

SPECIAL TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETING

JULY 30TH, 2016

10:00 am

CLINTON COMMUNITY HALL

CLINTON, OK

Special Tribal Council Meeting

THE OFFICE OF TRIBAL COUNCIL

AGENDA

- WELCOME
- INVOCATION
- ROLL CALL
- SELECTION: COUNTERS
- SELECTION: CHAIRMAN & SECRETARY
- CHAIRMAN TO SELECT OR APPOINT COUNTERS(OPTIONAL)

- NEW BUSINESS:
- A TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION(S):
 - A TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION TO REPEAL TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO.: 111508STC-005
 - A TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION TO REPEAL LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 APPROVAL OF PHASE - CONSTRUCTION AND GUARANTEED MAXIMUM PRICE FOR THE RESPECT GYMNASIUM

- ADJOURNMENT
- CLOSING PRAYER
- MEAL



SATURDAY

JULY

30TH,

2016

10:00 AM

CLINTON
COMMUNITY
BUILDING.

CLINTON OKLA.



PUBLIC NOTICE

**TO: ALL CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBAL MEMBERS
(18 YEARS AND OLDER ON OR BEFORE JULY 30TH, 2016)**

**Special Tribal Council Meeting
Saturday July 30th, 2016 @ 10:00 am
Clinton Community Hall – Clinton, OK**

In accordance with the Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes' Constitution, pursuant to Article V. Sec.3 (b) Special Meetings of the Tribal Council may be called by five members of the Legislature or by petition signed by one hundred and fifty Members of the Tribes. All requests for a Special Meeting of the Tribal Council shall be submitted to the Coordinator of the Office of the Tribal Council. Upon receipt of a valid petition, the Coordinator of the Office of the Tribal Council shall call a Special Meeting. The purpose of the Special Meeting shall be indicated in the request for the Special Meeting and no other business shall be conducted at the Special Meeting.

A Special Tribal Council Meeting is being called for on Saturday, July 30th, 2016 @ 10:00am. The Special Tribal Council meeting shall be held at the Clinton Community Hall, Clinton, OK

Agenda of this meeting shall be:

- A Tribal Council Resolution to Repeal Tribal Council Resolution No: 111508STC-005
- A Tribal Council Resolution to Repeal Legislative Resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 Approval of Phase B –Construction and Guaranteed Maximum Price for the RESPECT Gymnasium

In accordance with the Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes' Constitution, Article V. Sec. 3 (c) The Coordinator of the Office of Tribal Council shall provide notice of all Regular Meetings and Special Meetings of the Tribal Council at least fifteen days before such meeting.

Office of the Tribal Council:
Jennifer Wilkinson, Tribal Council Coordinator
P.O. BOX 38, Concho, Okla. 73022
Phone: 405-246-8175

**CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES
SPECIAL TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETING**

July 30, 2016

CLINTON COMMUNITY HALL – CLINTON, OK

10:00 AM

Invocation: Alfred D. TallBird

Roll Call @ 10:03 AM

Quorum met @ 10:24 Am

TCC asks for 6 counters

Jesse Botone

Ramona Welch

Mary Youngbull

Reginald Island Sr.

Sheldon Reynolds Jr

Chazz Schapansky

TCC- opens floor for chairperson:

Eddie Hamilton nominates Bill Tallbear, Jr

2nd By Angel Blind

Albert OldCrow was nominated by Jerolyn Rodriquez

2nd by Eleanor Mosqueda

Call for vote

Bill Tallbear, Jr-87

Albert Oldcrow – 68

Bill TallBear Jr. is elected to chair meeting

Chairman-calls for nomination for Secretary

Roberta Hamilton is nominated by Jane Nightwalker but declines

Mary Youngbull is also nominated by Pete Salinas she also declines

Diane Willis nominated by Lou Ella Old Bear and 2nd by Vera Franklin and no others are nominated

Diane Willis is elected by Acclimation

Repeal

Tribal Council Resolution NO: 0703016STC-001

A Tribal Council Resolution to Repeal Tribal Council Resolution NO: 111508STC-005

Passed in Repealing

For: 141

Against: 94

Abstain: 1

Not Voting: 1

Tribal Council Resolution NO: 0703016STC-002 A

Tribal Council Resolution to Repeal Legislative Resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 Approval
of Phase B – Construction and Guaranteed Maximum Price for the RESpECT Gymnasium
Passed in Repealing

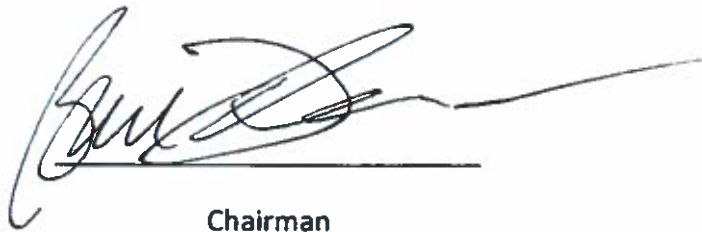
For: 137

Against: 80

Abstain: 1

Not Voting: 1

I Certify these minutes to be true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William TallBear Jr.', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial 'W' and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Chairman

William TallBear Jr

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Diane Willis', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is written in a cursive style.

Secretary

Diane Willis

**CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES
SPECIAL TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETING
July 30th, 2016
Clinton Community Hall, Clinton, OK
10:00 am**

PASSED

A Tribal Council Resolution to Repeal Tribal Council Resolution NO: 111508STC-005

Tribal Council Resolution No: 073016STC-001

Date Posted: 6/27/2016
Date Published: 7/15/2016
Date Approved: 7/30/2016

WHEREAS, The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes are a federally recognized Indian tribe organized under a Constitution approved by the tribal membership on April 4, 2006 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, Cheyenne and Arapaho Constitution Article V, Section 2(a) grants the Tribal Council "the power to set policy for the Tribes" and "all other powers and duties specifically provided by the Constitution[;]" and

WHEREAS, Cheyenne and Arapaho Constitution Article V, Section 4(c) of the Constitution states the Coordinator shall accept petitions seeking to repeal an enacted law or Resolution at any time and the matter shall be placed on the agenda of the next Tribal Council Meeting.

WHEREAS, Resolution No: 111508STC-005 was passed on November 15th, 2008 at a Special Tribal Council Meeting and supported "the construction of a permanent ground up structure to house RESPECT's Wellness Center/Gymnasium, health classrooms, fitness area, and program offices and Head Start classrooms;" and

WHEREAS, The Tribal Council has determined that it is NOT in the best interest of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes to permit the construction of a permanent ground up structure at this time.

030219
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES that Tribal Council Resolution No: 111508STC-005
is repealed.


Tribal Council Chairperson

I, Diane M. Willis, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct
copy of Tribal Council Resolution 073016STC-001, which was voted on by the
Tribal Council of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Special Tribal Council Meeting on July
30th, 2016, by a vote of 141 for, 94 against, and 1 abstaining. *1 not voting*


Tribal Council Secretary

**TSISTSISTAS AND HINÓNÓÉÍ (CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO) TRIBES
SPECIAL TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETING**

November 15, 2008

Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Wellness Center

WEATHERFORD, OK

RESOLUTION NO: 111508STC-005

DATE POSTED: October 23, 2008

DATE APPROVED: November 15, 2008

DATE PUBLISHED: November 1, 2008 (Tribal Tribune)

SUBJECT: The construction of a permanent ground up structure to house the *Tsistsistas* and *Hinónóéí* (Cheyenne and Arapaho) RESpECT Wellness Center/Gymnasium, health classrooms, fitness area, and program offices and Head Start Classrooms

WHEREAS: The *Tsistsistas* and *Hinónóéí* (Cheyenne and Arapaho) Tribes are a federally recognized Indian tribe organized under a Constitution approved by tribal membership on April 4, 2006 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

WHEREAS: The Tribal Council finds it in the best interests of the Tribes to promote the educational, economic, and social welfare of the People as well as protect the religious freedom and tribal customs of all tribal members; and

WHEREAS: in the Preamble to the Constitution, the people of the *Tsistsistas* and *Hinónóéí* (Cheyenne and Arapaho) Tribes state that they do establish the Constitution in order to sustain and promote their cultures, languages, and way of life, protect their religious rights, establish and promote justice for all People, [and] promote education; and

WHEREAS: Article V, § 2 (a) of the Constitution grants the Tribal Council the power to set policy for the Tribes, which includes policies over the health and educational programs and practices of the Tribes; and

WHEREAS: Article V, § 2 (b) of the Constitution grants the Tribal Council the exclusive power to approve the annual budget for the Tribes, and the annual budget shall include all revenue and funds controlled by the Tribes including gaming revenue, and all revenue and funds received by the Tribes from any and all sources; and

WHEREAS: Tribal Council Resolution No. 100105ATC057 adopted at the annual Tribal Council meeting, Etta Dale Junior High School Gym, El Reno, OK on October 1, 2005 authorized and endorsed the development and establishment of R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Association; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tribal Council of the *Tsistsistas* and *Hinónóéí* (Cheyenne and Arapaho) Tribes supports the construction of a permanent ground up structure to house RESPECT's Wellness Center/Gymnasium, health classrooms, fitness area, and program offices and Head Start classrooms.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall supersede and replace any other resolutions, if any, which are contrary to the terms of this resolution.

2008 TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE
TSISTSISTAS AND HINÓNÓÉÍ
(CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO) TRIBES


Chairman

ATTEST:


Secretary

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the 2008 Tribal Council of the *Tsistsistas* and *Hinónóéí* (Cheyenne and Arapaho) Tribes; do hereby certify that a quorum was present at the duly called Special Tribal Council Meeting held on the 15 day of November, 2008, and that the foregoing resolution was adopted by acclamation.


Secretary

PASSED

**CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES
SPECIAL TRIBAL COUNCIL MEETING
July 30, 2016
CLINTON COMMUNITY HALL – CLINTON, OK
10:00 AM**

**A Tribal Council Resolution to Repeal Legislative Resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-002
Approval of Phase B – Construction and Guaranteed Maximum Price for the RESpECT
Gymnasium**

Tribal Council Resolution No: 073016STC-002

**Date Posted: 6/27/2016
Date Published: 7/15/2016
Date Approved: 7/30/2016**

WHEREAS, The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes are a federally recognized Indian tribe organized under a Constitution approved by the tribal membership on April 4, 2006 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, Cheyenne and Arapaho Constitution Article V, Section 2(a) grants the Tribal Council “the power to set policy for the Tribes” and “all other powers and duties specifically provided by the Constitution[.]” and

WHEREAS, Cheyenne and Arapaho Constitution Article VI, Section 7(a)(iv) grants the Tribal Council the power to repeal a resolution; and

WHEREAS, Legislative Resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 approved a contract to construct the RESpECT Gymnasium and appropriated \$1,794,468 for the cost; and

WHEREAS, Under the current conditions the Tribal Council finds that the project should be stopped and is not in the best interest of the tribes to build a gym at this time.

0322A9
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES that Legislative Resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 is
repealed.


Tribal Council Chairperson

I, Diane M. Willis, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct
copy of Tribal Council Resolution 073016STC-002, which was voted on by the
Tribal Council of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Special Tribal Council Meeting on July
30th, 2016, by a vote of 137 for, 80 against, and 1 abstaining. 1 not voting


Tribal Council Secretary

**SIXTH LEGISLATURE OF THE
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES**
Regular Session
Concho, Oklahoma
August 13th, 2016

ACT NO: 6L-RS-2016-08-004

DATE INTRODUCED: July 13, 2016

SPONSOR: Eugene Mosqueda, A-1

CO-SPONSORS: Winslow Sankey, A-4

TITLE: A Resolution to Repeal 6L-SS-2016-0428-002

SUBJECT: A Resolution to Repeal 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 regarding the second phase of the RESpECT Gym construction.

WHEREAS, The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes are a federally recognized Indian tribe, organized under a Constitution approved by Tribal membership on April 4, 2006 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

WHEREAS, Article VI, Section 5 (a) the Constitution provides that "Legislative power shall be vested in the Legislature" and "[t]he legislature shall have the power to make laws and resolutions in accordance with Constitution which are necessary and proper for the good of the Tribes.....All actions by the Legislature shall be made by a majority vote of the Legislators present unless otherwise specifically indicated by this Constitution."

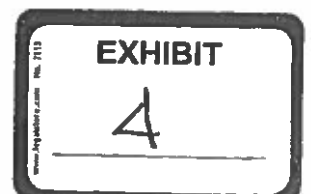
WHEREAS, VI, Section 5 (c) Provides, "The Legislature shall have the power to set its own procedures consistent with this Constitution. During an official session of the Legislature, a quorum shall not be required to pass bills pursuant to the legislative Process."....

WHEREAS, VI, Section 5 (d) Provides, "...The Legislature shall conduct one semi-annual budget assessment and shall have the authority to make appropriate modifications by law. Every funding item in the annual budget must have been previously authorized by law." and

WHEREAS, The Tribal Council (TC) in a TC Special Session on July 30, 2016 passed a motion to repeal the passed Legislative resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 to approve the second phase of the RESpECT Gym construction.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, The Sixth Legislature finds it necessary and proper to repeal the Legislative resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 to approve the second phase of the RESpECT Gym construction.

Res No. 6L-RS-2016-08-004
A Resolution to Repeal 6L-SS-2016-0428-002





Reggie Wassana
Speaker of the Sixth Legislature
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

ATTEST:

I, Andrea Deleon, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Bill number 6L-RS-2016-08-004 which was passed by the Legislature of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes in the Sixth Legislature Regular Session, by a roll call vote on the 13th day of August 2016, by a vote of 5 for, 2 against, 0 abstaining, and 1 absent.

The Roll Call Vote

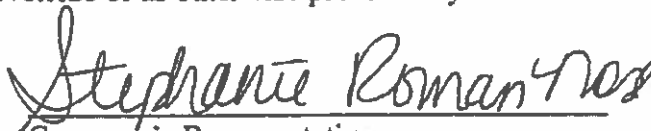
Dist	Legislator	Yes	No	Dist		Yes	No
C1	Burl Buffalomeat	✓		A1	Eugene Mosqueda	✓	
C2	Alan Fletcher		✓	A2	Christine Morton		✓
C3	Reggie Wassana	✓		A3	Patrick Spottedwolf	✓	
C4	Kyle Orange	absent		A4	Winslow Sankey	✓	



Andrea Deleon, Legislative Clerk Assistant
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes



The Bill number 6L-RS-2016-08-004 was received by the Governor's office of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes on the 15 day of August, 2016 at 1:48 o'clock P. m. pursuant to § 7 Article VI of the Constitution and will become effective 30 days after signature by the Governor or the Legislature's veto override or as otherwise provided by law unless repealed by the Tribal Council.



Governor's Representative
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes



{ } SIGNED

{ } VETOED: Attachment ✓; Governor's written explanation of any objections.

On the 24 day of August, 2016.



IN THE TRIAL COURT
 CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES
 CONCHO, OKLAHOMA 73022

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO TRIBES
 OF OKLAHOMA JUL 12 2016
FILED
 IN THE TRIAL COURT
 DOCKET _____ PAGE _____
 FILM _____ IMAGE _____
 _____ COURT CLERK
 _____ DEPUTY

JEROLYN RODRIQUEZ,

Petitioner, *Pro Se*

v.

EDDIE HAMILTON, Purported Governor
 And RED STONE CONSTRUCTION
 SERVICES LLC

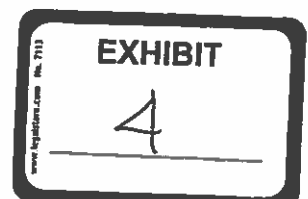
Respondents.

Case No. CIV-2016-110

VERIFIED COMPLAINT

**MOTION FOR EMERGENCY TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER "ETRO",
 PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, PERMANENT INJUNCTION, DECLARATORY
 RELIEF, AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT.**

Petitioner, Jerolyn Rodriquez, an enrolled member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes ("Petitioner"), respectfully submits this verified complaint ("Complaint") in conjunction with a Motion for Emergency Temporary Restraining Order "ETRO", Preliminary Injunction, Permanent Injunction and Declaratory Relief and Brief in Support to enjoin the above-named Respondents from any work, on any phase of construction or design to the proposed R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Complex "Gym" due to the fact that any work on the project "GYM" is in violation of the Constitution of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes "Constitution".



JURISDICTION

1. The trial court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to Article VIII, Section 5 (a) of the Constitution of the Tribes as approved by the voters on April 4, 2006 ("Constitution").

FACTS

2. Jerolyn Rodriquez is an enrolled member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes ("Tribes"). Petitioner is not represented by legal counsel.
3. A Special Tribal Council Meeting has been called for Saturday, July 30th, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. The Special Tribal Council meeting shall be held at the Clinton Community Hall, Clinton, Oklahoma. The purpose of the meeting shall be:
 - A Tribal Council Resolution to Repeal Tribal Council Resolution No. 111508STC-005 Exhibit C
 - A Tribal Council Resolution to Repeal Legislative Resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-002 Approval of Phase B –Construction and Guaranteed Maximum Price for the RESpECT Gymnasium. Exhibit C
4. Presently, work to begin construction of the proposed R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Complex "gym" has begun on Phase B of the project. Germaine to this complaint is the source of the funding from the Tax Commission and the amount of funds the Eddie Hamilton has expended to this point. Exhibit A and D
5. Funding from Tax revenues in the amount of \$1,794,468.00 is unconstitutional on its face. The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tax Commission is not a slush fund. Are the oil and gas monies received by the Tribes being used to pay for this project? Are the monies

being spent to pay for this from oil and gas revenue? Is this \$1,794,468.00 paid from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tax Commission monies that are to be per capita payments to tribal members? Exhibit A

6. The 2008 Resolution was approved to be a “construction of a permanent ground up structure to house the Tsistsistas and Hinonoei (Cheyenne and Arapaho) RESpECT Wellness Center/Gymnasium, health classrooms, fitness area, and program, offices and Head Start Classrooms. Blueprints or pertinent information from for the Gym project have not been distributed to the tribal council for verification and inspection to determine if the projected Gym is in alignment with the original intent of the 2008 Resolution 111508-005.
7. . To allow Mr. Hamilton to arbitrarily and capriciously spend tribal money on a project that could be repealed would cause irreparable harm to the Tribes.
8. Due to the gravity of the \$1,794,468.00 + expenditure on what appears to be an elaborate perk for the tribal Directors and privileged few in the immediate vicinity of the gym all expenditures and sources of money for this gym must be identified to the tribal council citizens.
9. Article VII Section 4 d of the Constitution:

The Governor shall have the power to negotiate and sign a contract, other than a gaming management contract which has been previously and specifically authorized by the Tribal Council or Legislature No contract shall be valid which has not been previously authorized by the Tribal Council or Legislature. **In the event of a conflict between the acts of the Tribal Council and the Legislature regarding the authorization to contract, the act of the Tribal Council shall govern. (Emphasis added)**

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, the Petitioner moves the Honorable Court to provide Declaratory Relief and grant the Petitioner's Motion of ETRO to halt any further work on the Gym until after the Special Tribal Council meeting of July 30th, 2016.

Furthermore, Petitioner prays that the Honorable Court will order a complete financial accounting and expenditure report of all monies that have been expended thus far on this Gym project by Mr. Hamilton and a complete and accurate report from the Tax Commission as to the specific sources that this \$1,794,468.00 has been allocated on the gym project.

Respectfully Submitted on this _____ day of July, 2016

Jerolyn Rodriquez

520 N Bradley Street

Weatherford, Oklahoma 73096

ETTA DALE JR. HIGH SCHOOL GYM EL RENO, OK.
OCTOBER 1, 2005

TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO. 100105ATC057
TRIBAL COUNCIL ADDENDUM AND REVISIONS NO.2

This Tribal Council Addendum and Revisions was added on to the Tribal Council Resolution No. 100105ATC057 with the following stipulation and the foregoing Tribal Council Addendum/revisions was adopted with a vote of 89 for, 44 opposed, 3 abstentions, and 3 not voting.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Council of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma hereby endorses and support the R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Association to: (a) be a newly created program funded. in part, by the tribal gaming funds, by means of amending the gaming allocation plan(Article VI), by receiving a total of seven percent (7%), which shall be accumulated from the Election Board(1% of allocated 2%), Health Board(1% of allocated 2%), and the Economic Development(5% of allocated 30%); (b) apply for a non profit 501 (c) 3 status, and establish an Executive Board and a Youth Advisory Board, and be accountable for all Tribal Gaming Funds.

On October 1, 2005, The Tribal Council amended the distribution of Tribal Net Gaming Revenues to provide an allocation for R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Association with the Tribal Council Resolution No. 100105ATC057. The Tribal Council allocated seven percent(7%) of the Tribal Net Gaming Revenues to the R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Association by reducing the allocations to Economic Development(from 30% to 25%), Health Board (from 2% to 1%), and from the Election Board(from 2% to 1%). This revised Tribal Gaming Revenues Plan incorporates the Tribal Council's 2005 Amendment and the Addendum/Revisions necessary to support and endorse that Amendment and Addendum/Revisions. Paragraph II.A.1,6.- 8 have been revised to reflect this reallocation.

The Tribal Council of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma hereby endorses and supports the R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Association and in accordance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act(IGRA)25 U.S.C. § 2701 et.seq., and 25 CFR 296, Tribal Revenue Allocation Plan. The Tribal Council hereby endorses and supports the R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Association for a period of one year from the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Gaming Allocation Plan Revenues, as this shall not be an ongoing endorsement and funding support source. The Tribal Council shall require the R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Association to apply and receive their non profit 501 (c) 3 funding application from the State of Oklahoma for their own funding. This period of one(1)year should be enough and adequate time to seek and find their own private funding.

As of October 1, 2006, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes shall terminate and conclude the endorsement and financial support of the Tribal Gaming Revenues which was used and provided to fund the R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Association for a period of one(1)year, and the seven percent(7%) of the Tribal Gaming Revenues shall immediately be "reallocated" back to the Election Board, Health Board and Economic Development.

TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE CHEYENNE
ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA


Tribal Council Chairman

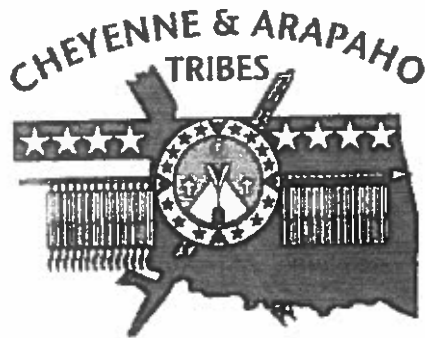
ATTEST:


Tribal Council Secretary

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned Tribal Council Secretary of the Tribal Council of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that a quorum was present at the Annual Tribal Council Meeting held at the Etta Dale Jr. High School, El Reno, OK duly called and convened on the 1st day of October, 2005 and that the foregoing resolution and addendum/revisions was adopted with a vote of 89 for, 44 opposed, 3 abstentions, and 3 not voting.


Tribal Council Secretary




**GOVERNOR EDDIE HAMILTON
Lt. GOVERNOR CORNELL SANKEY**

P.O. Box 167
Concho, OK 73022
Telephone: (405) 422-7722
Fax: (405) 422-8224

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

August 25, 2016

TO: Sixth Legislature of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

FROM: Governor Eddie Hamilton 

RE: Explanation of Objections to Bill Number 6L-RS-2016-08-004, entitled "A Resolution to Repeal 6L-SS-2016-0428-002"

On August 15, 2016, I was presented with Bill Number 6L-RS-2016-08-004, entitled "A Resolution to Repeal 6L-SS-2016-0428-002" ("August 13 Repeal Resolution"). Under Article VII, Section 4(g) of the Constitution of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, I am vested with the power to sign into law or veto any enactment of the Legislature with a written explanation of objections.

There are a number of reasons that require me to veto this legislation which, when added together, evidence a total disregard for the legislative process, our Constitution, and the rights of the Cheyenne and Arapaho People to have a fair and honest government working within the confines of the law. As tribal leaders, one of our most fundamental duties is to operate within the Constitution and tribal law. This legislation violates that Constitution, which I am bound to uphold, by (1) violating the Separation of Powers Clause by attempting to increase the Legislature's power over contracts; (2) failing to follow the legislative process for repealing legislation; (3) basing the reason for repeal on the actions of the Tribal Council which—at the time the Resolution was introduced—had not yet even occurred, and that further failed to follow the Constitution and the Tribal Council Rules of Order and Procedure and is, therefore, void under tribal law; and (4) failing to follow the proper legislative process for posting and publishing resolutions prior to passage. Lastly, as a practical matter, the Legislature has failed to consider the implications of entering contractual agreements with outside parties, and then breaching those agreements. This practice undermines our Tribes' efforts to progress. It damages our reputation, and drives business away. This is no way to operate a successful government.



The failure of two other branches of government to follow basic Constitutional procedures is inexcusable, and evidence of the sort of political gamesmanship our Tribes expressly disavowed by adopting the 2006 Constitution. There should be no issue as to whether the Legislature and the Tribal Council have to follow the Constitution—that answer should always be "yes." However, this is the same issue we have seen plague our governmental operations for the last several years. As the Cheyenne and Arapaho Supreme Court has previously said, ". . . potential procedural problems are fully under the control of the Legislature and/or the Tribal Council Coordinator, and compliance with procedural requirements should not be difficult where democracy and not manipulation is intended." *In re the Invalidity of the Special Tribal Council Meeting Set for November 22, 2008*, No. SC-2009-01, at *13 (Cheyenne and Arapaho S. Ct. Sept. 1, 2009) (emphasis added).

Separation of Powers and the Legislature's Infringement on the Executive Branch's Powers to Contract

The Constitution (Article VII, Section 4(d)) grants the Governor the power to negotiate and sign contracts that have been previously authorized by the Tribal Council or Legislature. While section 4(d) mandates the Tribal Council or Legislature *previously* authorize a contract before it is valid, neither section 4(d) nor any other part of the Constitution delegates authority to the Legislature afterward to rescind or cancel a contract that has been signed by the Governor with the Legislature's prior approval. The Legislature's power to exercise Executive authority, such as that to negotiate, enter, and cancel contracts, is expressly and explicitly restrained by the Constitution. The Cheyenne and Arapaho Supreme Court has reaffirmed that the Constitution's fiscal accountability and fiscal responsibility provisions, which are among its most important provisions, prohibit the Legislature from exercising such authority. These provisions include (1) denying the Legislature "any executive power not 'specifically authorized' by the Constitution," (2) making it so that the "Legislature has virtually no executive power that has any consequences not wholly internal to itself," (3) preventing the Legislature from having "any ability to expend any tribal funds directly or indirectly," (4) prohibiting the Legislature (or any of its agents) from holding "the power to *administer* tribal funds, *administer* tribal programs, or *administer* anything else that is not wholly internal," and (5) granting the Governor "the power (subject only to judicial review and the Constitution's Embezzlement Clause) to expend budgeted and appropriated tribal funds upon his or her signature alone." *In re Inherent Executive Authority to Conduct Essential Governmental Functions*, No. SC-2007-02, 11 Okla. Trib. 927, *6-*7 (Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes S. Ct. 2009) (emphasis in the original).

The Legislature has previously exercised its authority over the Respect Gymnasium contract by approving Resolution 6L-SS-2016-0428-004 ("the 2016 RESPECT Gym Resolution"). Once signed by the Governor with the Legislature's approval, this contract became a valid and binding tribal obligation and may not be invalidated unilaterally by the Legislature. This attempt to rescind the approval of the construction phase of the RESPECT Gym contract violates the Separation of Powers clause of the Constitution (Article II, Section 3), which states "No official of any branch of Government shall exercise any power granted in this Constitution or properly delegated by law to any other branch of Government except as expressly directed or

permitted by this Constitution." It is unconstitutional because the Legislature is attempting to exercise the power of the Executive Branch to administer or terminate a binding contract. Because the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution was already passed, and because Tribes have since informed Red Stone Construction of their intent to proceed with the construction phase of the RESpECT Gym project, the Legislature's role in authorizing this second phase of the previously-entered contract is complete, and the Legislature is prohibited from undoing that action.

An Overview of the Legislative Process and Necessary Steps to Repeal Legislation

The August 13 Repeal Resolution is procedurally flawed and outside the Tribes' constitutional legislative process. It cites as the basis for repealing the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution that the Tribal Council has taken action on July 30, 2016, to repeal the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution. However, if the Tribal Council has lawfully taken action to repeal the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution, then the Resolution would already be repealed, thus making the August 13 Repeal Resolution of no force and effect, because there is nothing left for it to repeal. Nothing in the Constitution or the Legislature's procedures suggests that the Legislature has the ability to re-repeal or double-repeal an already-repealed resolution—permitting this result is absurd.

To explain why the Legislature is unable to re-repeal a repealed law, it is first necessary to explain the basic steps necessary to pass a bill embodied in the Constitution, and the corresponding relationship between the Tribal Council, Legislature, and Executive Branch. The Legislature holds power to make laws and resolutions which are necessary and proper for the good of the Tribes. Constitution, article VI, section 5(a). All laws and resolutions passed at a Regular Session must go through the public legislative process.¹ Constitution, article VI, section 7(a). The proposed law or resolution must be formally introduced as a written bill. Constitution, article VI, section 7(a)(i). The bill must then be published in the Legislative Calendar for at least thirty (30) days before action is taken on the bill. Constitution, article VI, section 7(a)(ii). A public hearing must be held to discuss the bill. Constitution, article VI, section 7(a)(ii). The bill must go to a vote before the Legislature, and must pass by a majority vote. Constitution, article VI, section 7(a)(iii). Once passed, the bill must be presented to the Governor, who must sign the bill within ten (10) days,² or veto the bill with a written objection.³ Constitution, article VI,

¹ The Constitution provides an alternative procedure for special sessions called by the Governor, which only requires five days' notice. Constitution, article VI, section 4(g).

² The ten-day veto clock begins upon final "passage" of the bill, which the Cheyenne-Arapaho Supreme Court has interpreted to mean the date "when the final text of a bill, as adopted during a valid Legislative Session . . . is presented during business hours on a business day to the Office of the Governor by the Legislature." "[C]onstruing 'passage' for Article VII, Section 4(g) veto 'clock' purposes as the date of the Legislative Session vote would generate the result that a Legislature could completely nullify the gubernatorial veto power through gamesmanship that was not even subtle: by simply delaying a bill's presentation to the Governor until eleven days after the vote. That would be an absurd result, and we will not construe the Constitution as demanding an absurd interpretation of Article VII, Section 4(g)." *In re Inherent Executive Authority to Conduct Essential Governmental Functions*, No. SC-2007-02, at *21 (Cheyenne-Arapaho S. Ct. Feb. 12, 2010).

section 7(a)(iv); article VII, section 4(g). All laws take effect thirty (30) days after the Governor signs them (or thirty (30) days after the Legislature overrides the Governor's veto) **unless the Tribal Council Coordinator receives a petition calling to repeal the law before the law goes into effect.** Constitution, article VI, section 7(a)(iv).

Once enacted, laws and resolutions are valid until they are properly amended or repealed. Constitution, article VI, section 5(a). There are two processes for repealing laws or resolutions. First, the Legislature can take action to repeal a previously-enacted resolution by following the basic steps outlined above that are required for the Legislature to pass any action. See Constitution, article VI, section 7(a)(i). Second, the Tribal Council can take action to repeal a law by following the proper procedures found within the Constitution, article V, section 2(c) and the Tribal Council Rules of Order and Procedure, Resolution No. 100408ATC-002 (Oct. 4, 2008) ("Tribal Council Rules") (discussed below). However, once the law is repealed, that repeal is final—there is no process to permit a repealed law or resolution to be double-repealed or extra-repealed. The Legislature lacks the ability to repeal a resolution that has already been repealed, and to pass this August 13 Repeal Resolution purporting to do just that is irrational, illogical, and contrary to the repeal process embodied in the Constitution, the Tribal Council's procedures, and the Legislature's procedures.

The only reason, then, for the Legislature to pass the August 13 Repeal Resolution would be if the Legislature believed the Tribal Council's actions to repeal the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution were deficient in some manner, thus stripping it of force and effect. In other words, the Legislature could only seek to pass this repeal resolution if it believed the Tribal Council's actions taken at the July 30, 2016, meeting failed to validly repeal the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution. However, if this is the case, the Legislature has founded the August 13 Repeal Resolution upon the Tribal Council's illegal repeal as the basis for issuing this Resolution.

Tribal Council Procedures for Repealing Legislation

Because the Legislature is not permitted to take action to repeal an already repealed resolution, the only reason for the Legislature to pass the August 13 Repeal Resolution is if the Tribal Council's actions were invalid as a matter of law. An examination into the Tribal Council's actions reveals this to be the case.

In the case of the July 30, 2016, meeting, Tribal Council Coordinator Jennifer Wilkinson failed to follow the necessary and proper procedures required for calling a special meeting of the Tribal Council and passing Tribal Council resolutions, which is part of her job duties. "Terms and Conditions of Employment for the Tribal Council Coordinator," Resolution No. 110408ATC-001, §§2-3 (Oct. 4, 2008) (requiring the Tribal Council Coordinator to call special meetings upon receipt of valid petitions and abide by the Tribal Council's rules of order and

³ If the Governor fails to act, this has the same effect as if the bill was signed, and the bill becomes law. Constitution, article VII, section 4(g).

procedure). These duties are nondiscretionary, ministerial duties that the Coordinator must fulfill. *In re Invalidity of Special Tribal Council Meeting Set for November 22, 2008*, No. SC-2009-01, at *4 (Cheyenne Arapaho S. Ct. Dec. 3, 2009). Her failure to fulfill her duties as Tribal Council Coordinator stripped the Tribal Council meeting of its legitimacy, and made the meeting invalid as a matter of tribal law. *See In re Invalidity of Special Tribal Council Meeting*, No. SC-2009-0001, at *4 (S. Ct. Sept. 1, 2009) (finding that actions taken at a Tribal Council meeting or meeting of tribal citizens purporting to be the Tribal Council are void as a matter of law when the meeting has not been lawfully called under the Constitution).

Furthermore, because Coordinator Wilkinson was sued in October, 2015, for failing to follow the proper Tribal Council procedures necessary for calling a meeting and passing Tribal Council resolutions, Coordinator Wilkinson knew she has a duty to follow the correct procedures in calling Tribal Council meetings and posting and publishing notices and resolutions, yet she failed to do so anyway. *See Yellowman v. Wilkinson*, Case No. CIV-2015-101 (Cheyenne and Arapaho D. Ct. Nov. 5, 2015). Coordinator Wilkinson's knowledge of her job duties is further evidenced by a recent Tribal Council notice published in the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Tribune, (Aug. 15, 2016). Coordinator Wilkinson's failure to fulfill her job duties by following the Constitution and Tribal Council Rules of Order and Procedure invalidates the actions taken at the July 30, 2016, meeting.

The Tribal Council Coordinator is in charge of non-discretionary secretarial functions, such as accepting proposed resolutions, publishing proposed resolutions at least thirty days before meetings, accepting petitions to repeal laws, and compiling a code of approved laws and resolutions. Art. V, § 4(c); *see also* Resolution No. 110408ATC-001. The Coordinator receives requests for special meetings (art. V, § 3(b)), provides notice for meetings (art. V, § 3(c)), and receives the minutes of Council meetings and a copy of the Tribal Council's decisions (art. V, § 4(b)). Beyond these ministerial functions, the Coordinator has no other powers or responsibilities in relation to the Tribes' governance.

The Tribal Council lacks authority to hold a Special Tribal Council Meeting unless that meeting is validly called in a manner which conforms to the Constitutional process. The Tribal Council Coordinator shall provide notice of all Special meetings at least fifteen days before such a meeting is held. Constitution, art. V, § 3(c). All Tribal Council decisions must be embodied by written Resolution, and proposed resolutions must be published 30 days in advance. Constitution, art. V, § 4(c).

A Special Meeting of the Tribal Council may be called by a valid petition signed by 150 members of the Tribal Council. "Tribal Council Rules of Order and Procedure," Resolution No. 100408ATC-002, § 2(b) (Oct. 4, 2008). The Petition must include the "purpose of Special Meeting with proposed resolutions attached in proper format. . ." Resolution 100408ATC-002 § 2(b). Notice of the meeting must be published at least fifteen days in advance "in the C & A Tribal Tribune, Watonga Republican, Thomas, Elk City, Seiling, Woodward, Canton, Clinton, El Reno, Geary, Kingfisher, and Weatherford Newspapers." Resolution 100408ATC-002 § 4. Additionally, all proposed Resolutions must be posted and published at specified sites, including

on the "Cheyenne & Arapaho website, C & A Tribal Tribune, Concho Community Hall, and Concho Tribal Complex", at least fifteen days before any meeting considering the resolution, in the same manner as for notices. Resolution 100408ATC-002 § 3.

A proposed Tribal Council resolution must be "formally introduced to the Office of Tribal Council with supporting documents . . . 30 days prior to the scheduled meeting," Resolution 100408ATC-002 § 5. Additionally, the "Tribal Council Coordinator shall accept petitions seeking to repeal an enacted law or Resolution," which "shall be placed on the agenda of the next Tribal Council Meeting." Resolution 100408ATC-002 § 5. Any resolution which does not meet the constitutional requirements will not be placed on the agenda.

There are two petition processes for calling a Special Tribal Council Meeting. Resolution 100408ATC-002 § 10 (a-b). Arguably, because there are two petition clauses in the Tribal Council's Rules of Order and Procedure, a single petition is insufficient to both pass new resolutions at a Special Tribal Council Meeting and repeal Legislative Bills. However, more importantly, petitions brought to repeal legislative bills contain an additional requirement: "Repeal petitions must be *submitted the day before the Legislative Bill takes effect as law.*" § 10(b) (emphasis added). Any repeal petition which does not meet this requirement is invalid.

The case *In re Invalidity of Special Tribal Council Meeting*, No. SC-2009-0001 (S. Ct. Sept. 1, 2009) explains further when Tribal Council meetings are valid. A procedurally invalidly-called Tribal Council Meeting cannot be held, and is of no force or effect. P. 15. "Those potential procedural problems are fully under the control of the Legislature and/or Tribal Council Coordinator, and *compliance with procedural requirements should not be difficult where democracy and not manipulation is intended.*" 15 (emphasis added). When procedural infirmities exist, such as "material noncompliance by the Legislature (or Coordinator) with the procedural requirements for lawfully calling such a meeting, establishing its agenda, proposed resolutions, and/or location, and/or providing proper notice thereof," the action is invalid. P. 16-17.

The Tribal Council coordinator has "an absolute, nondiscretionary duty" to place any repeal action up for a vote upon receiving a valid repeal petition, but must do so at the next Tribal Council meeting. *Tall Bear v. Flyingman*, 11 Okla Trib. 760, at *9 (SC-2008-10) (Dec. 3, 2009). The Tribal Council does not have power to repeal laws or resolutions indefinitely though; it should do so in accord with the constitutional mandates and Tribal Council procedures previously set. *See id.* When the Tribal Council Coordinator fails to take the ministerial actions mandated by the terms set by the Tribal Council, any action taken by the Tribal Council or Coordinator is void, including repeal actions. *In re Invalidity of Special Tribal Council Meeting*, No. SC-2009-0001 (S. Ct. Sept. 1, 2009)

In this case, the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution was passed by the Legislature on May 14, 2016, and I signed it into law on May 20, 2016. It became effective 30 days after it was signed, which occurred on June 19, 2016. One day later, on June 20, 2016, a petition was turned in to the Tribal Council and the Department of Enrollment seeking to repeal this resolution. There are several things which bring the validity of the Petition for the Special Tribal Council

Meeting into question, both in the manner in which the petition was brought forth, and regarding the posting and publication of the notices and proposed resolutions.

First, while a Tribal Council resolution to repeal a legislative bill must be placed on the agenda "the day before" the law goes into effect (Tribal Council Rules § 10(b)), the petition to repeal the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution was turned in on June 20, 2016, one day after it was validly enacted on June 19, 2016, and two days after the petition was due on June 18, 2016. Therefore, the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution was already law, and the petition calling for its repeal was not timely. Because this petition was brought too late, it fails to follow the procedural mandates of the Constitution and the Tribal Council Rules of Order and Procedure.

Second, the signature pages themselves contain several issues. They are dated as received by the "Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribal Council Office, J.W." on June 20, 2016. The first six pages have three lines of redacted material at the bottom of the page. These pages state that they were verified by the Enrollment Department on June 23, 2016. The remaining pages are missing the three lines of redacted material, and instead have the same "verified stamp" from the Department of Enrollment, which is dated either June 21 or June 22. While it is unclear, it appears that the three lines of redacted material may have been a date stamp that was later redacted and re-issued, dated June 23, 2016—the date the Department of Enrollment actually verified the petition. This calls into question the legitimacy of the verification of the petition.

Third, neither the proposed resolutions nor the Special Meeting notice were properly posted or published. While these must be published in no fewer than a dozen newspapers, they were only properly published in one—the Woodward newspaper by June 30, 2016. The resolutions were later posted in the Clinton Daily News and El Reno Tribune, but did not appear at all in the other required newspapers including those in Elk City, Seiling, Canton, Geary, Kingfisher, Watonga, and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Tribune.⁴ Likewise, the Tribal Council Coordinator only published notice in the Woodward newspaper, Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribal Tribune, Weatherford Daily News, El Reno Tribune, and Clinton Daily News. Notice was not published in the other required newspapers. Lastly, the resolutions and notices were not properly posted at the required locations, including at the Tribes' headquarters, Indian Health Service, and Concho Agency. The publication and posting of both the resolutions and the meeting notice fail to meet the procedural prerequisites necessary for holding a meeting, and thus any action taken at the July 30, 2016, meeting is void. *In re Invalidity of Special Tribal Council Meeting*, No. SC-2009-0001 (S. Ct. Sept. 1, 2009); Tall Bear v. Flyingman, 11 Okla Trib. 760, at *9 (SC-2008-10) (Dec. 3, 2009). Improper publication would likely have had a particularly acute impact on any subsequent vote given the primary argument advanced by proponents of the repeal was the location of the project.

Lastly, there are a number of irregularities in the petition calling for the July 30, 2016, Special Tribal Council meeting. The Petition itself consists of 17 pages of signatures. Because

⁴ Information regarding publication could not be obtained for any newspaper in Thomas, Oklahoma.

all 17 pages contain signatures, there are no required "proposed resolutions" attached as required under the Tribal Council Rules, Section 2(a), although the names of these resolutions appear at the top of each signature page. Moreover, there are several inconsistencies in the number of signatures included and validated in the petition. The Department of Enrollment Verification dated June 23, 2016, states that the petition consists of 17 pages containing 192 signatures, but then notes that the total signatures received are 210, of which 189 are valid signatures, and another 21 are invalid signatures. The petition actually appears to contain 211 signatures, with a total of 190 valid signatures, and 21 invalid signatures. However, the Department of Enrollment gives reasons for invalidating only 15 of those 21 signatures. Many of these signatures were obtained after the June 18, 2016, deadline for turning in the petition in time to repeal the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution. Only 68 total signatures were gathered by June 18, 2016. Of these 68 signatures, 3 were found invalid, leaving only 65 valid signatures gathered before the law was enacted. This falls far short of the mandatory 150 signatures required by the Constitution and the Tribal Council Rules of Order and Procedure.

Because the Tribal Council Coordinator utterly failed to follow the Constitution and the Tribal Council Rules of Order and Procedure, the July 30, 2016, Special Meeting and that actions taken at that meeting are void as a matter of tribal law. The 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution was not validly repealed at that meeting due to the Coordinator's procedural missteps. Furthermore, the Legislature's actions seeking to repeal Resolution the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution are based on illegal action, making the Legislature's attempted re-repeal of the Resolution legally unsound. The Tribal Council and Legislature's failure to follow our Constitution and tribal law leave me with no choice but to veto the August 13 Repeal Resolution.

Additional Deficiencies Found Within the Resolution

Moreover, despite the illogical nature of the Legislature's actions to double-repeal the 2016 RESpECT Gym Resolution, the August 13 Repeal Resolution suffers from another deficiency. The Resolution states that it was introduced on July 13, 2016. However, it cites action taken on July 30, 2016—seventeen days after the date the Resolution was introduced—as the basis for the Resolution. How a bill can be drafted and submitted as proposed legislation while citing an event that has not yet occurred is beyond me. There is no reasonable way that the Legislature knew what would occur at a meeting that had not yet taken place, and there is no reasonable explanation as to why this Resolution was introduced when it relied on some future action that had not yet materialized.

Practical Aspects Necessitating that this Resolution be Vetoed

I urge the Legislators to consider the long-term effects of their actions. It is a practical necessity for the Tribes to contract with outside companies for numerous products and services, and those companies must be able to take the Tribes at their word. When the constitutional procedures for contract approval have been followed—as they were for the Respect Gymnasium contract—companies need to have some assurance that the Tribes will live up to their agreement despite changing political winds. If the Tribes are seen as unreliable, the Tribes will pay for that

reputation by having fewer vendors from whom to choose, and higher prices charged by those who are available. This Bill subjects the Tribes to potential litigation for unpaid costs that have already been incurred under this contract. Terminating the contract now would subject the Tribes to costs including "payment for Work executed and costs incurred by reason of such termination, along with reasonable overhead and profit on the Work not executed." Contract, §A.14.14.3. The Tribes will not be able to successfully promote their business interests by defaulting on their obligations. Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, I find it is in the Tribes' (and its Tribal members') best interests to veto the August 13 Repeal Resolution, 6L-RS-2016-08-004.

I appreciate the efforts of the Legislature to ensure projects are for the benefit of the Tribes, and look forward to working with the Legislators should they wish to discuss a previously entered contract with the Executive Branch. However, the Legislators ultimately may only exercise *legislative* powers. They are prohibited from interfering with *already completed* Executive action that complies with the Constitution's provisions requiring *previous* approval.

Eddie Hamilton, Governor
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes



Veto Override: I, Andrea Deleon, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Bill number 6L-RS-2016-08-004 which was passed not passed veto override by the Legislature of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes in the Sixth Legislature Regular Session, by a roll call vote on the 10th day of September 2016, by a vote of 1 for, 2 against, 0 abstaining, and 0 absent.

The Roll Call Vote

Dist	Legislator	Yes	No	Dist		Yes	No
C1	Burl Buffalomeat	✓		A1	Eugene Mosqueda	✓	
C2	Alan Fletcher		✓	A2	Christine Morton		✓
C3	Reggie Wassana	✓		A3	Patrick Spottedwolf	✓	
C4	Kyle Orange	✓		A4	Winslow Sankey	✓	

Andrea Deleon
Andrea Deleon, Legislative Clerk Assistant
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

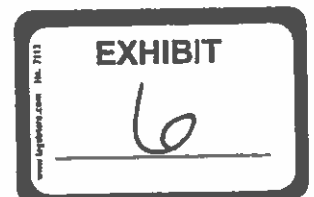


A copy of Bill number 6L-RS-2016-08-004 was submitted to the Tribal Council Coordinator of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes on the 29th day of August, 2016 pursuant to Article VI, Section 7(iv), of the Tribes Constitution and will become effective thirty days after signature by the Governor or thirty days subsequent to a successful veto override, unless otherwise provided by this law or unless validly repealed by the Tribal Council.

Jennifer Wilkerson
Coordinator of the Tribal Council
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes



A copy of Bill number 6L-RS-2016-08-004 was submitted to the Office of Records Management of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes on the _____ day of _____, 2016 pursuant to Article VI, Section 7(v), of the Tribes Constitution and shall be compiled into a comprehensive Code in an orderly manner that shall be published annually.



Representative
Office of Records Management
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes