

Pimicikamak Okimawin
Pimicikamak Neynuweywin Eskanesiwin Onasowewin

The Pimicikamak Election Law

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION

This law is made by the Pimicikamak Cree Nation:

Whereas the Creator made the Cree peoples responsible for governing themselves, and their traditional lands and resources;

And Whereas all peoples have the right of self-determination, by virtue of which right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

And Whereas the right of self-determination includes the right of a people to maintain and develop their own decision-making institutions and to participate fully at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures;

And Whereas traditional law of the Cree peoples recognizes the autonomy and jurisdiction of the Pimicikamak Cree Nation to govern itself and its traditional lands and resources;

And Whereas governance is a spiritual mandate carrying with it the responsibility to govern for the welfare of the people, of their traditional lands and of everything in those lands;

And Whereas Her Majesty the Queen made Treaty with the Nation;

And Whereas the Parliament of Canada made the Indian Act;

And Whereas the Indian Act established the Cross Lake Band of Indians and provided for election of its Chief and Council;

And Whereas the role of Chief and Council under the Indian Act is similar to the role of the Indian agent;

And Whereas traditional law of the Pimicikamak Cree Nation provides for democratic decision-making;

And Whereas by traditional law, the Council of Elders and the Women's Council were responsible for decision-making processes of the Nation;

And Whereas the Indian Act suppressed traditional decision-making processes of the Nation;

And Whereas the Nation has a right of self-determination, including the right to decide its decision-making processes according to its own laws;

And Whereas the First Written Law reconciles the role of Chief and Council with traditional decision-making processes of the Nation, as one of the Four Councils of the Nation;

And Whereas it is in the interests of the Nation to provide, through its own decision-making processes, for election of Chief and Council and for related matters;

Therefore the Nation, with approval of the Council of Elders and the Women's Council, and with acceptance of its citizens, makes this Law:

Name

1. This Law shall be known as **The Pimicikamak Election Law.**

Interpretation

2. This Law, and every Law of the Nation, shall be interpreted together with traditional law, as a single holistic body of law, in accordance with its spirit and intent as understood by Cree people; and a court or tribunal considering any Law of the Nation may consult the Elders of the Nation.

3. Except as amended expressly or by necessary implication, traditional law is continued by this Law.

4. In this Law, unless a different intention is expressed:

“Acting Chief” means a Councillor of the Band authorized in writing by the Chief to act in stead of the Chief, and acting within the scope and term of that authority, or a Councillor who succeeds to that office in accordance with this Law;

“the Band” means the Cross Lake Band of Indians established by and under the Indian Act, whether known by that name or by the name “Cross Lake First Nation”;

“candidate” means a qualified person who is duly nominated for the office of Chief or of Councillor;

“Chief” means, unless a different intention is expressed, the Chief of the Nation and the leader of the government of the Nation;

“Chiefs” means the Chief of the Nation and the Traditional Chief and the Women’s Chief and the Youth Chief;

“Chief and Council” means, unless otherwise expressed, the executive government of the Nation;

“Chief Electoral Officer” means a person authorized from time to time by the Women’s Council to preside over election procedures and includes a person authorized in writing by the Chief Electoral Officer, with approval

of the Women’s Council, to act in stead of the Chief Electoral Officer;

“Councillor” means an elected member of the Council of the Nation, other than the Chief;

“Council” includes, in the case of a traditional Council, such executive as that Council may constitute from time to time;

“Council” means, in the case of Chief and Council, the Council of the Nation unless a contrary intention is expressed;

“Councils of Fire” means the traditional Councils and Chief and Council;

“election” means election of the Chief and Council;

“elector” means a citizen who is at least 18 years of age;

“government of the Nation” means the Councils of Fire, collectively, and includes officers of the Nation appointed by any of them;

“Indian Act” means the Indian Act (Canada), as amended from time to time;

“media” means the Nation’s radio and television stations;

“the Nation” means the Pimicikamak Cree Nation;

“officer of the Nation” includes Chiefs, Councillors and any other person who is elected or appointed to any office for the benefit of the Nation;

“ordinarily resident” means maintaining a permanent residence, notwithstanding that actual residence may for a temporary reason be elsewhere;

“publicly post” means post in a prominent place in the principal office of the Pimicikamak Cree Nation and post or make public in any other manner or place which Chief and Council may by regulation prescribe;

“qualified person” means an elector who is ordinarily resident in the traditional territory of the Nation;

“recall resolution” means a resolution of a traditional Council calling for an election;

“registrar” means a person designated from time to time by Resolution of Chief and Council as being responsible for maintaining citizenship records of the Nation;

“traditional Council” means the Council of Elders or the Women’s Council and, upon this Law taking effect, includes the Youth Council.

Governing principle

5. The Nation is governed through consensus.

Objectives

6. The objectives of this Law are:
- a) to modernize democratic governance under traditional law;
 - b) to facilitate consensus; and
 - c) to legitimize the role of Chief and Council in governance.

Customary law continues

7. For greater certainty, the Council of Elders may continue to appoint the Traditional Chief and such other officers of the Nation as it may determine, at such times and by such means as it may determine.
8. For greater certainty, the Women’s Council may continue to appoint the Women’s Chief and such other officers of the Nation as it may determine, at such times and by such means as it may determine.
9. For greater certainty, the Youth Council may continue to appoint the Youth Chief and such other officers of the Nation as it may determine, at such times and by such means as it may determine.

Election of Chief and Council

10. Chief and Council of the Nation shall be elected at such times and by such means as are provided by this Law.

Duties of officers of the Nation

11. Every officer of the Nation who exercises a decision-making authority on behalf of the Nation has a fiduciary duty to make that

decision with informed regard to the best interests of the Nation as a whole.

12. Every officer of the Nation who is entrusted to make or participate in any decision affecting the Nation has a fiduciary duty to have regard to the best interests of the Nation as a whole.
13. Every elected officer of the Nation has a duty to make publicly available, by practical means, public information about matters affecting the Nation.

Duties of Chief

14. The Chief has a duty to represent the interests of the Nation as a whole, to seek consensus within the Nation, and to speak for that consensus.
15. In determining the best interests of the Nation, the Chief shall have regard to its policy, and may obtain guidance from any or all of the Four Councils.

Duties of electors

16. Every elector has a duty to uphold the democratic traditions of the Nation.
17. Every elector has a duty to be knowledgeable about matters affecting the Nation.
18. Every elector has a duty to vote if reasonably able to do so.

Indian Act

19. For greater certainty, provisions of the Indian Act and regulations thereunder, in respect of election of Chief and Council of the Band, shall not apply in respect of the Band.

Roles and responsibilities

20. The Chief is the leader of the Nation and its principal spokesperson.

21. The Chief shall act upon the advice and with the consent of the Councils of the Nation.
22. Chief and Council shall act as the executive branch of the government of the Nation.
23. Chief and Council shall have regard to the policy of the Nation.
24. There shall be no quorum for any Council of the Nation.
25. Subject to the policy of the Nation, Chief and Council shall continue to be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the Band.
26. Notwithstanding the Indian Act and Regulations thereunder, the Chief and Council of the Nation shall be, ex officio, the Chief and Council of the Band.
27. Notwithstanding the policy of the Nation, but subject to Laws of the Nation, in doing anything under authority of the Indian Act Chief and Council of the Band shall have regard to the Indian Act and Regulations thereunder.
28. Notwithstanding the Indian Act, the Council of the Band may not act without the Chief, or the Acting Chief, unless authorized by the four Councils to do so.
29. For greater certainty, a resolution of a quorum of the Band Council is void unless signed by the Chief or the Acting Chief, or by the Secretary to the Councils acting upon direction of the four Councils.

Elections of Chief and Council

30. The Chief Electoral Officer shall publicly post notice of an election for Chief and Council on the earliest of:

- a) The last business day which is not more than four calendar years and 10 calendar months after the date of election, not including any by-election, of the incumbent Chief and Council;
- b) A date specified in writing signed by the Chief, and addressed to the Chief Electoral Officer;
- c) The first business day after receiving a written record of a recall resolution of a traditional Council, together with written records of resolutions of the other traditional Councils supporting or consenting to that resolution.

Transitional election

31. Notwithstanding the previous section, the Chief Electoral Officer shall publicly post notice of the first election under this Law not more than 7 days after this Law takes effect.

Date of election

32. The Chief Electoral Officer shall specify in the notice of election a date for the election, not less than 45 and not more than 60 days or, with consent of the Women's Council, not less than 35 and not more than 70 days, after the date of the notice.

Nominating meeting

33. The Chief Electoral Officer shall specify in the notice of election a date for a nominating meeting, not less than 5 days and not more than 10 days or, with written consent of the Women's Council, not less than 3 days and not more than 15 days, after the date of the notice.
34. The Chief Electoral Officer shall specify in the notice of election a place and time for the nominating meeting.

Deputy Chief Electoral Officers

35. After posting notice of an election, the Chief Electoral Officer shall forthwith propose to

the Women's Council the names of deputy Chief Electoral Officers.

36. The Women's Council may approve or reject any proposed name and the Chief Electoral Officer may propose further names until sufficient deputies have been approved.

Nominations

37. An elector is entitled to nominate or second another qualified person for the office of either Chief or Councillor.
38. Every elector has a duty to nominate, second, support and vote for only the person or persons who will, in their conscientious opinion, best act for the Nation as a whole, as Chief or as Councillor, as the case may be.
39. A qualified person is entitled to be nominated for the office of Chief only or Councillor only, but cannot run for both positions.
40. A nomination shall be in the form of Schedule 1 or 2 as the case may be, and may be made by an elector in writing at the nominating meeting or in writing delivered to the Chief Electoral Officer before the nominating meeting commences.
41. A nomination must be seconded in writing by an elector.
42. An elector who nominates or seconds anyone for the office of Chief or of Councillor may not nominate or second any other person for any office in the same election.
43. A nomination must be accompanied by the written, dated, signed and witnessed consent of the nominee, and must clearly identify the nominator and seconder.
44. By consenting to nomination, a nominee resigns from any office achieved through appointment by Chief and Council or through public election, other than that of Chief, and that of Councillor in case of nomination for Councillor.

45. A nominee may not withdraw consent once given.

46. Subject to the following section, the Chief Electoral Officer may close the nominating meeting after the proper business is concluded or after two hours, whichever is later.

47. If, at the conclusion of the meeting, the number of candidates nominated for the office of Chief is not more than one, or for the office of Councillor is not more than eight, the Chief Electoral Officer shall conduct an additional nominating meeting within three days, and shall forthwith announce publicly the date, time and place of the additional meeting.

48. On the next day after the conclusion of the nominating meeting, the Chief Electoral Officer shall publicly post the names of persons duly nominated for the offices of Chief and Councillor.

Appeals

49. Any elector may appeal, by notice in writing delivered to the Women's Council within 24 hours after the nominating meeting is closed, the decision of the Chief Electoral Officer to include any name on, or to exclude their own name from the list of persons duly nominated, and the notice shall state the grounds of the appeal.

50. The Women's Council should request and consider the reasons of the Chief Electoral Officer.

51. The written decision of the Women's Council on such appeal, delivered to the Chief Electoral Officer, is final and binding upon all persons.

Duties of nominators and seconders

52. The nominator of a nominee for the office of Chief should deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer, by 5:00 p.m. on the fifth day after the nominating meeting, a certificate signed by at least fifty electors certifying that, in

their conscientious opinion, the nominee is the best person to act as Chief of the Nation as a whole.

53. The nominator of a nominee for the office of Councillor should deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer, by 5:00 p.m. on the fifth day after the nominating meeting, a certificate signed by at least twenty-five electors certifying that, in their conscientious opinion, the nominee is a suitable person to represent, as a Councillor, the interests of the Nation as a whole.

Form of statement

54. Certificates for the purposes of the two preceding sections should be in the form of Schedule 3 or 4 as the case may be, and every certifying signature should be witnessed and the witness should note the date and time of the signature, which is invalid if it predates the notice of election.
55. A nomination is not complete until the requisite certificate has been delivered to the Chief Electoral Officer.
56. An elector who nominates or seconds or certifies anyone for the office of Chief or of Councillor may not certify any other person for the same office in the same election.
57. On the sixth day after the nominating meeting, the Chief Electoral Officer shall publicly post the names of persons duly nominated for election.
58. A nomination under the preceding sections that is not duly certified by the requisite number of electors is void.
59. The Chief Electoral Officer shall strictly apply the above rules for nominations.

Insufficiency of nominations

60. If the number of persons duly nominated for the office of Chief, after any appeal has been determined, is less than two, the Chief Electoral Officer shall ask the Council of

Elders, the Women's Council and the Youth Council, to each nominate one person.

61. If the number of persons duly nominated for the office of Councillor, after any appeal has been determined, is less than nine, the Chief Electoral Officer shall ask the Council of Elders, the Women's Council and the Youth Council, to each nominate one person until at least ten persons are duly nominated.

Access to media

62. Every candidate is entitled to equitable access to media in Cross Lake.
63. A candidate for the office of Chief is entitled to tape up to fifteen minutes of election message.
64. A candidate for the office of Councillor is entitled to tape up to ten minutes of election message.
65. Appointments for taping will be booked on a first-come basis.
66. Election messages, if taped in a timely way, will be broadcast at least three times before election day, if possible between the hours of 7 p.m. and 11 p.m.
67. A candidate is entitled to obtain, on a first-come basis, one two-sheet, two-sided copy of an election pamphlet for each house in Cross Lake.
68. Subject to budgetary limits, taping, broadcast and copying services for access to media under the preceding sections may be provided at the expense of the Band.
69. Freedom of expression in access to media under this Law is subject to reasonable limits in accordance with community standards.

Appeals re media access

70. A candidate may within 24 hours appeal in writing to the Women's Council any decision concerning access to media under this Law.

71. The Women's Council may, without notice, hear, or not hear, any person upon an appeal under the preceding section, and its decision is final and binding on all persons.
72. A candidate who is aggrieved by the procedure of the Women's Council under authority of the preceding section may petition the Council of Elders orally or in writing.
73. Upon such petition, the Council of Elders may give direction for future procedure but should not otherwise interfere with the decision of the Women's Council.

Electors' list

74. The Chief Electoral Officer shall oversee preparation of an alphabetical list of electors as of the date of the notice of election and may, before the close of voting, correct the list where satisfied that the correction is appropriate.
75. The Chief Electoral Officer shall record the reasons for every correction to the electors' list.

Polling places

76. Polling booths shall be within the traditional territory of the Nation at such location or locations as the Chief Electoral Officer may designate.

Polls

77. The Chief Electoral Officer shall ensure that there are a sufficient number of ballot boxes, ballot papers, pencils or pens, and directions for voting, and shall cause them to be delivered to the polling place before the polls open.
78. The Chief Electoral Officer shall provide separate ballot papers for the offices of Chief and of Councillor.
79. The Chief Electoral Officer shall arrange for voting privacy.

80. The Chief Electoral Officer shall request two peace officers to attend at the polling place.
81. The Chief Electoral Officer should arrange for polls to open at eleven o'clock in the morning and to close at seven o'clock in the evening on polling day.
82. The Chief Electoral Officer may keep the polls open as needed to give effect to the intent of this Law.
83. In any event, the Chief Electoral Officer shall keep the polls open for at least eight consecutive hours.
84. An elector who is in the polling place at the close of polls is entitled to vote.
85. When an elector is given a ballot, the Chief Electoral Officer shall mark their name on the electors' list and the elector shall not be entitled to vote again in that election.
86. An elector requiring assistance may be assisted by a person of his or her choice, and the Chief Electoral Officer shall record in writing the names of the elector and the assisting person and accompany them to the polling booth to verify that the vote is voluntary, but shall not otherwise intrude upon voting privacy of the elector.

Observers

87. The Chief Electoral Officer shall request each of the Council of Elders, the Women's Council and the Youth Council to authorize in writing two observers to attend at each polling place during the hours of polling.
88. Other than polling officials, the Chief Electoral Officer, the deputy Chief Electoral Officer, and observers appointed under the preceding section, no person shall be, remain at or re-enter a polling place except for the purpose of voting.
89. For greater certainty, agents for candidates shall not be, remain at or re-enter a polling place except as permitted by the preceding section.

Voting for Chief

90. Candidates for the office of Chief shall be listed on a separate ballot.
91. Each elector may place a mark opposite the name of one candidate for the office of Chief.

Voting for Councillor

92. Candidates for the office of Councillor shall be listed on a ballot separate from the ballot for the office of Chief.
93. Each elector may place a mark opposite the names of no more than eight candidates for the office of Councillor.

Spoiled ballots

94. An elector may surrender a spoiled ballot to the Chief Electoral Officer and obtain a replacement and the Chief Electoral Officer shall cancel and keep the spoiled ballot.

Counting votes

95. The Chief Electoral Officer shall open the ballot boxes and begin counting the votes forthwith after polling is completed.
96. The observers for the traditional Councils and the candidates or their agents, authorized in writing, may observe the counting.
97. Subject to the following sections, a ballot is valid when the intention of the elector is evident to a reasonable person.
98. Any ballot for the office of Chief, which is marked opposite the names of more than one candidate so as to leave the intention of the elector in doubt, shall be disregarded.
99. Any ballot for the office of Councillor, which is marked opposite the names of more than eight candidates so as to leave the intention of the elector in doubt, shall be disregarded.

100. Upon opening the ballot boxes, the Chief Electoral Officer shall:

- a) count the votes cast for each candidate with valid ballots;
- b) set aside and not count any ballot which records votes for too many candidates or which identifies the voter;
- c) set aside and not count any ballot which is so marked that the intention of the elector cannot be determined with reasonable certainty; and
- d) note, and decide, every objection to a ballot.

101. Upon opening the polls, the Chief Electoral Officer shall cast ballots for the offices of Chief and of Councillor and shall seal them in marked envelopes and place them in the ballot box.

102. The Chief Electoral Officer shall open the appropriate envelope, and count the relevant ballot, only in the event of a tied vote.

103. After counting all the votes, the Chief Electoral Officer shall forthwith provide to the Women's Council a written report showing the number of votes for each candidate and the number of rejected ballots, and shall publicly declare the results of the election.

Oaths

104. Before taking office, the Chief and Councillors shall with appropriate ceremony take a public oath, to be administered in English or Cree by the Traditional Chief or the Women's Chief in the following form:

"I, [name], do solemnly undertake:
to diligently perform the office of [Chief or Councillor];
to vigilantly uphold the constitution and Laws of the Nation; and
to faithfully observe my fiduciary duties and the Code of Conduct."

Safekeeping

105. The Chief Electoral Officer shall seal the ballot papers and poll records in envelopes and deliver them to the Women's Council for safekeeping.
106. The Women's Council may destroy the ballot papers and poll records three months after the election.

General duties of Chief Electoral Officer

107. Subject to matters prescribed by this Law, the Chief Electoral Officer may decide every matter incidental to the conduct of the election and may have regard to standards generally accepted in Canada for the conduct of elections.

Transition

108. The incumbent Chief and Council may continue in office until the 7th day after the election but the new administration shall have immediate access to all records of the Nation and the Band.

Vacation of office

109. The Chief or a Councillor shall vacate their office by:
- a) death;
 - b) permanent incapacity as determined by the Women's Council; or
 - c) resignation in writing delivered to the Secretary to the Councils.
110. Resignation of a Chief or Councillor shall be effective only upon its acceptance by the Women's Council.

By-elections

111. At any time after the office of a Councillor becomes vacant, the Chief may in writing direct the Chief Electoral Officer to conduct a by-election in accordance with the principles of this Law.

112. When the office of the Chief becomes vacant, the Councillor who was elected with the largest number of votes in the previous complete election shall be deemed to be the Acting Chief, and the Chief Electoral Officer shall forthwith publish the name of the Acting Chief, and shall, in the event of a tie, decide the appointment.

113. Subject to the next section, an Acting Chief appointed under the preceding section has all the powers of a Chief under this Law.

114. When an Acting Chief under authority of the preceding section fills the office of Chief, the Women's Council may at any time by resolution in writing direct the Chief Electoral Officer to conduct a by-election in accordance with the principles of this Law.

Appeals

115. Except as otherwise provided in this Law, a candidate may deliver an appeal in respect of any decision of the Chief Electoral Officer to the Women's Chief in writing within 24 hours of the matter arising.

116. The Women's Council may, without notice, hear, or not hear, any person upon an appeal under the preceding section, and its decision is final and binding on all persons.

117. A candidate who is aggrieved by the procedure of the Women's Council under authority of the preceding section may petition the Council of Elders.

118. The Council of Elders may provide guidance for future procedure but should not otherwise interfere with the decision of the Women's Council.

Remedies

119. Except as otherwise specified, a mistake in giving effect this Law may be corrected in such public manner as may be fair and practical.

Alternative

120. If the Women's Council is unable for any reason to act as provided by this Law, the Council of Elders may act in its stead.

Regulations

121. Chief and Council may, by regulation approved by the Council of Elders and by the Women's Council, provide for the administration of this Law.

Related amendments

122. The First Written Law is amended by replacing:

“Cross Lake First Nation” with “Pimicikamak Cree Nation”,

“the membership” with “the citizens”, and

“members” with “citizens”,

throughout.

123. Sections 6 to 11, 15 and 19 of the First Written Law are amended to read as follows:

“6. In order to become a Law, a proposed law must be first approved by the Council of Elders and by the Women's Council, then accepted by the citizens, and then adopted by Chief and Council.

“7. Before submitting a proposed law to the Council of Elders or the Women's Council for approval, Chief and Council shall obtain, and the Secretary to the Council shall make available to any citizen upon request, the written opinion of counsel as to the harmony of the proposed law with the Constitution of Canada.

“8. Notice shall be given by community radio or community television at least three days before a meeting of the Council of Elders or the Women's Council to consider approving a proposed law, and the meeting may be

adjourned one or more times without giving further notice.

“9. The Council of Elders and the Women's Council may approve or disapprove a proposed law, or either of them may return it to Chief and Council with a recommendation that it be amended.

“10. If amended, a proposed law shall be submitted again to the Council of Elders and the Women's Council for approval.

“11. The Council of Elders and the Women's Council may decide by traditional consensus or in any other manner which that Council may determine from time to time.

“15. A proposed law that has been approved by the Council of Elders and the Women's Council may be accepted by the citizens at a general assembly, where notice has been given by community radio or community television of the time and place of the assembly, and the subject matter of the proposed law, and the assembly may be adjourned one or more times without giving further notice.

“19. A proposed law that has been approved by the Council of Elders and the Women's Council and accepted by the citizens may be adopted by resolution of Chief and Council through traditional consensus at a Council meeting, or by a clear majority of the full number of Chief and Council.”

Indian Act

124. The Secretary to the Councils shall provide, without fee, a certified copy of this Law to the Minister of Indian Affairs.

125. It shall be unlawful for any person to purport to take any step to conduct an election of Chief and Council under the Indian Act after this Law takes effect.

Date of effect

126. This Law takes effect on the day after it is adopted or such later day as may be specified by Chief and Council in a resolution adopting this Law.

Proposed by Chief and Council: 22 June, 1999

Approved by Council of Elders: 29 June, 1999

Approved by Women's Council: 29 June, 1999

Referred to Youth Council: 29 June, 1999

Accepted by General Assembly: 1 July, 1999

Adopted by Chief and Council: 1 July, 1999

Effective date: 2 July, 1999.

Pimicikamak Okimawin

Nomination for the Office of Chief

We, being electors of the Nation, do hereby nominate:

(print name of nominee) _____

for election to the office of **Chief**, and certify that this nominee is, in our conscientious opinions, the person who will best act as Chief of the Nation as a whole.

Date of nomination: _____(d/m/y)

Nominated by: (print) _____; (sign) _____

(witness) _____

Seconded by: (print) _____; (sign) _____

(witness) _____

Note: In order to maintain a valid nomination, the nominator and seconder must deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer, by 5:00 p.m. on the fifth day after the nominating meeting, Certificates for Nominee as Chief signed by at least fifty electors who have not signed any other Certificate for Nominee as Chief for this election.

Consent

I, the above-named nominee, consent to this nomination, and hereby resign, effective immediately, from any other office attained through appointment by Chief and Council or through public election.

Date of consent: (d/m/y) _____

Signature of Nominee

Witnessed by: (print) _____

Signature of Witness

Pimicikamak Okimawin

Nomination for the Office of Member of the Executive Council

We, being electors of the Nation, do hereby nominate:

(print name of nominee) _____

for election to the office of **Councillor**, and certify that this nominee is, in our conscientious opinions, the person who will best act as Councillor of the Nation as a whole.

Date of nomination: _____(d/m/y)

Nominated by: (print) _____; (sign) _____

(witness) _____

Seconded by: (print) _____; (sign) _____

(witness) _____

Note: In order to maintain a valid nomination, the nominator and seconder must deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer, by 5:00 p.m. on the fifth day after the nominating meeting, Certificates for Nominee as Member of the Executive Council signed by at least twenty five electors who have not signed any other Certificate for Nominee as Member of the Executive Council for this election.

Consent

I, the above-named nominee, consent to this nomination, and hereby resign, effective immediately, from any other office attained through appointment by the Executive Council or through public election.

Date of consent: (d/m/y) _____

Signature of Nominee

Witnessed by: (print) _____

Signature of Witness

Pimicikamak Okimawin

Certificate for Nominee as Chief

We, being electors of the Nation, do hereby certify that:

(print name of nominee) _____

is, in our conscientious opinions, the person who will best act as **Chief** of the Nation as a whole.

Certified by (PRINT name)	Signature	Date & Time	Witnessed by (PRINT NAME)	Signature

Notes:

1. At least fifty valid certifying signatures are required. It is advisable to obtain more.
2. A certifying signature is valid only if witnessed.
3. The witnesses must see the certifying elector sign this form and note the date and time.
4. Witnesses should be at least 18 years of age but need not be electors.

