

## The Election Appeal Board

All disputes about Sagkeeng elections will be decided by the Election Appeal Board.

The Election Appeal Board is made up of two elders, one youth, one man and one woman. The members are appointed by their respective councils (Elders' Council, Men's Council, Women's Council, Youth Council). If any of the Councils does not appoint a member of the Election Appeal Board, the Delegates' Council makes the appointment for them.

Any voter or candidate can submit an appeal within 30 days of when the Electoral Officer posts the Statement of Official Results.

When the Election Appeal Board gets a complaint, they can investigate and hold a hearing. Any candidate or voter can submit information to the Election Appeal Board to help them make their decision.

If the decision of the Election Appeal Board is unanimous, there are no appeals. If it is not unanimous, the decision can be appealed to the Sagkeeng Judicial Council.



*Sagkeeng Anicinabe*

*KĀĪĪKANĀWOK ONAKONIGAWĪN*

*ELECTION LAW*

## Information about Appeals

In January 2018, all members of Sagkeeng were invited to vote to ratify Sagkeeng's new

Election Law, the *KĀĪĪKANĀWOK ONAKONIGAWĪN*.

The law was ratified, and the 2019 Sagkeeng Election will be conducted under that law.

This is part of a series of pamphlets to help Sagkeeng members understand the new law.

To download a full copy of the *KĀĪĪKANĀWOK ONAKONIGAWĪN*, go to: <https://bit.ly/2PXazVA>

## How to Submit an Appeal

## Election Timeline

To be valid, an appeal must:

- Be submitted in person, or by registered mail;
- Be in the form of a Statutory Declaration, and be sworn or affirmed by a Commissioner of Courts or Notary Public;
- State clearly and precisely the grounds of appeal, including references to the Election Law, supporting evidence, and the names and contact information of the people involved in the appeal.

All appeals must include a non-refundable Appeal Fee of \$50.00.

## APPEAL SUBJECTS

A voter or candidate can submit an appeal if they have knowledge of:

- A violation of the Election Law, if the violation might have affected the outcome of the Election;
- A corrupt practice in connection with the election;
- A candidate was not eligible to be nominated.

## CORRUPT PRACTICE

A corrupt practice is: "... any wrongful act or omission committed, undertaken or carried out by a person in connection with [the Election Law] including bribery, harassment, intimidation or any other wrongful act which could reasonably influence the outcome of an election." (section 24(e) of the Law).

## OTHER OFFENCES

Violations of the rules of campaigning (section 77 of the Law) can also lead to appeals. These rules say that candidates must not engage in any activity which could reasonably be understood as "buying votes", this includes:

- Providing money to Sagkeeng members for any purpose (including current members of Council who are running for re-election making use of Discretionary Funding or Special Needs Funding);
- Providing goods or services to Sagkeeng members at less than fair market value;
- Promising Sagkeeng members access, benefits or positions in exchange for their support.
- Submitting a request for a Mail Ballot on behalf of another person or offering anyone a reward, benefit or incentive, or threaten a consequence in exchange for a person requesting a mail ballot.

*All dates in 2019.*

Electoral Officer appointed	January 8
Membership list given to Electoral Officer	January 23
Last day to post Notice of Election	February 7
Nomination Meeting	Between Feb 7 and 22
Last day to request mail ballot	March 18
Advance Polls	March 31
Election Day	April 8, 2019
Last day for submitting an appeal	May 8
Ballots destroyed	May 23 (or after last appeal is decided, whichever is later)