

SAGKEENG ONAKONIGAWIN THE PROCESS LAW

**Sagkeeng First Nation
Ratified: October 15, 2016**

SAGKEENG ONAKONIGAWIN | THE PROCESS LAW

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I. Preamble

Whereas:

The Creator made the Anicinabek responsible for their own governance; and

The Creator gave to the Anicinabek Seven Teachings to guide their governance; Love and Respect, Truth and Honesty, Humility and Courage, Wisdom; and

The Anicinabek exercise their governance as a sovereign nation; and

By making Treaty with the Anicinabek, Her Majesty the Queen recognized them as a sovereign people; and

The Anicinabek governed themselves by laws based on the Seven Teachings, utilizing the traditional law-making process; and

The Anicinabek made their laws in Ojibway, without writing, based on their oral history, knowledge and traditions; and

The Anicinabek have determined to make certain laws in writing in English as well as Ojibway so that others may know them; and

The Anicinabek have determined to set forth in writing their law-making process and their spiritual and customary laws so that others may know them; and

The Anicinabek continue to govern themselves by their traditional law-making processes, including but not limited to their oral customary and spiritual laws and processes in addition to the written law making process set out in this Law;

THEREFORE the Anicinabek, upon the direction of the Lawmakers Assembly, having the benefit of deep and meaningful consultation from the Four Councils and following extensive public consultation, and upon acceptance by the Lawmakers Assembly and adoption by the Executive Council, make this law.

II. Definitions

1. In this and every law, unless a contrary intention is expressed;
 - a) “the Anicinabek” means the Sagkeeng Ojibway Nation, as set out in the membership codes or laws of the Nation, and honouring ties to the ancestral lands of the nation, as a collective and as individuals;
 - b) “the NaKaway” means, in the old language, Ojibway person(s);
 - c) “the Nation” means the Band currently referred to by the Indian Act as the Fort Alexander Band and commonly known by the name “Sagkeeng First Nation”;

- d) “The Four Councils” means the Elders’ Council, the Womens’ Council, the Men’s Council, and the Youth Council, or such of them as may be constituted or assembled from time to time.
- e) “the Delegates Council” has the meaning given to it in Section 5 of this Law.
- f) “the Executive Council” means the leadership of the Sagkeeng Ojibway Nation currently known as the Chief and Councillors as elected from time to time in accordance with the applicable law governing the Sagkeeng Ojibway Nation.
- g) “Executive Council Resolution” means a resolution made by the Executive Council exercising the executive powers and responsibilities of the Sagkeeng Anicinabe Government set out in this Law and such other Laws passed pursuant to this Law and, for greater certainty, does not include a Band Council Resolution;
- h) “Law” means a written or oral law of the Nation, passed pursuant to the process set out in this Law or recognized as an oral law of the Anicinabek in the manner set out for that purpose in the Oral Law Regulations and includes regulations made in accordance with this or any other Law;
- i) “Lawmakers Assembly” means Members, the Four Councils, and Executive Councillors of the Nation duly assembled under the Chairperson;
- j) “Members” means only the individuals identified on the Sagkeeng First Nation Band List. Any person whose name does not appear on the Sagkeeng First Nation Band List is not a Member.
- k) “Regulation” means a regulation made in accordance with law;
- l) “Sagkeeng Anicinabe Government” means the Lawmakers Assembly, the Executive Council, the Judicial Council and the Four Councils, being the Elders Council, the Youth Council, the Men’s Council and the Women’s Council.
- m) “Sagkeeng” means “at the mouth of the river”, and refers to the community of Sagkeeng, also known as the Fort Alexander 3 Reserve.

III. Name

1. This law may be referred to as The Process Law or *Sagkeeng Ona-Koni-Gaa-Win* and both names may be used interchangeably or together to refer to this Law.

IV. Laws in Writing

1. The Anicinabek shall make laws as provided by this Law.

2. Laws made pursuant to this Law may modify, limit, expand and describe the customary processes and oral law of the Anicinabek, which arise out of the inherent rights of the Anicinabek.

V. Delegates Council

1. The Delegates Council shall speak for the Lawmakers Assembly between meetings of the Lawmakers Assembly, and shall have specific duties as set out in this law.
2. The Delegates Council shall be made up of one delegate chosen by each of the Four Councils (as defined in 1(d)), as well as one representative of the Executive Council, except as otherwise set out in this law.
 - a. The Youth Council shall appoint two representatives, one of whom shall be male, one of whom shall be female.
 - i. The two representatives from the Youth Council shall share a single vote
 - b. The Elders Council shall appoint two representatives, one of whom shall be male, one of whom shall be female.
 - i. The two representatives from the Elders Council shall share a single vote.
3. Delegates to the Delegates Council must be chosen at a duly convened meeting of the Council sending the delegate, in accordance with the procedures set out in the Regulations.
4. Delegates elected by the Four Councils for the Delegates Council shall serve a term of up to 4 years on the Delegates Council, and may be reelected to subsequent terms.
5. In the event that a Delegate to the Delegates Council is removed as Delegate or becomes unable or unwilling to serve as Delegate, the Council for which they were a Delegate shall choose a new Delegate at the next meeting of that Council.
6. The Delegates Council may engage in consultations with the community and outside experts in addition to any consultations required in this law.

VI. Lawmakers Assembly

1. The Lawmakers Assembly shall convene during the first week of February, May, August and November each year, on a date, at a time and in a place set by the Delegates Council, and communicated to each member of the Lawmakers Assembly directly, not less than 30 days prior to the scheduled date.

2. The Lawmakers Assembly must convene within the traditional lands of the Nation.
3. At each regular Lawmakers Assembly, each Council then constituted shall make an oral report and any Resolutions submitted in accordance with the Regulations and this Law shall be debated.
4. The Lawmakers Assembly may convene other than at the scheduled times for a 'Special Lawmakers Assembly' at the call of a majority vote of the Delegates Council;
5. It shall be the responsibility of the Delegates Council to ensure that reasonable efforts are made to notify all members of the Lawmakers Assembly of the Special Lawmakers Assembly.
6. The agenda of a Special Lawmakers Assembly shall be set by the Delegates Council at the time the meeting is called and may not be amended after it is called.
7. The Delegates Council shall appoint a neutral member of the Nation to be the Chairperson of the Lawmakers Assembly. The person chosen as Chairperson may not be a member of the Executive Council or Delegates Council.
8. Proceedings of the Lawmakers Assembly shall be governed by the procedure established by the Chairperson, subject to any regulations which may be passed from time to time.
9. The quorum for a regular or special Lawmakers Assembly shall be any members who attend the Lawmakers Assembly. For greater clarity business may be conducted at a Lawmakers Assembly as long as notice is given to Members as set out in this Law.
10. A session of the Lawmakers Assembly may extend for any amount of time deemed appropriate by the Chairperson, and the same session may be adjourned and reconvened within 30 days of the adjournment.
 - a. For greater clarity, any one of the three readings set out in Article VII of this Law may extend over multiple days at the discretion of the Chairperson.

VII. Process

1. The Anicinabek may, by Resolution at a Lawmakers Assembly, direct that a law shall be made (hereinafter the "Directing Resolution");
2. A Directing Resolution may be introduced by any Member and must be seconded by another Member before it may be debated and voted on. If a Resolution is not seconded, it must not be debated and voted on.

3. A Directing Resolution shall set out in writing, with reasonable specificity, the purpose and subject of the proposed law and any particular requirements of the proposed law. A direction Resolution shall be in the form set out in Schedule 'A' to this law.
4. A Directing Resolution must only be introduced at a Regular Lawmakers Assembly and must not be introduced at a Special Lawmakers Assembly.
5. A proposed Directing Resolution shall be circulated, in writing, no less than seven (7) days prior to a regularly scheduled Lawmakers Assembly and the proposed Directing Resolution must also be posted at the same time at the Band Office and on the website of the Sagkeeng First Nation.
 - a. A proposed Directing Resolution must be provided, in printed form, to every home on Sagkeeng unless the occupants of a home choose, in writing, to receive notices electronically.
 - b. The Government Secretary shall maintain a list of all reserve homes, noting those who have chosen to receive electronic notice and the Government Secretary shall provide electronic notice to those Members.
 - c. The Government Secretary shall maintain a list of all Members living off-Reserve, including the Members' email address where available, in order to provide electronic notice.
6. A Directing Resolution may be approved by any duly convened Regular Lawmakers Assembly by the vote of 50% plus 1 of those in attendance.
 - a. A Directing Resolution which would amend any existing laws must be approved by the vote of two-thirds (67%) of those present at a duly convened Lawmakers Assembly.
7. A draft law shall be prepared by the Delegates Council in accordance with the Directing Resolution;
 - a. Before being presented to the people for public consultation, a draft law must be presented to legal counsel for review. The opinion of legal counsel shall accompany the law in public consultations and shall include statements of legal opinion as to:
 - i. Whether the law is enforceable;
 - ii. Whether the law is in conflict with any existing law, including the existing laws of the Anicinabek;
 - iii. Whether the draft law is the most effective legal means of effecting the desired outcome.

8. The draft law shall be submitted to the Lawmakers Assembly for a first reading within a reasonable period of time following the passage of the Directing Resolution, and in any event no later than six (6) months thereafter;
 - b. At the first reading, the draft law must be introduced and explained by a member of the Delegates Council or their designate.
 - c. The Delegates Council or person designated by them, shall collect feedback and proposed amendments.
 - d. At the first reading, no vote shall be taken, and the proposed law shall not proceed to ratification.
9. Public consultation shall take place between the first reading and second reading of a proposed law.
10. During public consultation, the Government Secretary shall deposit at the Band Office a copy of the Directing Resolution, the draft law and the opinion of legal counsel, or such of them as may be available at that time.
 - a. Any Member may make recommendations with respect to the draft law by providing their recommendations, orally or in writing, to the Government Secretary, in the manner set out by the Government Secretary.
 - b. The Government Secretary shall ensure that adequate means are available for Members to provide their feedback, and that the instructions for providing feedback shall be available at the Band Office, on the website of the Sagkeeng First Nation and in any other place where public consultation takes place.
11. During public consultation, the Delegates Council shall submit copies of the Directing Resolution, the draft law and the opinion of legal counsel to the Four Councils and the Four Councils may provide recommendations concerning the draft law to the Delegates Council.
 - a. Each of the Four Councils must convene a full in-person meeting of their Council in accordance with their customary procedures and consider the proposed law during the Public Consultation stage between the first and second readings.
 - b. At the second reading of the proposed law at the Lawmakers Assembly, each Council must report to the Lawmakers Assembly on their discussion and recommendations.
 - c. Any of the Four Councils or the Executive Council may engage in further consultations, in addition to those set out here, including but not limited to online consultations and further in-person consultations.

12. The Delegates Council shall deposit at the Band Office a copy of recommendations received from the Councils as such recommendations are received.
13. Following public consultation, the Delegates Council must revise the draft law having regard to advice and recommendations received from the other Councils and the public.
14. Not sooner than seven (7) days, and not later than sixty (60) days following the first reading, the draft law shall be submitted to the Lawmakers Assembly for a second reading.
 - a. If a simple majority of the Lawmakers Assembly is satisfied with the revised Law, the Law may proceed to ratification.
 - b. A vote to proceed to ratification shall be conducted by the Chair of the Lawmakers Assembly asking all those who are in favour of proceeding with ratification to raise their hands, and then repeating the same procedure for all those opposed to proceeding with ratification.
 - i. If by the raised hands, there clearly appears to be a simple majority in favour of proceeding with ratification, the Chair of the Lawmakers Assembly shall declare that the law will proceed immediately to ratification.
 - ii. If after the vote by raised hands has been completed, there is not clearly a simple majority in favour or opposed, the Chair shall count the votes in favour and opposed.
 - iii. A draft law must only proceed to ratification if a simple majority (50% plus 1) of those present at a Lawmakers Assembly vote to send it to ratification.
15. Following the second reading, in the event that the proposed law is not proceeding to ratification, the Delegates Council must review the Draft law and may incorporate any reasonable suggestions and amendments proposed at the second reading into a third draft of the proposed law.
16. Not sooner than seven (7) days, and not later than thirty (30) days following the second reading, the draft law shall be submitted to the Lawmakers Assembly for a third reading.
 - a. No amendments may be made at the third reading, except to correct typographical or grammatical errors.
17. Following the third reading, the draft law must be submitted for ratification as set out herein.

18. No person present at a Lawmakers Assembly may, by coercion, intimidation, threats of retaliation, or promise of benefit attempt to influence the vote of another person.
 - a. Any person who contravenes section 18 herein shall not have their own vote counted at the ongoing or subsequent Assembly.

VIII. Ratification

1. Ratification of all proposed laws of the Anicinabek must occur in accordance with this section.
 - a. No law of the Anicinabek shall be considered in force unless it is ratified pursuant to this section.
2. When a law is submitted for ratification, the Chair of the Lawmakers Assembly must deliver the final text of the law to the Delegate's Council.
3. The Delegate's Council must appoint a Ratification Officer who shall oversee the ratification process.
4. Upon their appointment and receipt of the draft law, the Ratification Officer must post not less than three physical notices in Sagkeeng First Nation, one of which must be posted in the Band Office. The notice must also be posted on the website of the Sagkeeng First Nation. The notices must contain:
 - a. The title: "NOTICE OF PROPOSED LAW RATIFICATION";
 - b. The date the notice is posted;
 - c. The preamble: "The Lawmakers Assembly of the Anicinabek has met, discussed, considered and referred for ratification a law to govern the Anicinabek. That law must now be ratified, before it takes effect.";
 - d. A description of the law, prepared by the Ratification Officer with the consent of the Delegate's Council;
 - e. The location at which full copies of the law can be accessed by Members
 - f. The date and location of the ratification vote, which date shall be not sooner than 30 days after the first date the notice is posted;
 - g. A phone number and email address at which the Ratification Officer or their designate can be reached.
5. Not less than 20 days prior to the ratification vote, the Ratification Officer must distribute one (1) copy of the proposed law to each house on Sagkeeng First Nation.

6. The ratification vote must take place not later than 60 days after the draft law was referred for ratification.
7. The Ratification Officer may hire such deputies and assistants as they deem necessary to conduct the ratification vote.
8. Copies of the draft law must be available at the Band Office, from the Ratification Officer and online, free of charge, for any Member.
9. Any Members engaging in campaigning or advocacy activities with the goal of influencing a “Yes” or “No” outcome on the ratification vote must not communicate any misleading or untrue information about the law or the vote.
 - a. The Ratification Officer shall refer any member who, in the opinion of the Ratification Officer has contravened this section, to the Judicial Council and the Judicial Council may impose any consequence which is reasonable in the circumstances, including no consequence, if appropriate.
10. The ratification vote shall be conducted by secret ballot.
11. Copies of the proposed law shall be available at each polling place on the day of the ratification vote.
12. Each ballot shall contain:
 - a. The name of the proposed law;
 - b. The description of the proposed law prepared pursuant to section d herein;
 - c. The recital: “The Lawmakers Assembly, having approved this draft law, now asks the Anicinabek if they agree to ratify this law.”
 - d. The question: “Should the proposed law be ratified?”
 - e. Spaces for the Member to mark their ballot, next to the words: “Yes, the proposed law should be ratified” and “No, the proposed law should not be ratified.”
13. Every Member whose name appears on the Band List and is at least 18 years of age on the day of the vote, shall be eligible to vote.
14. Upon arriving at the designated voting place, the Member must present one piece of identification which includes the Member’s name and photo and is issued by the Government of Canada, Manitoba or Sagkeeng. Upon presenting their valid identification, the Member shall be given a ballot.
 - a. If a Member’s name appears on the Band List but the Member does not have the required identification, any other Member whose name appears

on the Band List and who does have the required identification may vouch for that person by swearing or affirming that they know the person to be the Member identified on the list.

15. Voting shall take place for at least 12 hours in a single day.
16. Voters may make any mark in the space designated for their choice which clearly communicates their intention, but must not make any mark which could reasonably identify the voter.
17. After the time for voting has ended, the Ratification Officer, with the assistance of such others as they may retain for that purpose, shall count the ballots.
 - a. The Counting of the Ballots shall take place immediately following the close of the voting at each polling station and shall continue until completed.
18. The Executive Council and each of the Four Councils may have a representative present at the counting of the ballots. Council representatives may witness, but not interfere with or participate in, the counting of the ballots.
19. Following the counting of the ballots, if less than 10 votes separate the “Yes” and “No” results, a recount shall take place.
20. Following the counting of the ballots, when a result has been determined, the Ratification Officer shall post the results, including the number of votes “Yes”, “No” and the number of spoiled ballots, in the Band Office and shall communicate those results to the Delegates Council.
21. Upon receiving the report of the Ratification Officer, the Delegates Council shall take such action as is required by this Law, pursuant to section 1 or 57 of this Law, as appropriate in the circumstances.
22. At all times before, during and after the ratification vote, the Ratification Officer must ensure that the ballots and ballot boxes are secure and that they have not been tampered with.
23. Following the counting of the ballots and delivery of the report of the results, the Ratification Officer or their designate shall keep or cause to be kept the ballots in a secure location for 90 days. Unless otherwise ordered by a Court or the Judicial Council, on the 91st day, the ballots must be destroyed in the presence of the Delegates Council, or such of them as may be available at that time.

IX. Appeals

1. Any Member who reasonably believes that there were unlawful acts which took place during the ratification process may make a petition to the Judicial Council

for the Judicial Council to hear and consider their complaint, and take such action as may be appropriate.

2. All Appeals must be received by the Judicial Council no later than 30 days following the announcement of results of the ratification vote.
3. All Appeals must be submitted in Form B, attached to this Law as “Schedule B”
4. Grounds for appeal include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Any contravention of this Law which may impact the outcome of the ratification process;
 - b. Persons not entitled to vote were allowed to vote, eligible voters were permitted to vote more than once, eligible voters were not permitted to vote;
 - c. Any breach of natural justice in the ratification process;
5. Regulations may be made and shall be binding which set out further detail regarding the ratification process, including but not limited to acceptable campaigning practices, voting procedures and notification requirements.
6. A decision of the Judicial Council as to the outcome of an appeal is final.

X. Additional Consultations

1. The Executive Council and the Four Councils may arrange for such further public consultation as they may deem appropriate to inform and obtain the views of persons who may be affected by a law.
2. Any law which is likely to impact the inherent rights of the Anicinabek, the rights of the Anicinabek recognized by Treaty or the rights of the Anicinabek confirmed by s.35 of the Constitution of Canada, shall be subject to in-person public consultations with members, organized and facilitated by the Delegate’s Council.
3. Public consultations held pursuant to sections X.1 or X.2 herein shall be in addition to the regular three readings of the draft law held by the Lawmakers Assembly.

XI. Rejection of Laws

1. The Delegates Council *must* revise and resubmit to a Lawmakers Assembly a draft of any law which is rejected. Once resubmitted to the Lawmakers Assembly, the revised law shall undergo the process set out in Section VII.8 and following of this Law.
2. Revisions made under this part must be substantive and must address reasonable criticisms raised during the Lawmakers Assemblies and Public Consultations prior to the law being rejected.
3. The Delegates Council may hold further public consultations after a law is rejected in order to determine why it was rejected and what amendments may be necessary.

XII. Safekeeping

1. The Government Secretary shall keep the original and a certified copy of each law in separate places.
2. The Government Secretary shall deposit one copy of each law with the Lawmakers Assembly legal counsel.

XIII. Proclaiming a law

1. The Executive Council shall proclaim each law by depositing a certified copy of it in the place designated for the secured keeping of the Laws of the Anicinabek, and by such other means as the Executive Council may, by Executive Council resolution, direct.
2. The original Ratified copy of each law shall be signed and sealed by the Government Secretary.

XIV. Taking Effect

1. Unless otherwise specified, a law shall take effect seven days after the day on which it is proclaimed.

XV. Making Regulations

1. The Lawmaker's Assembly shall, after consultation with the Four Councils and public consultation as described in this Law, adopt regulations for effectively administering this law, including but not limited to;
 - a. The operation of the Four Councils and the selection of Delegates to the Delegate's Council;
 - b. Lawmakers Assembly Procedure Regulations
 - c. Oral Law Regulations;
 - d. Ratification Procedure Regulations;
 - e. Fixing the places which will serve as public registries;
 - f. Providing certified copies of laws;
 - g. Setting fees to be charged for certified copies of laws;
 - h. Providing certified copies of laws to parliamentary, legislative or other libraries without charge.
 - i. Such other matters as may arise from time to time.
2. All of the regulations contemplated by section XV.1 herein shall be prepared and brought into force as soon as practicable after the ratification of this Law.

3. Regulations may be adopted by majority vote of the Delegates Council and any regulation adopted by the Delegates Council shall be in force and binding in the traditional lands of the Anicinabek until the next Regular Lawmakers Assembly, at which time any Regulations passed by the Delegates Council must be ratified by a simple majority of the Lawmakers Assembly, voting by a show of hands.
4. Regulations may be adopted with application to other laws passed pursuant to this law, for the effective administration of those laws.

XVI. Continuation and Governance

1. This law and any other laws adopted according to the Process Law shall be understood to clarify and describe the inherent rights, powers and prerogatives of the Sagkeeng Anicinabe Government
2. The Lawmakers Assembly shall continue as the supreme legislative authority of the Anicinabek and for the purposes of the *Indian Act*, shall be considered a Council of the Band.
3. The Executive Council shall continue to exercise the executive powers and responsibilities of the Sagkeeng Anicinabe Government as defined by the Laws of the Lawmakers Assembly.
4. The Executive Council must not bind the Band or the Anicinabek by any agreement which would limit the Treaty Rights, Aboriginal Rights or law making powers, of the Anicinabek and does not have the power to so bind the Band.
 - a. The Executive Council may continue to exercise the powers and responsibilities of the Band Council pursuant to the Indian Act unless and until specific laws are adopted according to this Process Law which limit, regulate or assign those powers and responsibilities.
5. The Government Secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Council, subject to the consent of the Delegates Council.
6. The Government Secretary shall have custody of the Seal of the Nation.
7. The Judicial Council shall advise as to the interpretation of laws.

XVII. Judicial Council

1. The Judicial Council is hereby established to resolve disputes related to this Law and all other Laws of the Sagkeeng Anicinabe Nation, and to interpret this Law and all other Laws of the Sagkeeng Anicinabe Nation.
2. The Judicial Council shall be governed by a Judicial Council Law and a Judicial Council Law Procedure Regulation.

3. The Judicial Council shall be considered an expert tribunal, knowledgeable of the Customs, Laws and Practices of the Sagkeeng Anicinabe Nation.
4. A decision of the Judicial Council is final, and may not be appealed.
5. For the purposes of section 18(1)(a) of the *Federal Courts Act* RSC 1985 c F-7, the Judicial Council shall be considered a Federal Tribunal.

XVIII. Transitional Provisions

1. Until other provision is made by law, the Chief and Councillors of the Band pursuant to the Indian Act shall continue to act as the Chief and Councillors of the Nation.
2. Every person who is a member of the Band when this law takes effect shall be deemed to be a member of the Nation.
3. Any change in the name of the Nation from time to time after the ratification of this or any other Law shall not affect the validity or application of the Law, and any references in the Law to a previous name of the Nation shall be read to refer to the then-current name of the Nation.
4. The procedures set out in this law for the ratification of laws shall also be the procedure used for the ratification of this Process Law

Proclaimed on this _____ day of October, 2016:

Government Secretary:

The Delegates Council

Elders Council Delegate

Youth Council Delegate

Men's Council Delegate

Women's Council Delegate

Executive Council Delegate

The Executive Council

Chief Derrick Henderson

Councillor John Courchene

Councillor Marilyn Courchene

Councillor Mark Courchene

Councillor Joe Daniels

Sagkeeng Anicinabek Lawmakers Assembly

Sagkeeng Onakonigawin Directing Resolution (Form A)

Name of Proposer:

By writing your name here, you agree that you are a Member of the Nation, and you support the consideration of this law.

Name of Secunder:

By writing your name here, you agree that you are a Member of the Nation, and you support the consideration of this law.

Title of Resolution:**Subject of Proposed Law:****Preamble:**

[Preamble clauses begin with “Whereas” and set out statements of principles, or background information which helps provide the context for the substantive part of the resolution. Set out your preamble in consecutively numbered paragraphs.]

Substantive Provisions:

[Substantive provisions set out what action you want the Lawmakers Assembly to take, and specifically, what law you are asking the Lawmakers Assembly to draft. These provisions can be as general or specific as you like. The more specific they are, the more likely the final result will be what you expect. out provisions in consecutively numbered paragraphs continuing the numbering from the preamble.]

The first paragraph in this section should read: “Be it resolved that the Lawmakers Assembly draft and consider a law with the goal of _____”. Where the blank space is filled in with what the proposed law is meant to do.

Be it resolved that:

Sagkeening Anicinabek Lawmakers Assembly

Sagkeeng Onakonigawin Ratification Appeal (Form B)

Name of Apellant(s):	
Phone Number:	Email Address:

I _____, a Member of the Sagkeeng Anicinabek, a and a member of the Sagkeeng Lawmakers Assembly, submit this appeal of the ratification vote regarding Draft Law # _____, also known as _____.

On a separate piece of paper, please set out in consecutively numbered paragraphs the three sections below.

The grounds for my appeal are:

[Please explain, using as much detail as possible, the reason you are making this appeal.]

The evidence for my appeal is:

[Please list the evidence that you have available to prove your allegation. You may refer to affidavits, documents or specific individuals who can provide oral evidence.]

I propose that the Judicial Council grant the following remedy:

[Please explain what you would like the Judicial Council to do, if they accept your appeal.]

By signing below, I certify that the information set out on the attached Appeal is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that filing an appeal which I know is false, is a violation of the Law of the Anicinabek and that the Judicial Council can act accordingly.

(Name of Appellant)

(Date)