

GRAND COUNCIL

Purpose:

The Grand Council shall act independently in exercising oversight, advice, and approval authority.

Section 1. Composition

(a) The Grand Council shall include all Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation enrolled citizens. The Citizens shall select a Spokesperson, a Co-spokesperson, and a Secretary. The Spokesperson shall preside over meetings of the Grand Council. The Co-spokesperson shall preside over meetings in the absence of the Spokesperson, and at such time, the Co-spokesperson shall retain the power to vote. The Secretary shall take minutes and record votes. The Secretary shall transmit the minutes of the Central Council.

Section 2. Powers of the Grand Council.

(a). To oversee the governing bodies' adherence to the policies, values, and laws identified in the Alliance.

(b) To advise and approve the Citizen Council, Central Council, General Assembly, and Administration and Supervisory Council decisions.

1. To advise and approve land claims and recovery settlements.
2. To advise and approve sales and purchase of land, related resources, and other assets.
3. To advise and approve any decisions related to treaty rights, including hunting, fishing, and gathering rights.
4. To advise and approve any decisions relating to terminating, diminishing, or relinquishing reservations or jurisdiction, including law enforcement agreements.
5. To advise and approve resolutions, ordinances, statutes, or codes.
6. To approve salaries and terms of employment for governing bodies.
7. To advise and approve contracts and leases, and agreements.
8. To advise and approve decisions to employ legal counsel.
9. Submit proposed amendments to the Alliance document.
10. To advise and approve the annual budget.
11. To approve referendum requests.
12. To propose initiatives.
13. To review the annual audit.
14. To listen to and strongly consider the information presented by the Citizen Councils and propose initiatives on their behalf.
15. Consider appointing standing committees, boards, or commissions as deemed necessary to investigate, research and educate the council on the following, but not limited to Finance, Education, Nature Resources, Health, Audits, Land, Elections, Public Works, and Public Welfare.
16. To prevent any sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of tribal lands, interest in lands or other assets, including minerals, gas, and oil.
17. To advise and make recommendations to the governing bodies on matters or benefits to the Nation.

Section 3. Delegation of Authority

The Grand Council, for the benefit of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation, authorizes the Central Council to make the policies; the General Assembly to write and enact rules and laws; the Administration and Supervisory Council to implement and enforce the rules and laws; the Tradition and Custom Dispute Resolution to provide traditional, restorative and reparative dispute practices and the Judiciary to interpret and protect the Alliance, through applying the laws to specific cases, settle disputes, hear appeal cases and give justice and protection of the rights of the people.

Section 4. Meetings

The Grand Council shall hold a regular _____ meeting. The Grand Council may hold Special Meetings as necessary.

Section 5. Special Meetings

The Grand Council may call for Special Meetings by a majority vote of the Grand Council Representatives or upon a petition signed by _____ 10 % of the members of the Grand Council.

Section 6. Open Meetings

(a) All meetings of the Grand Council shall be open to all Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation citizens, except for portions of the meeting that deal with a topic that may be slanderous, personal, employee discipline, business negotiations that are in litigation, or other matters that raise significant privacy or confidentiality concerns such as individuals health medical mental health data or medical records.

(b) A governing body member may request a closed meeting. Before a meeting is closed, there shall be a statement on record and placed in the minutes describing the issues to be discussed in the closed session, which requires more than just identifying possible discussion issues.

Section 7. Quorum

Each session of the Grand Council shall require a quorum of _____ of the Band Representatives. The quorum shall be necessary to transact official business of the Grand Council.

Section 8. Voting

A majority vote of the quorum shall be necessary to exercise the powers of the Grand Council, except as otherwise provided by this Alliance. The Secretary shall record all votes of the Grand Council in the minutes.

Section 9. The term of the position.

Spokesperson, Co-spokesperson, and Secretary of the Grand Council shall serve _____() year terms.

Section 10. Matters to Take into Consideration.

When reviewing the budget, audits, and proposing initiatives, consider their impact on Fiscal responsibility, the Rights of Nature in Article III, the Rights of Citizens in Article XII, the Rights

of Children in Article XIII, sustainability, and the preservation of traditions and culture of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 11. Compensation. ??? How Funded???

CITIZEN COUNCILS

Overall goals for Citizen Councils

1. Have a vision and insight into the future.
2. Oversight of the tribal governing bodies.
3. Encourage efforts made by the communities to safeguard natural resources and protect the environment from being exploited for their natural resources for economic reasons.
4. Advocate for the needs and concerns of the citizens of your council group that will promote and protect our citizens' health, welfare, and individual rights.
5. Emphasis on the traditional way of teaching and thinking.
6. Emphasis on physical and spiritual health.
7. Protect our unique culture and identity by preserving our culture and traditions, including but not limited to our language, arts and crafts, burial, and archeological sites.
8. Promote self-government and ensure the political integrity of the Nation.
9. Foster economic development.

Section 1. Composition of each Council

- (a) The Elder's Council shall be comprised of _____() enrolled Citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation from each of the constituent reservations who are _____years of age.
- (b) The Women's Council shall be comprised of _____() enrolled Citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation from each of the constituent reservations who are _____years of age.
- (c) The Men's Council shall be comprised of _____() enrolled Citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation from each of the constituent reservations who are _____years of age.
- (d) The Youth Council shall be comprised of _____() enrolled Citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation from each of the constituent reservations who are _____years of age.
- (e) The Off-Reservation council shall be comprised of _____() enrolled Citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation from each of the constituent reservations who are _____years of age.

Section 2. Meetings

The citizens shall meet in _____at least _____ each year, which shall be called by the _____.

Section 3. Special meetings

Special meetings of the _____ shall be called by the _____.

Section 4. Quorum

Section 5. Voting

A majority vote of the quorum shall be necessary to exercise the powers of the Citizen Council, except as otherwise provided by this Alliance.

Section 6. Qualification

(a) Be a member of the constituent group (Elder, Woman, Man, Youth, Off-Reservation) you wish to serve.

(b) Serving on a Citizen Council requires a thorough understanding of the following:

1. Their roles and responsibilities.
2. Laws (Alliance, ordinances, and resolutions) that pertain to the Nation.
3. A basic understanding of the judicial system.
4. Knowledge of the tribal Alliance and basics of tribal governance.
5. Fundamentals of finance and accounting.
6. The legislative processes.
7. The meaning of sovereignty and self-determination.
8. Alliance principles, tribal governance, trust doctrines, and federal appropriations.

Section 7. Term of the Position

The term of the position shall be _____

Section 8. Duties

(a) Oversight

(b) Promote initiatives

(c) Advocate for the needs of your representative group. The need may include, but not be limited to, the following:

ELDER'S COUNCIL

Potential Needs, General Welfare and Safety Issues:

1. Access to Service for all elders and veterans
2. Life Alert Systems
3. HealthCare
4. Caregivers
5. The need for in-home long-term services and support to assist with Activities of Daily Living
6. Assisted Living
7. End of Life-Hospice
8. Transportation

9. Protection against abuse, fraud, and neglect.
10. Programs for elders who have Alzheimer's disease or dementia.
11. Healthy living programs through health education.
12. Access to nutritious food.
13. Housing
14. Socialization to remain active and independent for as long as possible.
15. Income disparities: access to federal and state programs for which they are eligible, such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Potential Needs, General Welfare, and Safety Issues:

1. Childbearing and the early socialization of children in the language, culture, and traditions.
2. Impoverishment and Unemployment.
3. Violence against Women.
4. Educational Opportunities.
5. Access to Mental Health Care.
6. Access to programs for substance abuse.
7. Reproductive health care needs.
8. Address the issues related to those women who are the primary providers in families.
9. Promote programs for good child-rearing and childcare.
10. Prevention programs related to violence and domestic abuse.
11. Promote awareness of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women through media outlets, social media, political campaigns, and various ways individuals can get involved.
12. Access to all care for women veterans.

MEN COUNCIL

Potential Needs, General Welfare, and Safety Issues:

1. Access to Mental Health Care.
2. Access to Programs for substance abuse
3. Promote awareness that males can be the victims of domestic abuse and therefore need access to programs that address this issue.
4. Access to care that addresses high incidence of associated health issues such as heart disease, prostate, and other cancer.
5. Childbearing and the early socialization of children in the language, culture, and traditions.
6. Jobs
7. Access to care of all Men Veterans.

Youth Council

Potential Needs, General Welfare, and Safety Issues:

1. Promote Native-focused programming and education (training, curriculum, etc.).
2. Facilitate learning and access to sustainable resources.
3. Protections against Violence against Children.
4. Access to education on Drug-Free life.

5. Access to Programs for substance abuse
6. Strengthen access and promotion of physical activity, healthy nutrition, and development.
7. Offer certification in CPR and First Aid.
8. Promote cultural connections.
9. Participation in community programs servicing veterans, and the elderly, working in food pantries, community gardens, and sustainable food sources.
10. Address younger concerns.
11. Knowledge of resources available to youth.
12. Job preference.
13. Scholarships.
14. Youth council groups across the Nation.
15. Career coaching and mentoring, resume building and work experience, and classroom work training skills to be more prepared and competitive in the workforce, connecting the youth with training that would address our labor market shortages.
16. Programs that strengthen academic, occupational, and literacy skills;
17. Promote money management skills.
18. Groom Youth for future positions in tribal government.
19. Sexual Abuse, HPV, and other STD
20. Mentor Programs.

OFF-RESERVATION COUNCILS

Potential Needs, General Welfare, and Safety Issues:

1. Homelessness
2. Unity
3. Inclusion
4. Mental health services (PTSD, Depression, etc.)
5. Sexual abuse
6. Substance abuse services.
7. Domestic Violence Services.
8. Jobs
9. Access to care for all Off-Reservation Veterans.

CENTRAL COUNCIL

Purpose: The Central Council shall have a policymaking role.

Section 1. Composition

The Central Council shall comprise (#) citizens from each constituent reservation, from which a Chairperson, Co-Chairperson, and Secretary are selected. The Chairperson shall preside over meetings. The Co-Chairperson shall preside over meetings in the absence of the Chairperson, and at such time the Co-Chairperson shall retain the power to vote. The

Secretary shall take minutes of each meeting and transmit the minutes of Central Council meetings to the Grand Council, General Assembly, and the Administration and Supervisory Council.

Section 2. Meetings

The Central Council shall hold quarterly meetings. The Central Council may hold Special Meetings as necessary.

Section 3. Special Meetings

The Central Council may call for a Special Meeting by a majority vote of the Central Council.

Section 4. Open Meetings

(a) All meetings of the Central Council shall be open to all Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation citizens, except for portions of the meeting that deal with a topic that may be slanderous, personal, employee discipline, business negotiations that are in litigation, or other matters that raise significant privacy or confidentiality concerns such as individuals health medical mental health data or medical records.

(b) A governing body member may request a closed meeting. Before a meeting is closed, there shall be a statement on record and placed in the minutes describing the issues to be discussed in the closed session, which requires more than just identifying possible discussion issues.

Section 5. Quorum

Each session of the Central Council shall require a quorum of _____.

Section 6. Voting

A majority vote of the quorum shall be necessary to exercise the powers of the Central Council, except as otherwise provided by the Alliance. The Secretary shall record the minutes and votes in the meeting minutes and send a copy of the minutes shall be sent to the General Assembly and the Administration and Supervisory Council.

Section 7. Qualification for Office

(a) Be an enrolled Citizen of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

(b) _____(twenty-one (21) / (twenty five (25) years old.

Section 8. Term of Office

Officials of the Central Council shall serve four (4) year terms not to exceed two (2) consecutive 4-year terms unless the first term fills a vacancy under Article XXIV of the Alliance; it will not count as a term for this section. A majority vote of voters of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation shall elect officials of the Central Council.

Section 9. Swear an Oath

Newly elected Central Council Officers shall be installed at a regular or special meeting following the election after they subscribe to an oath to preserve, support and protect the Alliance of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation and vow to exercise their duties to the best of their ability.

Section 10. Matters to Take Into Consideration.

When making policies, rules, and laws, consider their impact on the Rights of Nature in Article III, the Rights of Citizens in Article XII, the Rights of Children in Article XIII, sustainability, and preservation of traditions and culture of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 11. Powers of the Central Council

The Central Council retains the power to set policy for the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation. To make policy statements that shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) The Rights of Nature
 1. Wildlife management
 2. Protection of resources
- (b) Rights of indigenous Citizens in the areas of:
 1. Self-determination and Indigenous Institutions;
 2. Equality and Nondiscrimination;
 3. Survival Rights; Cultural Rights;
 4. Education and Public Media;
 5. Participation in Decision-making and Free, Prior, and informed consent;
 6. Economic and Social Rights; Land, Territories, and Reserves;
 7. Treaties and Agreements; and Implementation and Interpretation.
 8. No taxation over tribal members on Reservation.
- (c) To propose Alliance amendments
- (d) To propose policies on the Best Practices of Tribal Government:
 1. Accountability
 2. Conflict of Interest
 3. Zero tolerance for retaliation
 4. Zero tolerance for political or any other interference with the Judiciary
 5. Mutual Respect
 6. Use of Sanctions
 7. Due Process
 8. Equal Protection
 9. Safety
 - (a) Domestic Violence
 - (b) Drugs
 - (c) Alcohol
 - (d) Mental Health
 - (e) Generational Trauma
 10. Jobs
 - (a) Adequate wages
 - (b) Use of the Indian Preference Policy equitably and fairly.
 - (c) Provide training for native applicants
 11. Civil Rights
 12. Civic Duty
 13. Fair elections
 14. Funding resources
 15. Land issues and pipeline
 16. Adequate housing, water, and healthy nutrition for elders, children, and people with diabetes.

Section 12. Submission of Written Policies to the General Assembly

The Central Council submits its written policies to the General Assembly, which shall write them into law within forty-five (45) days. If the General Assembly does not enact the policy into law within fifteen (45) of the deadline, the Central Council notifies the Administration and Supervisory Council to address the issue. If the General Assembly Council still neglects to enact the law after that, the Administration and Supervisory Council shall refer the matter to the Court system.

Section 13. Compensation??

Officials of the Central Council shall receive reasonable compensation. No increase or decrease in salary shall take effect until after the next General Election. No member of the Central Council shall receive compensation as an officer or in any other capacity within the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation government during their term of office.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Purpose:

The General Assembly shall have the role of Law and Rulemaking. The General Assembly shall have the additional authority to establish Tradition and Custom Dispute Resolution Program, Tribal and Supreme Courts, and Law Enforcement.

Section 1. Composition

The General Assembly shall comprise _____() citizens from each constituent reservation of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation. The council members shall select a Chairperson, Co-Chairperson, and Secretary. The Chairperson shall preside over meetings. The Co-Chairperson shall preside over meetings in the absence of the Chairperson, and at such time the Co-Chairperson shall retain the power to vote. The Secretary shall take minutes, record the votes, and distribute the minutes to the Spokesperson or Chairpersons of each Governmental branch.

Section 2. Meetings

The General Assembly shall hold regular meetings _____. The General Assembly may hold Special Meetings as necessary.

Section 3. Special Meetings

The General Assembly may call Special Meetings by a majority vote of the General Assembly.

Section 4. Open Meetings

(a) All meetings of the General Assembly shall be open to all Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation citizens, except for portions of the meeting that deal with a topic that may be slanderous, personal, employee discipline, business negotiations that are in litigation, or other matters that raise significant privacy or confidentiality concerns such as individuals health medical mental health data or medical records.

(b) A governing body member may request a closed meeting. Before a meeting is closed, there shall be a statement on record and placed in the minutes describing the issues to be discussed in the closed session, which requires more than just identifying possible discussion issues.

Section 5. Quorum

Each session of the General Assembly shall require a quorum. A majority of the General Assembly shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6. Voting

A majority vote of the quorum shall be necessary to exercise the powers of the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided by the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation Alliance. The Secretary shall record in the minutes the votes of each member of the General Assembly.

Section 7. Qualifications for Chairperson, Co-chairperson, and Secretary

- (a) Be an enrolled Citizen of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.
- (b) _____(twenty-one (21) / (twenty five (25)) years old
- (c) Not otherwise employed as an officer in the government of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 8. Term of Office

Officers of the General Assembly shall serve four (4) year terms not to exceed two (2) consecutive 4-year terms unless the first term is filling a vacancy under Article XXIV of the Alliance. Filling a vacancy will not count as a term for this section. A majority vote of voters of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation shall elect officers of the General Assembly.

Section 9. Swear an Oath

Installation of newly elected General Assembly Officers shall occur at the regular meeting or a special meeting following the election and after subscribing to an oath to preserve, support and protect the Alliance of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation and vow to exercise their duties as an official of the General Assembly to the best of their ability.

Section 10. Matters to Take Into Consideration.

When making rules and laws, consider their impact on the Rights of Nature in Article III; the Rights of Citizens in Article XII; the Rights of Children in Article XIII, sustainability, and preservation of traditions and culture of the Magamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 11. Timeframe within which to enact the laws

Within 45 days of the Central Council enacting a policy, the General Assembly shall enact laws, codes, ordinances, resolutions or statutes consistent with those policies.

Section 12. Powers of the General Assembly

- (a) To establish a Tribal Law Enforcement and enact laws governing law enforcement on lands within the jurisdiction of the Nation.
- (b) To establish a Tradition and Custom Dispute Resolution Program.
- (c) To establish Tribal Courts and a Supreme Court and enact laws governing

- (d) To enact laws to manage, create, and regulate a property system, including but not limited to leases, permits, lands use, interests in lands, titles, deeds, estate, inheritance, transfer, conveyance, devise and prevent the sale, disposition, or encumbrance of land or other assets.
- (e) To enact laws to regulate and zone any lands within the jurisdiction of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.
- (f.) To enact laws to acquire or purchase lands.
- (g) To enact laws to prevent the sale, disposition, or encumbrance of land or other assets.
- (h) To enact laws to regulate domestic relations of persons within the jurisdiction of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.
- (i) To enact laws to regulate and zone any lands within the jurisdiction of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.
- (j) To enact laws to regulate hunting, fishing, trapping, recreation, and all other related activities on lands within the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation's jurisdiction pursuant to the 1854 Treaty.
- (k) To enact any other laws, ordinances, resolutions, and statutes necessary to exercise its General Assembly powers.
- (l) To adopt ordinances governing Citizenship, Open Meetings, Elections, Due Process and Ethics, Conflicts of Interest, nepotism (unless waived), Censorship, and the conduct of all elected and appointed officials and employees, and other rules deemed necessary.
- (m) To enact laws to regulate hunting, fishing, trapping, recreation, and all other related activities on lands within the Nation's jurisdiction;
- (n) To set its procedures, select its officers, and enact laws governing the attendance of its members, including penalties for absences.
- (o) To enact laws to regulate who is not legally entitled to reside on the reservation, and laws on domestic relationships, prohibited and regulated conduct and imposing penalties upon persons within the jurisdiction of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.
- (p) To enact laws to remove from the reservation a person who is determined in a hearing on the issue of their entitlement to reside thereon or whose conduct is in violation of domestic relations laws or prohibited conduct laws, or they were deemed harmful to the citizens' peace, happiness, or welfare.

Section 12. Compensation.

Officials of the General Assembly shall receive reasonable compensation. No increase or decrease in their salary shall take effect until after the next General Election. No member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as an officer in any other capacity within the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation government during their term of office.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISORY COUNCIL

Purpose:

The Administration and Supervisory Council shall be the implementation and enforcement of Laws of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 1. Composition

The Administration and Supervisory Council shall be comprised _____ of elected citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation, of which a Chairperson, Co-chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer are selected.

Section 2. Meetings

The Administration and Supervisory Council shall hold regular meetings _____(monthly). _____ may hold Special Meetings as necessary.

Section 3. Special meetings

The Administration and Supervisory Council may call Special Meetings.

Section 4. Open Meetings

(a) All meetings of the Administration and Supervisory Council shall be open to all Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation citizens, except for portions of the meeting that deal with a topic that may be slanderous, personal, employee discipline, business negotiations that are in litigation, or other matters that raise significant privacy or confidentiality concerns such as individuals health medical mental health data or medical records.

(b) A governing body member may request a closed meeting. Before a meeting is closed, there shall be a statement on record and placed in the minutes describing the issues to be discussed in the closed session, which requires more than just identifying possible discussion issues.

Section 5. Quorum

Each session of the Administration and Supervisory Council shall require a quorum. A majority of the Administration and Supervisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6. Voting

A majority vote of the quorum shall be necessary to exercise the powers of the _ Administration and Supervisory Council, except as otherwise provided by the Alliance. The Secretary shall record the minutes of the meeting and include votes taken by each member of the Council.

Section 7. Qualification for Office

- (a) Be an enrolled Citizen of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.
- (b) _____(twenty-one (21) / (twenty five (25)) years old
- (c) Not otherwise employed as an officer in the government of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 8. Term of Office

Officers of the _____ shall serve four (4) year terms not to exceed two (2) consecutive 4-year terms unless the first term is filling a vacancy under Article ____ of the Alliance. Filling a vacancy will not count as a term for this section. Officers of the _____ shall be elected by a majority vote of voters of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 9. Swear an Oath

Newly elected Administration and Supervisory Council Officers shall be installed at the regular meeting or a special meeting following the election, and after subscribing to an oath to preserve, support and protect the Alliance of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation, exercising their duties as an official of the Administration and Supervisory Council to the best of their ability.

Section 10. Matters to Take into Consideration.

When implementing and enforcing the rules and laws, consider their impact on the Rights of Nature in Article III; the Rights of Citizens in Article XII; the Rights of Children in Article XIII, fiscal responsibility, sustainability, and preservation of traditions and culture of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 11. Powers

Section 1 General Powers

(a) To implement, execute, administer, and enforce the laws and policies, and Articles in the Alliance document of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

(a) To administer government programs within the boundaries of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

(c) To represent the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation on all matters that concern its interests and welfare.

(d) If a policy of the Central Council is not enacted into law by the General Assembly within fifteen (15) days of the forty-five (45) day deadlines, if not resolved in 15 days by the Administration and Supervisory Council the Central Council may file a suit in the trial court.

Section 2. Land

(a) To acquire land and other assets to benefit the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation and its citizens.

(b) To prevent any sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of tribal lands, interest in lands, or other assets, including minerals, gas, and oil.

(c) To manage, lease, permit, or otherwise deal with tribal lands, resources, and interests in lands or other assets.

(d) To ensure that all reservation land shall remain tribal property and neither be sold nor divided by allotment.

(e) No action shall be taken by or on behalf of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation in any way that operates to destroy or injure tribal grazing land, timber, or other natural resources.

Section 3. Funds

(a) To engage in any business that will further the economic well-being of citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

(b) To borrow money from the Federal Government or other sources and to direct the use of such funds for productive purposes, or to loan the money thus borrowed and to pledge or assign chattel or income, due or to become due.

(c) To administer any funds, authorize and make expenditures from available funds for tribal purposes, including salaries, expenses of tribal officials or employees, other tribal objectives, and various Department needs. All expenditures of tribal funds under the control of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation shall be in accordance with a budget.

(d) The amounts so expended shall be a matter of public record to the citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation at all reasonable times.

(e) To raise revenue, including the power to levy and collect taxes and license fees;

(f) To deposit to the credit of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation funds without limitation on the amount in any account, in an approved Bank whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal Government; or with a bonded disbursing officer of the United States, in connection with such advances require to be so deposited

(g) To borrow money from the Federal Government or other sources and to direct the use of such funds for productive purposes, or to loan the money thus borrowed a governing body of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation and to pledge or assign chattel or income, due or to become due.

Section 4. Contracts, Agreements, and Business

(a) To represent the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation in negotiations with the Federal, State, and local governments, with private persons, and make decisions not contrary to the Alliance.

(b) To consult, negotiate, contract, lease, compact, and conclude agreements on behalf of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation with Federal, State, and local governments or private persons or organizations on all matters within the powers of the Administration and Supervisory Council.

(c) To negotiate treaties with Anishinaabeg Nation and determine if other Chippewa Nations may join the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation Alliance.

(d) The Administration and Supervisory Council may, by ordinance, levy licenses or fees on nonmembers or non-tribal organizations doing business on two or more Reservations.

(e) To engage in any business that will further the economic well-being of the citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation

(f) To regulate and license where permitted by law, all business and professional actives conducted upon the reservation, provided that any assessment upon nonmembers trading or residing within the Nation's jurisdiction.

Section 5. Officials, Employees, and Staff

(a) To select and hire personnel, set salaries, terms, and conditions of employment for all governmental personnel in terms of employment for government employees.

(b) To set its procedures, select its officers, and enact laws governing its members' attendance, including penalties for absences.

(c) To employ legal counsel for the protection and advancement of the rights of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation; the choice of counsel and fixing fees.

(d) To ensure that all Officers and employees of the Council responsible for the safety of the property and money shall be bonded in an amount sufficient to insure the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation from loss.

(e) The newly elected Officers shall be installed in office at the first regular meeting of the Administration and Supervisory Council after certificates of their election.

Section 6. Audit & Budget

(a) Administer Funds

(b) Propose policies to the Central Council and laws and rules to the General Assembly.

(c) Administer and supervise Departments, Boards, Programs, etc.

(d) To request advancements to the control of the Tribe of any money deposited to the credit of the Tribe in the United States Treasury.

(e) To develop an annual budget and present it to the Grand Council's approval.

(f) To acquire an outside source to prepare an annual audit.

(g) To maintain a detailed accounting system

(h) To make the records available to the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation citizens at all reasonable times.

Section 7. Community

(a) To create advisory committees from citizens as deemed necessary.

(b) To recognize any community organizations, associations, or committees open to members of the several Reservations and to approve such organizations, subject to the provision that no such organizations, associations, or committees may not assume any authority granted to the Governing Bodies of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

(c) To protect and foster Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation's religious freedom, culture, language, and traditions.

(d) To promote public health, education, charity, and other services that may contribute to the social advancement of the members of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

(e) To promote and protect health education and the welfare of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

(f) To safeguard and protect safety and peace.

(g) To represent the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation on all matters that concern its interests and welfare.

Section 8. Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation Alliance

(a) To propose Alliance amendments.

(b) Assure compliance with the articles in the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation Alliance.

Section 12. Compensation.

Officials of the _____ shall receive reasonable compensation. No increase or decrease in their salary shall take effect until after the next General Election. No member shall receive compensation as an officer within the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation government during their term of office.

TRADITION AND CUSTOM DISPUTE RESOLUTION

I. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE APPROACH

Introduction and Purpose:

Restorative Justice is a process of making things right. There is an "affected party" and a "responsible party." It can function in one of three ways: as a form of diversion from the criminal process, allowing offenders, especially young or first-time offenders, to avoid charges and a conviction; as a form of alternative sentencing; or, in more severe cases, as a way to reduce a criminal sentence.

Place the emphasizing peacemaking and the common good, and consider the person(s) and their situation while determining an outcome consistent with cultural and traditional forms of resolution. Consider what will keep the "responsible party" in the community. The goal is to provide a restorative and reparative justice practice as an alternative to the court system. Restorative justice seeks to evaluate the harmful impact of a crime or act on its victims and determine how to repair that harm best while holding the person who caused it accountable for

their actions. The goal is healing, along with reintegrating individuals into their community. The parties agree on an outcome that provides appropriate restitution, such as financial compensation and community service. Additionally, Native concepts of relationships are that people are not simply individuals in society, but everyone owes special obligations to others. By adding a cultural connection component, the offender can start to connect to their roots and heal.

Section 1. Fundamental Principles of Restorative Justice Applied when a Crime has been Committed.

1. Crime is Fundamentally a Violation of People and Interpersonal Relationships.
 - (a) Victims and the community have been harmed and need restorations.
 - The primary victims are those most directly affected by the offense but others, such as family members of victims and offenders, witnesses, and members of the affected community, are also victims.
 - The relationships affected (and reflected) by crime must be addressed.
 - Restoration is a continuum of responses to the needs and harms experienced by victims, offenders, and the community.
 - (b) Victims, offenders, and the affected communities are the stakeholders in justice.
 - A restorative justice process maximizes the input and participation of these parties, especially primary victims and offenders, in the search for restoration, healing, responsibility, and prevention.
 - The roles of these parties will vary according to the nature of the offense as well as the capacities and preferences of the parties.
 - The state has circumscribed roles, such as investigating facts, facilitating processes, and ensuring safety, but the state is not a primary victim.
2. Violations Create Obligations and Liabilities.
 - (a) Offenders' obligations are to make things right as much as possible.
 - Since the primary obligation is to victims, a restorative justice process empowers victims to participate effectively in defining responsibilities.
 - Offenders are provided opportunities and encouragement to understand the harm they have caused to victims and the community and to develop plans for taking appropriate responsibility.
 - Voluntary participation by offenders is maximized; coercion and exclusion are minimized. However, offenders may be required to accept their obligations if they do not do so voluntarily.
 - Obligations for the harm inflicted by crime should be related to making things right.
 - Obligations may be experienced as difficult or painful but are not intended as pain, vengeance, or revenge.

- Obligations to victims, such as restitution, take priority over other sanctions and responsibilities to the state, such as fines.
 - Offenders must be active participants in addressing their own needs.
- (b). The community's obligations are to victims and offenders and the general welfare of its members.
- The community has a responsibility to support and help victims of crime to meet their needs.
 - The community is responsible for its members' welfare and the social conditions and relationships that promote crime and community peace.
 - The community has responsibilities to support efforts to integrate offenders into the community, be actively involved in the definitions of offender obligations, and ensure opportunities for offenders to make amends.
3. Restorative Justice Seeks to Heal and Put Right the Wrongs.
- (a) The needs of the victims for information, validation, vindication, restitution, testimony, safety, and support are the starting points of justice.
- The safety of victims is an immediate priority.
 - The "justice process provides a framework that promotes the work of recovery and healing that is ultimately the domain of the individual victim.
 - Victims are empowered by maximizing their input and participation in determining needs and outcomes.
 - Offenders are involved in the repair of the harm insofar as possible.
- (b) The process of justice maximizes opportunities for the exchange of information, participation, dialogue, and mutual consent between victim and offender.
- Face-to-face encounters are appropriate for some instances, while alternative forms of exchange are more appropriate in others.
 - Victims have the principal role in defining and directing the terms and conditions of the exchange.
 - The mutual agreement takes precedence over imposed outcomes.
 - Opportunities for remorse, forgiveness, and reconciliation are provided.
- (c) Offenders' needs and competencies are addressed.
- Recognizing that offenders themselves have often been harmed, healing and integration of offenders into the community are emphasized.
 - Offenders are supported and treated respectfully in the justice process.
 - Removal from the community and severe restriction of offenders is limited to the minimum necessary.
 - Justice values personal change above compliant behavior.
- (d) The justice process belongs to the community.
- Community members are actively involved in doing justice.
 - The "justice process draws from community resources and, in turn, contributes to the building and strengthening of community.

- The "justice process attempts to promote changes in the community to prevent similar harms from happening to others and to foster early intervention to address the needs of victims and the accountability of offenders.
- (e) Justice is mindful of the outcomes, intended and unintended, of its responses to crime and victimization.
- Justice monitors and encourages follow-through since healing, recovery, accountability, and change are maximized when agreements are kept.
 - Fairness is assured, not by uniformity of outcomes, but by providing necessary support and opportunities to all parties and avoiding discrimination based on ethnicity, class, and sex.
 - Outcomes that are predominantly deterrent or incapacitate should be implemented as a last resort, involving the least restrictive intervention while seeking restoration of the parties involved.
 - Unintended consequences are resisted, such as the co-optation (taking over) of restorative processes for coercive or punitive ends, undue offender orientation, or the expansion of social control.

Model of Howard Zehr and Harry Mika "Fundamental Principles of Restorative Justice," The Contemporary Justice Review, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1998), 47-55.

II. The Tradition and Custom Dispute Resolution Program Might Handle The Following:

Section 1. Referral from schools

- (a) Truancy
- (b) Fighting
- (c) Bullying

Section 2. Employer and employee disputes

- (a) Hiring and firing disputes
- (b) Performance issues

Section 3. Referral from law enforcement

- (a) Drunk Driving
- (b) Domestic abuse
- (c) Drug abuse

Section 4. Referral for Pardoning Felony Convictions

(a) Those felonies were obtained when a person was a youth and has since become a good citizen.

Section 5. Composition

(a) The Elder shall be comprised of the _____ of the Elders of Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation, who are _____ () years of age.

Section 6. Qualification for Office

- (c) Be an enrolled Citizen of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.
- (d) _____ years old
- (e) Not employed by the government of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 7. Examples of other practices used in the Tradition and Custom Dispute Resolution process to help the responsible person re-engage in the community:

- (a) Peacemaking mediation, consensus-building, and reconciliation
- (b) Talking circles or conferences
- (c) Mentors
- (d) Face-to-face encounter with the offender and the victim
- (e) Elders panel circle sentencing
- (f) Peacemaker ceremony
- (g) Sweat lodge ceremony,
- (h) Fasting
- (i) Helping with an upcoming tribal event
- (j) Participating in Manoomin harvest, Maple Syrup gathering
- (k) Participating in a naming ceremony
- (l) a shake tent ceremony to find out what their Clan is
- (m) Classes on drum beaters and drum-making
- (n) Take a class on moccasin making
- (o) Offer tobacco and say a prayer daily
- (p) Ask for forgiveness, through a letter or in person
- (q) Pow Wow
- (r) Alcohol or mental health treatment if needed
- (s) Stone Medicine Wheel
- (t) Community service

Section 8. Compensation. ?

JUDICIARY

Purpose: There shall be separate Trial Courts or shared Tribal Courts for the constituent reservation and one Supreme Court. The role of the Judiciary is to protect the Alliance Alliance and the rights of the people of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.

Section 1. Composition

- (a) **Supreme Court.** There shall be one Chief Justice and _____ Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
- (b) **Trial Court.** There shall be one Chief Judge of the Trial Court and other Associate Judges deemed necessary by the General Assembly.

Section 2. Jurisdiction of the Judiciary. The legal definition of jurisdiction defined it as the power and authority of the courts as distinguished from administrative jurisdiction.

- (a) The Trial Court shall have original jurisdiction over all cases and controversies, both criminal and civil, in law or equity, arising under the Alliance, laws, customs, and traditions of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation. Their jurisdiction shall include cases in which the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation officials and employees shall be a party.
- (b) The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction over any case on appeal from the Trial Court.

Section 3. Powers of the Trial Court.

- (a) The Trial Court shall have the power to make findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Trial Court shall have the power to issue all legal and equitable remedies.
- (b) The Trial Court shall have the power to declare the laws of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation void if such laws do not agree with this Alliance.

Section 4. Right to Appeal.

Any party to a civil or a defendant in a criminal case, dissatisfied with the judgment or verdict may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Section 5. Powers of the Supreme Court.

- (a) The Supreme Court shall have the power to interpret the Alliance and laws of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation and make legal conclusions. The Supreme Court shall not have the power to make findings of fact except as provided by enactment of the General Assembly.
- (b) The Supreme Court shall have the power to establish written rules for the Judiciary, including qualifications to practice before the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation courts, provided such rules are consistent with the laws of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.
- (c) Any decision of the Supreme Court shall be final, except that a rehearing may be granted, provided the grounds shall be limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

Section 6. Qualifications.

- (a) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be at least ____ (__) years old, an attorney admitted to practice in any State or before the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation courts and

shall possess all qualifications required by enactment of the Legislature. No person convicted of a felony shall serve as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court unless pardoned.

(b) Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall have been admitted to practice before the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation Courts and shall possess all qualifications required by enactment of the Legislature. No person convicted of a felony shall serve as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court unless pardoned.

(c) The Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Trial Court shall possess all qualifications required by enactment of the Legislature. No person convicted of a felony shall serve as Chief Judge or Associate Judge of the Trial Court unless pardoned.

(d) Lawyers representing Citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation are qualified to practice in Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation courts if they have a valid Law license in any state in the United States and are in good standing.

Section 7. Terms of Office.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be elected to serve for _____ four (4) years until an election and a successor has been sworn into office. At the first election for positions on the Supreme Court, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for Associate Justice shall serve a four-year term; the candidate receiving the second highest number of votes shall serve a two-year term. After that, Associate Justices shall serve for four (4) years. A Supreme Court Justice shall serve until a successor has been sworn into office.

Section 8. Election of Trial Court Judges.

The Chief Trial Judge and any Associate Judges to the Trial Court shall be elected by a majority vote of the voters of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation in accordance with the General Election provisions in Article XXVII of the Alliance unless otherwise provided. Preference shall be given to candidates who are Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation members. Trial Judges shall serve four (4) year terms and shall serve until a successor has been sworn into the office except if the Trial Court Judge has been successfully recalled or removed. If a Trial Court Justice is removed, the General Assembly may appoint an Interim Trial Court Judge until a successor has been sworn into office.

Section 9. Election of Supreme Court Justices.

Supreme Court Justices shall be elected by a majority of the voters of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation in accordance with the General Election provisions in Article XXVII of the Alliance, unless otherwise provided.

Section 10. Conflict of Interest.

Any Justice or Judge with a direct personal or financial interest in any matter before the Judiciary shall recuse; failure to recuse constitutes cause for removal in accordance with Article XXIV of the Alliance. The General Council shall appoint a Justice or Judge pro tempore to fill any vacancy due to recusal.

Section 11. Compensation.

Supreme Court Justices and Trial Court Judges shall receive reasonable compensation. No increase or decrease in compensation for Justices or Judges shall take effect until after the next General Election or appointment to that office.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES SPOKESPERSON, CO-SPOKESPERSON AND SECRETARY

The Spokesperson, Co-spokesperson, and Secretary shall become familiar with the following:

- Their roles and responsibilities.
- The Alliance document, the rules of the Councils.
- Ordinances and Resolutions.
- The judicial system.
- Knowledge of basic tribal governance.
- Fundamentals of finance and accounting.
- The legislative processes.
- The meaning of sovereignty.
- Constitutional principles, tribal governance, trust doctrines, and federal appropriations.
- Treaties
- The concepts regarding the Rights of Nature.

Spokesperson

Preparing for the meeting:

- Prepare an agenda that identifies the purpose of the Council meeting.
- Post an agenda with the meeting post.
- Send a reminder to all attendees before the meeting, if necessary.
- Arrange for a meeting room and get the room ready.
- Arrange for a Zoom meeting and post the upcoming meetings.
- Ensure presentations, electronics, and other devices are set up and tested beforehand.
- Prepare any food or drinks that will be served during the meeting.
- The Spokesperson may delegate any of the above duties to the Co-spokesperson.

- At the start of the meeting explain the ground rules, making attendees aware of what is expected of them.
 - Start meeting on time after breaks and lunch.
 - Participants need to be respectful of each other.
 - Follow the agenda and maintain order.
 - Ensure everyone is heard who wants to make a statement.
 - If the meeting goes off-topic, it is the Spokesperson's responsibility to guide the conversation back to the agenda and stick within the time constraints of the meeting.

The Spokesperson is responsible for pulling together the points discussed and attempting to reach a decision. If there are different points of view, summarize them, along with the potential outcomes or decisions. Before moving to the next agenda item, the Spokesperson should clarify and confirm the decision presented.

Co-spokesperson

Assist the Spokesperson with preparing for a meeting, assume any responsibilities the Spokesperson delegates, and ensure that the meeting runs smoothly. Be attentive to the Chat and "raised hands" if there is a Zoom meeting. Help to maintain order during the meetings.

Secretary

Take the minutes of the meeting.

- Record the participant's discussion and any decisions reached. If a vote is taken, record the results and the final language of the matter voted on.
- Record any actions that need to be taken for the next meeting and who will be responsible for completing the task.

Within ten (10) days of the meeting, the Secretary shall distribute a draft of the minutes to the Spokesperson, the Co-spokesperson, and the General Council Representatives for corrections. The Secretary shall distribute the minutes to the other Councils and post the minutes for viewing by the citizens of the Maamawiino Anishinaabeg Nation.