

MOOSE DEER POINT FIRST NATION

GCHI-NAAKNIGEWIN



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DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND JURISDICTION

We, the Pottawatomi of Moose Deer Point First Nation, know our self-government is a gift from the Creator to e-dbendaagzijig. We know the Creator also gave us responsibilities to respect and honour the land and each other.

E-dbendaagzijig have a long history of organized decision making through our First Nation governments, which are among the original governments in North America, and through the Pottawatomi Nation.

Our First Nation governments have jurisdiction over all matters on First Nation Territories, over First Nation territories, land, water, air and natural resources and over waters adjacent to First Nation territories. We shall exercise our jurisdiction, authority and powers in a modern context.

Any relations with other government must acknowledge and respect our natural right to govern ourselves and our territory and shall recognize our governments as one of three orders within Canada.

E-dbendaagzijig are immune from the tax jurisdiction of other governments.

Relations with other government will be based on the principles of mutual respect, coexistences, information sharing, collaboration and consensus building.

In keeping with these principles, we will share jurisdiction over lands, waters, air and natural resources within our traditional territories on an equitable, government to government basis.

Any relations with other governments must continue and strengthen our special historic relationship with the Crown, and must maintain the trust responsibilities of the Crown to our First Nation.

Any relations with other governments must also recognize and respect our Pottawatomi e-naadziyang, and allow us to develop, protect and promote our traditions, anishinaabemwin and values.

DECLARATION

We, the Pottawatomi Anishnaabe of the Moose Deer Point First Nation hereby declare our sovereignty as the descents of the original peoples of this land.

We have a long history of organized decision making as one of the original governments in North America.

We have a special historic relationship with the British Crown and the United States Congress, including treaties of peace, friendship, and alliance.

Our relations with other governments are rooted in the honourable diplomacy of our ancestors and reflect our rights of self-determination.

As Pottawatomi Anishnaabe we are the "Keepers of the Sacred Fire for the Council of Three Fires Confederacy."

We are Mgizi (Eagle Clan), Nme (Sturgeon clan), Nmebin (Sucker Fish clan) and Mkwa (Bear clan); descendants of the sovereign Pottawatomi Nation whose traditional territories include parts of the current American states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, and the Canadian province of Ontario.

We are a spiritual people and we recognize the rights of e-dbendaagzijig to practice our spirituality freely.

Our Creator and the memory of our ancestors dwell in all the places of our homelands, as they always have and will for-time immemorial.

We were placed on this earth by the Creator to act as stewards and custodian of the land the natural environment. We know that our survival is dependent on our co-existence with the other species and we recognize that crimes against our environment are crimes against us as people.

Our ancestors teach us through our oral traditions that all things on earth are connected in the web of life and these sacred teachings will guide all of our activities, now and in the future.

Our teachings are reflected in the principles of sustainability set out in the international covenants, which we support as a testament to our cultural values.

BILL OF RIGHTS

This document may be cited as the Pottawatomi of Moose Deer Point First Nation Bill of Rights.

The Moose Deer Point First Nation Bill of Rights guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it, subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by Moose Deer Point First Nation legislation as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic First Nation.

E-dbendaagzijig and residents have all of the rights and freedoms protected in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms including the right to freedom of speech and religion.

For greater clarity, e-dbendaagzijig of the Moose Deer Point First Nation are also guaranteed the practice of all our aboriginal and treaty rights, including the rights to practice our traditional spirituality; to learn and speak anishaabemwin; to participate in public decision making and selection of our governing officials; and to exercise our rights to access natural resources in the sustainable fashion.

E-dbendaagzijig of the Moose Deer Point First Nation has the rights to expect that our traditional values will be respected in all matters of public governance. These values include, but are not limited to, honourable dealings, good faith, trust, and respect for future generations.

Every e-dbendaagzijig of the Moose Deer Point First Nation is equal before and under the law shall have the rights to equal protection and benefits without discrimination.

Every person who is an e-dbendaagzijig on Moose Deer Point First Nation land has the right, without discrimination to make representation to decision-making bodies of the First Nation in respect of matters that directly or significantly affect him or her.

E-dbendaagzijig enjoys the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples guaranteed in international covenants.

PREAMBLE

The Pottawatomi of Moose Deer Point First Nation gchi-naaknigewin has been an oral tradition since time immemorial. It is a living tree of knowledge, tradition, and customs that have served to guide us through an ever-changing world.

For the first time in our long history we have begun the process of committing our gchi-naaknigewin to writing and setting down our customs of governance in a modern context. Our gchi-naaknigewin is intended to continue to be a living tradition that will be reviewed from time to time as determined by e-dbendaagzijig.

This historic event will be precipitated by the Restoration of Jurisdiction with the Government of Canada, and by our desire to actively engage in partnerships outside the global Indigenous Community.

Our gchi-naaknigewin is based on our inherit right of self-determination and now gives modern expression to our sovereign authority to govern ourselves.

TITLE

1. This document may be cited as the Moose Deer Point First Nation Gchi-naaknigewin.

DEFINITIONS

2. In this gchi-naaknigewin:

“anishinaabemwin” means the aboriginal language of e-dbendaagzijig;

“Restoration of Jurisdiction” means the agreement between the First Nation, and Canada dated, 2016;

“Canada” or “Crown” means Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada;

“e-dbendaagzid (singular) means a person who belongs to Moose Deer Point First Nation and identifies and is identified with the land and e-naadziyang of Moose Deer Point First Nation, and whose name appears on the First Nation list in accordance with the First Nation gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law;

“e-dbendaagzijig” (plural) means all e-dbendaagzid of the Moose Deer Point First Nation;

“eligible voter” means any e-dbendaagzid who is eighteen years of age and over;

“e-naadziyan” means the culture, practices and customs of e-dbendaagzijig;

“eniigaanzijig” means the executive decision-making body of Moose Deer Point First Nation made up of Gimaa or Gimaakwe and giigdoonini or giigdooninwag and/or giigdooniniikwe or giigdooninikweg of the First Nation, selected in accordance with gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law;

“First Nation” means the Moose Deer Point First Nation;

“First Nation land” means;

- (a) Reserve of the First Nation, as defined by the *Indian Act*;
- (b) Lands that are declared by Canada to be set apart for the use and benefit of a First Nation; and,
- (c) First Nation land of a First Nation, as described in the *First Nations Land Management Act*;

“First Nation law” means a law made in accordance with the Restoration of Jurisdiction and First Nation gchi-naaknigewin;

“First Nation list” means a list of the names of the e-dbendaagzijig maintained by the First Nation in accordance with the First Nation gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law;

“gchi-naaknigewin” means the constitution of Moose Deer Point First Nation.

“Giigdoonini” (male singular) or “giigdooniniikwe” (female singular) or “giigdooninwag” (male plural) or “giigdooniniikweg” (female plural) means a member of eniigaanzijig, other than Gimaa or Gimaaniniikwe, selected in accordance with First Nation gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law;

“Gimaa” (male singular) or “Gimaakwe” (female singular) means the Chief of Moose Deer Point First Nation, selected in accordance with First Nation gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law;

“immediate relative” means father, mother, brother(s), sister(s), daughter(s), son(s), aunt, uncle, grandparents, niece, and nephew;

Kiinwinde-naaknigeyang” means the law-making body of the First Nation, established in accordance with First Nation gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law;

“resident” means a person who resides on First Nation land in accordance with First Nation gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law;

PURPOSE

3. The purpose of gchi-naaknigewin is to set out the principles, rules, and structures by which the First Nation shall exercise its jurisdiction, and to set out the relationship between the First Nation governing structure(s) and e-dbendaagzijig, including systems of accountability of our First Nation government to e-dbendaagzijig.

AUTHORITY

4. The power and authority of the First Nation to govern flows from the Creator to e-dbendaagzijig, and from e-dbendaagzijig to eniigaanzijig according to custom and law.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

5. The customary languages of the First Nation are Anishinaabemwin (Pottawatomi and Ojibway) and English. The official languages of the First Nation are Anishinaabemwin and English. The First Nation shall provide services in Anishnaabemwin if an interpreter is available or if a fluent staff member is available.

STRUCTURES OF GOVERNMENT

6. The governing structure(s) of the First Nation shall be composed of kiinwinde-naaknigeyang and eniigaanzijig, and in those areas where authority has been delegated by e-dbendaagzijig.
7. Kiinwinde-naaknigeyang shall be responsible for passing laws on behalf of the First Nation in accordance with gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law.
8. The composition and election for kiinwinde-naaknigeyang shall be set out in the law of the Selection of Public Officials of Moose Deer Point First Nation.
9. Until kiinwinde-naaknigeyang is established, eniigaanzijig shall exercise the legislative power within the First Nation.
10. Eniigaanzijig shall be responsible for:
 - (a) Implementing, administering and enforcing the laws passed by kiinwinde-naaknigeyang; and,
 - (b) The day-to-day operation of government, including the development of policies and operating procedures.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

11. Kiinwinde-naaknigeyang may be subject to gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law making, including amendments to a First Nation law.
12. The decision-making procedures for making, amending, and appealing First Nation legislation shall be done in accordance with gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law.

FINANCE

13. The First Nation has legislative and administrative authority over all matters relating to finance. The rules, regulations, and procedures for finance, financial management, and financial accountability shall be set out in a Moose Deer Point First Nation Financial Policy.

DELEGATION

14. The First Nation may delegate or repeal the authority to pass legislation and/or to administer a First Nation law, to or from any entity with self-governing authority, in accordance with gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law through a First Nation Council Resolution.

E-DBENDAAGZIJJIG

15. E-dbendaagzijig of the First Nation shall consist of all persons on the First Nation list.
16. The rules and procedures related to the determination of e-dbendaagzijig are set out in the Moose Deer Point First Nation E-dbendaagzijig Code.

SELECTION OF ENIIGAANZIJJIG

17. The First Nation has legislative authority over the Selection of Eniigaanzijig. The rules and procedures for the selection of eniigaanzijig are set out in the Moose Deer Point First Nation Selection of Public Officials Law.

CODE OF CONDUCT

18. All members of eniigaanzijig have a moral and legal responsibility to conduct their affairs in a manner that respects the best interests of the Moose Deer Point First Nation, including, but not limited to, the traditional values of the Pottawatomi of Moose Deer Point First Nation.
19. All members of eniigaanzijig will be governed by a code of conduct as set out in the Moose Deer Point First Nation Selection of Public Officials law.

PUBLIC DECISION MAKING

20. The role of e-dbendaagzijig in the decision making process of our First Nation shall be rooted in our customs and traditions. The First Nation has legislative authority over public decision making.
21. The process on public decision making shall be set out as follows:
 - (a) Public decision-making shall be made at a meeting of e-dbendaagzijig called for that purpose;
 - (b) Notification will be given as soon as reasonably possible, on a case by case basis but no later than twenty-one (21) days prior to such public decision-making meeting;
 - (c) Notification will include sufficient information on purpose and effect; and,

(d) Notification will indicate time and location.

22. Only e-dbendaagzijig over the age of eighteen (18) years may vote at a public decisions-making meeting. Approval will be obtained through a fifty per cent (50%) plus one (1) vote of those e-dbendaagzijig present at the meeting.

LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

23. The First Nation has an obligation and responsibility to protect our lands and natural resources and has legislative authority over First Nation land and natural resources. The rules, regulations and procedures with respect to the conservation, protection, development, management, use, possession and disposition of First Nation land and resources shall be set out in the Moose Deer Point First Nation Land Code.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

24. We must be impartial and fair in our dealings with e-dbendaagzijig, residents, suppliers and the general public. Their trust, confidence and support of Moose Deer Point's goals and objectives are necessary if we are to do our job well. The eniigaanzijig of the First Nation and members of staff must ensure that opportunities do not exist for their own self-interest, or those persons close to them, or to allow any conflict with impartial performance of their duties. Any potential, real or perceived conflict must be resolved and will be subject to general application.
25. Conflicts of interest include both pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests; non-pecuniary conflict of interests are just as important as pecuniary interests, for greater certainty;
- (a) A pecuniary interest is an interest that a person has in a matter because of the reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person or another person with whom the person is associated. Associated persons include relatives, partners and employers; and,
 - (b) A non-pecuniary interest may include family relationships, friendships, positions in associations, and other interests that do not involve financial gain or loss.
26. A conflict of interest exists where:
- (a) You have a personal interest that could lead you to be influenced in the way that you carry out your duties to the First Nation, or you have a personal interest that could lead a fair and reasonable person to believe that you could be influenced in the way that you carry out your First Nation work and duties; Or,
 - (b) A family member, relative, friend, associate or anybody close to you has a personal interest that could lead you to be influenced in the way that you carry out your First Nation work and duties, or could lead a fair person to think that you could be influenced. Nothing in the definition precludes obligations of members of eniigaanzijig and staff to provide notification of conflicts of interest in pecuniary matters.

- (c) Situations that may give rise to conflicts of interest include but are not limited to the following:
 - (i) Having the responsibility for hiring an individual where one of the applicants is an immediate relative or close friend or,
 - (ii) Supporting proposals from an organization or club, where one is a member or spends a great deal of one's leisure time; and,
 - (iii) Supporting proposals from groups of people or individuals with whom one has ongoing and regular personal contact;
 - (d) The presence of a non-pecuniary conflict of interest need not mean automatic or complete exclusion from participating in discussion and decision making.
27. Not only must our actions be free of any conflicts, but we must ensure that they are seen to be free of any conflicts of interest. It is therefore important that you consider what other people might reasonably think of the situation. These persons could include potential suppliers, sports organizations, fellow eniigaanzijig members, staff and members of the public.
28. Staff or eniigaanzijig members wishing to discuss a real, perceived or potential conflict of interest should initially notify Gimaa/Gimaakwe, who will act as an objective party in assessing whether such a conflict of interest may or will arise:
- (a) Gimaa/Gimaakwe may then refer the matter to eniigaanzijig for advice. Preliminary discussions with the Gimaa/Gimaakwe and eniigaanzijig about potential conflicts of interest will be regarded as confidential, provided these discussions do not lead to a notification of a conflict of interest; and,
 - (b) The objective of notification is to protect staff and eniigaanzijig. In many cases, only the individual will be aware of the potential for a conflict of interest. The onus for notification of a potential conflict of interest is therefore on the individual eniigaanzijig member or staff member.
29. Staff must provide notification of a conflict of interest as soon as they are aware one exists. Conflicts of interest must be notified in writing preferably in a standard format and delivered to the First Nation administrator. Notifications of Conflicts of Interest by staff will be presented to the eniigaanzijig members at the discretion of the Gimaa/Gimaakwe.
30. Giigdoonini or giigdooninikwe must notify the Gimaa/Gimaakwe in writing or orally, as soon as they are aware that a potential conflict of interest exists. If a conflict arises during a meeting, such as an eniigaanzijig meeting, giigdoonini or giigdooninikwe should inform the meeting of the conflict. The Administrator or Secretary will ensure that written notifications of the conflict of interest is recorded in the minutes.
31. Members of eniigaanzijig should not participate in a purchasing process if they feel they have a conflict of interest. If they are uncertain about whether they have a conflict of interest, they should discuss this with the Gimaa/Gimaakwe. Where a staff member's interest can be identified through any of the criteria in the definition of conflict of interest can be identified through any of the criteria in the definition of conflict of interest, that staff member will not participate in the purchasing selection process.

32. Eniigaanzijig members should not participate in a recruitment process in which they personally, or an immediate relative or close friend stands to gain or lose from the process. Eniigaanzijig members should immediately notify the nominated officer overseeing the recruitment if they feel they may have a conflict of interest.
33. Any staff person, whose interest in a staff position could be identified through any of the other criteria in the definition of conflict of interest, shall immediately notify the nominated officer of that person's ability to participate in the recruitment will be provided to the Gimaa/Gimaakwe prior to any participation of that person in the recruitment process.
34. Eniigaanzijig or staff must never accept any gift or benefit if:
 - (a) Upon acceptance, the person offering it, or a fair and reasonable person, would expect you to be influenced in the way you do your job or carry out your duties, or you would feel a sense of obligation or debt to the person offering the gift or benefit; or,
 - (b) You or the eniigaanzijig are likely to be compromised. Gifts and benefits that are not taken in nature will be entered in a gift register. The following issues must be taken into account when determining whether a gift, benefit or hospitality is token:
 - (i) The scale, lavishness or expense/cost/value of the gift or benefit;
 - (ii) The frequency of occurrence;
 - (iii) The degree of openness surrounding the occasion or gift;
 - (iv) A Register of Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality shall be kept by the administrator for this purpose. Wherever possible, staff shall be required to notify the Gimaa/Gimaakwe prior to receiving any gift, benefit or hospitality. Registers of gifts, benefits and hospitality for Members of eniigaanzijig members and staff will be kept with the Gimaa/Gimaakwe.
35. Gifts, benefits and hospitality for Members of eniigaanzijig members and staff will be kept with the Gimaa/Gimaakwe.
 - (a) Food or alcohol, including lunches or dinners, giveaways or prizes, tickets to cultural or sporting events, personal services (e.g. use of equipment, computers or cars);
 - (b) If a member of eniigaanzijig or a staff member is uncertain whether they are receiving a gift, benefit or hospitality, they should discuss the matter with the Gimaa/Gimaakwe.
36. Staff will require the approval of the eniigaanzijig prior to undertaking paid employment outside of work hours which may conflict with current First Nation employment obligations. No approval for paid employment outside of standard employment hours will be allowed if it violates any of the provisions regarding conflict of interest.
37. Eniigaanzijig and staff may not utilize Moose Deer Points First Nation facilities or property for personal or private purposes without obtaining prior approval of eniigaanzijig.
38. Moose Deer Point will keep the following Conflict of Interest records:
 - (a) Standard notification letter for members of eniigaanzijig members and staff for conflicts of interest;

- (b) Creation of a confidential file within the current record-keeping system called "Conflict of Interest – Members of eniigaanzijig and members of staff";
 - (c) Register of gifts and benefits for staff and Members of eniigaanzijig members; and,
 - (d) A Register of pecuniary interests for designated staff and Members of eniigaanzijig members.
39. Records on all conflicts of interest will include the following information:
- (a) All conflict of interest notifications;
 - (b) Failures to disclose;
 - (c) Disclosure by others (e.g., colleague or member of the public) about a Member of eniigaanzijig member and/or staff;
 - (d) Vexatious claims assessment of the matter and how it was resolved;
 - (e) Any action (e.g., resolutions) taken by the eniigaanzijig;
 - (f) Any appeal on the process.
40. The notification for conflicts of interest will include the following:
- (a) The person's name;
 - (b) Position in eniigaanzijig (if appropriate) or on staff;
 - (c) Contacts phone number/address;
 - (d) The nature of the conflict of interest, real, perceived or potential;
 - (e) Date of notification;
 - (f) Suggested course of action to deal with conflict of interest.
41. The criteria for assessing whether a conflict of interest exists will be those contained at clause 27; and,
- (a) Any notification of pecuniary conflicts of interest will immediately prevent the individual involved in considering or discussing the matter in which they have the interest and such person will not be able to vote on any question relating to the matter; and,
 - (b) All relevant information should be made available at the time of assessment (including legal or other advice, if required) initial assessment of conflicts of interest matters (other than pecuniary) will be completed within three days of receipt of the notification.
42. Any action required on conflict of interest (e.g. sanctions) will be determined within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the notification, and when determining the best option to resolve the conflict of interest, the objective will be that the option ensures impartiality, fairness and protection of the public interest.
43. Eniigaanzijig shall develop and determine sanctions to deal with breaches of Code of Conduct by staff.
44. Sanctions for staff concerning conflict of interest will include, but not be limited to:
- (a) Withdrawal from project or issue where conflict of interest exists;
 - (b) Direction to the individual to remove the source of conflict;
 - (c) Counselling;
 - (d) Suspension with pay;
 - (e) Withdrawal (temporary or permanent) of access to additional work opportunities such as overtime or training;

- (f) Suspension without pay;
 - (g) Dismissal (if appropriate).
45. Sanctions for breaches of Code of Conduct by eniigaanzijig shall be in accordance with gchi-naaknigewin.
 46. Sanctions for eniigaanzijig members will include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) Limited involvement in the matter (e.g. participation in discussion but not in decision making);
 - (b) No involvement in the matter;
 - (c) Direction from the full eniigaanzijig to the individual member of eniigaanzijig to remove the source of conflict;
 - (d) Passing censure motion at an eniigaanzijig meeting;
 - (e) Public disclosures of inappropriate conduct (e.g. through the annual report, media, weekly news columns) and direction ordering a formal apology;
 - (f) Counselling;
 - (g) Prosecution of any conflicts of interests that breach the law.
 47. Any conflicts of interest that appear to breach the law will always be referred to the police for investigation and action.
 48. Eniigaanzijig members and staff will advise the Gimaa/Gimaakwe within seven (7) days of receiving notification of action taken to resolve a conflict of interest of their intention to appeal this decision. Notification of intention to appeal should be in writing and outline the reasons for the appeal.
 49. The Gimaa/Gimaakwe will refer the appeal to the Eniigaanzijig meeting, after an assessment has been conducted. A full report from the Gimaa/Gimaakwe will accompany the member of eniigaanzijig/staff members request to appeal.
 50. The decision by eniigaanzijig on the acceptance of an appeal will be final.
 51. All Moose Deer Point Members or members of eniigaanzijig and staff will be supplied with a copy of the Moose Deer Point First Nation gchi-naaknigewin which sets out Conflict of Interest provisions upon election to the eniigaanzijig or hiring.

APPEALS BODY

52. An independent traditional appeals body with the responsibility for upholding and interpreting laws passed by kiinwinde-naaknigeyang shall be appointed within ninety (90) days of the coming into force of gchi-naaknigewin:
 - (a) The appeals body shall be appointed by eniigaanzijig and composed of three (3) eligible voters and will serve a term that corresponds with that of the term of eniigaanzijig;
 - (b) The appeals body shall establish and approve appeal procedures consistent with gchi-naaknigewin and First Nation law;
 - (c) The appeals body shall file the appeal procedures with the First Nation law register.

APPEALS PROCESS

53. An applicant or e-dbendaagzijig who is not satisfied with the recommendations or a decision made by the First Nation, its institutions or bodies shall submit "A Notice of Appeal" to the Eniigaanzijig within seven (7) days of the original decision. Eniigaanzijig shall review the merits of the Appeal and if warranted forward such appeal to the Appeals Body.
- * 54. An administrative fee for processing an appeal of not less than one thousand dollars shall be submitted by the appellant, payable by cash, certified cheque or money order to the First Nation.
55. The burden of establishing the grounds for an appeal rests with the appellant.
56. The Appeals Body shall set a date, time and place so they may review and hear the appeal within sixty (60) days of receipt.
57. The Appeals Body shall have the authority to:
 - (a) Cause an investigation of the appeal;
 - (b) Receive such evidence as an oath, affidavit or any other manner in its discretion deems appropriate or just so that they may render a fair decision;
 - (c) Dismiss an appeal with or without reasons;
 - (d) Allow the appeal
 - (e) Overturn a decision;
 - (f) Return the matter to the decision-maker for review and revision.
58. The Appeals Body is not bound by rules of evidence and may hear an appeal in any manner which they determine.
59. The Appeal Body shall adopt and make public any procedural rules and forms for the conduct of appeals.
60. Any legal and associated costs, with respect to the appeal will be the responsibility of the appellant.
61. The appellant shall be notified in writing, specifying the date, time and place of their hearing and shall have the right to address and present evidence to the Appeals Body in person or through an agent, representative or legal counsel.

REASONABLE LIMITS

62. This constitution guarantees the rights and freedoms set out above subject only to such reasonable limits out in the First Nation law as can be demonstrably justified to protect the collective interests of the First Nation and justified in a free and democratic First Nation.

ENVIRONMENT

63. The First Nation has a sacred trust from the Creator to protect the natural environment and to ensure that any development within our environment is sustainable. The rules,

regulations, and procedures with respect to the environment are set out in the Moose Deer Point First Nation Land Code and Land Use Plan.

AMENDMENTS

64. Gchi-naaknigewin may be amended in a public decision-making meeting by e-dbendaagzijig of the First Nation.
65. The preferred method of decision making is through customary consensus. In the event that consensus cannot be reached on a proposed amendment, kiinwinde-naaknigeyang or eniigaanzijig may call a vote. The decision by vote shall require a seventy-five (75) per cent (75%) majority of all eligible voters, provided at least seventy-five (75%) of resident eligible voters exercise their franchise.
66. Proposed amendments shall be discussed at a public decision-making meeting called for that purpose in accordance with rules for public decision making.

ENACTMENT CLAUSE

67. Ratified by the E-dbendaagzijig of the Moose Deer Point First Nation this day, in the month of in the year 2016.

Signed into Law on behalf of the Moose Deer First Nation. This day, in the month of in the year 2016.

Chief and Council Signatures

Chief	
Councillor	
Councillor	
Councillor	
Councillor	

