appeal in appeals of elections for office. For elections on issues or questions when no candidate is involved, recounts shall be authorized only when a registered voter who participated in the election presents a petition signed by a number of registered voters who participated in the election equal to one percent (1%) or more of the total votes cast for and against the issue.

B. Filing fees. An appeal petition shall not be accepted for filing unless accompanied by a non-refundable fee in the form of either a cashier's check or money order in the amount of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). Fees shall be used to defray actual costs. Fees must be paid from personal or campaign funds, and may not be paid from funds of Cherokee Nation or any of its entities.

C. Bond for petition alleging fraudulent voting. A petition alleging fraudulent precinct voting must be filed with a cash bond of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). If fraudulent absentee voting is also alleged, the petition must be filed with a separate cash bond in the amount of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). Said bonds shall be used to guarantee the payment of any and all liabilities or judgments arising as a result of the petition that was filed.

D. Appeal petition. An appeal petition challenging the validity of an election outcome, including appeals of initiative and special referendum elections, shall be filed with the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court no later than the second Monday following the election date which is the subject of the appeal. The petition must be in writing and must include the petitioner's name, address and Cherokee Nation registration number; the relief requested; and specific statement regarding each alleged violation of this title or of any election procedures adopted by the Election Commission in force at the time of the alleged violation, including the date of the alleged violations, the identity of the person or persons involved in the alleged violations and the precinct where the violation occurred. If fraudulent voting is alleged, the petition shall also state the specific acts constituting the alleged fraud, identify each precinct where the alleged fraud occurred, the estimated number of fraudulent votes cast at each specified precinct location. If fraudulent absentee ballot voting is

alleged, the petition shall also state the specific acts constituting the alleged fraud, and estimated number of fraudulent votes cast by absentee ballot. If the appeal petition does not contain the required information, or if the allegations do not allege sufficient violations to affect an election outcome, the petition shall be deemed frivolous by the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court and shall be dismissed.

E. Answer; scheduling of hearing. The Election Commission shall file a complete copy of all documentation from the underlying proceedings, including a transcription with the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court. The Cherokee Nation Supreme Court shall set the matter for hearing on a date no later than three (3) working days after the date of the filing of the petition; provided that the hearing may be continued to a later designated date for good cause not more than three (3) days from date of the originally scheduled hearing. The Court shall cause the notice of the hearing to be personally served or sent by facsimile transmission to the petitioner, the Election Commission and any other parties to the proceeding; and a copy shall also be mailed on the date that the notice is filed.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Cross References

Counting—certificate of votes and consolidated return—Preservation of materials—Certification of results, see 26 CNCA § 93.

Recounts, see 26 CNCA § 94.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 102. Conduct of appeal hearings

All election appeal hearings held by the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court shall be governed by the following rules of procedure, which shall supersede all inconsistent general rules of procedure established by the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court:

1. Legal counsel. The petitioner may be represented by counsel at his own expense; no Cherokee Nation funds shall be used for legal fees of a person challenging an election and the Election Commission may be represented by its designated legal counsel.

2. Hearing. The Cherokee Nation Supreme Court shall consider the record on appeal provided by the Commission, and may consider any additional evidence which it deems relevant to a determination on the merits. The Court shall hear oral arguments consistent with the conduct of civil appellate proceedings. A stenographic record of the proceedings and testimony shall be required.

3. Burden of proof. The decision shall require the invalidation of election results and a new election only if the petitioner proves by preponderance of the evidence that substantial violations of this title or of any election procedures adopted by the Election Commission in force at the time that the alleged violations occurred and that said violations affected or had a strong likelihood of affecting the election outcome.

D. Decision. The Cherokee Nation Supreme Court may verbally announce its decision. The decision shall also be placed in writing, and each Justice shall indicate his or her agreement or disagreement with the decision by placing his or her signature in the appropriate place thereon. The decision shall be issued no later than two (2) days following the date of the hearing and shall be served on the parties by mail, facsimile transmission or in person. The decision shall include appropriate relief based on the alleged violation. Such relief may include the following; validation or correction of voting results; validation or correction of election outcomes; an order that the petitioner is lawfully entitled to have his or her name appear on the runoff ballot or an order certifying a candidate as the successful candidate; or invalidation of the election for a specific office or offices and the requirement of a new election in the cases where it is impossible to determine the correct election outcome with mathematical certainty. In any case where fraud is proven on the part of a candidate, the candidate shall be declared ineligible for the office for which he or she was a candidate. The decision of the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court shall be final.

E. Civil liability of unsuccessful petitioner who alleged fraud. In all cases where a petition is filed that alleges fraud, if after a hearing the allegations are not found to be reasonably sustained by competent evidence, then, the petitioner shall be civilly liable in damages to the Election Commission and to any candidate affected by said claims if a party to the proceeding and for all damages sustained, including a reasonable attorney fees and all reasonable and proper costs of conducting such contest.

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

§ 103. New election where determination of contest impossible

In the event that on appeal the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court rules that an election for a particular office or offices is invalid, the Election Commission Chairperson shall notify the Principal Chief of said decision. The Principal Chief shall then order a new election to be held as soon as practical between the same candidates that participated in the election with the invalidated election results; provided that any candidate found guilty of fraud shall not be a candidate in the new election; provided further, that the above shall not apply to elections resulting in tie votes, which elections shall be determined as provided by 26 CNCA § 95(C).

History

Source. LA 06–10, eff. February 23, 2010.

Amended. LA 46–12, eff. December 17, 2012.

Library References

Indians <KEY>214.5, 217.

Westlaw Topic No. 209.

C.J.S. Indians §§ 57, 59.

