



T'Sou-ke Nation

Draft Constitution of the T'Sou-ke Nation

Self-Governance: Our Rules to Live By

12/4/2024

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Preamble

We the T'Sou-ke Nation People assert that our culture is tied to our traditional territories.

WE HEREBY DECLARE THE FOLLOWING TO BE OUR TRUTHS:

Family is the foundation of our community. It is an important objective of T'Sou-ke Nation to preserve, protect, and enhance our economy, heritage, language and culture. We value our community, our partnerships, and our ancestors and will protect these values.

We respect the knowledge of our Elders and our land, waters, and natural resources all of which are sacred and essential to the vitality of our community.

We aspire to maintain a community that is strong in cultural values, and economic, spiritual and personal well-being.

It is an important objective of T'Sou-ke Nation that we promote the health and education of all citizens, particularly our children and youth.

We acknowledge the many First Nation people before us, current and future partnerships which enrich our lives.

We have the inherent right to govern ourselves. We will govern ourselves as a community which is safe, supportive, prosperous, friendly, and caring, which will always be here for our grandchildren and descendants.

Our Constitution lays the foundation for our people to continue to manage and control our own destiny. It is based on our rights, our laws, our responsibilities and our obligations. We will conduct ourselves in a manner that maintains mutual respect and openness.

Supremacy of Constitution

1. The Constitution is the supreme law of the T'Sou-ke Nation. In the event of an inconsistency between the Constitution and the provisions of any T'Sou-ke Law, the T'Sou-ke Law is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.

Interpretation

2. In this Constitution “Modern Treaty” means the T'Sou-ke Treaty and Land Claims Agreement of [YEAR OF SIGNING] between T'Sou-ke Nation, Canada and British Columbia.
3. With the exception of “Constitution”, “Council”, “Councillor” and “Chief”, all capitalized terms in this Constitution have the same meaning as in the Modern Treaty.

Citizenship

4. Every person enrolled under the Modern Treaty is entitled to be a T'Sou-ke Citizen.
5. The T'Sou-ke Council may make laws in respect of T'Sou-ke citizenship which may extend citizenship to persons beyond those enrolled under the Modern Treaty.
6. T'Sou-ke Law will establish a process for persons without citizenship to apply to become T'Sou-ke Citizens.
7. For greater certainty, any person of T'Sou-ke ancestry may apply to become a T'Sou-ke Citizen.

Rights and Freedoms

8. Every T'Sou-ke Citizen enjoys all of the rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution of Canada.
9. T'Sou-ke Citizens are entitled to the recognition and protection of the following rights and freedoms under the governance of T'Sou-ke Nation:
 - (a) fundamental freedoms of conscience, religion, belief, opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly;
 - (b) the right to make political choices, to participate in political activities, and to express views on public issues;
 - (c) the right to vote in referenda;
 - (d) legal rights to life, freedom and security of the person;
 - (e) the right to equality including equal protection and benefit of the law;
 - (f) the right to access to information, including the right to access T'Sou-ke Laws;
 - (g) the right to enter and exit T'Sou-ke lands;
 - (h) the right to appeal administrative decisions and to challenge the validity of T'Sou-ke Laws in accordance with this Constitution and T'Sou-ke Law;
 - (i) collective rights, including rights to participate in traditional and cultural activities, fishing, harvesting, gathering and use of the land water and resources of T'Sou-ke Nation; and
 - (j) the right to fair, equitable and reasonable access to programs and services delivered by the T'Sou-ke Government.

10. The rights and freedoms guaranteed in this Constitution may be subject to reasonable limits prescribed by T'Sou-ke Law if those limits balance the principles of individual rights, collective rights, democratic rights and sustainability.
11. The rights and freedoms guaranteed in this Constitution are in addition to any other rights and freedoms T'Sou-ke Citizens may be entitled to in Canada.

Principles of Governance

12. In making decisions, considering actions and governing the T'Sou-ke Nation, the T'Sou-ke Government, T'Sou-ke Public Institutions and all elected officials will be guided by the following principles:
 - (a) respect for this Constitution, including:
 - i. upholding the rule of law;
 - ii. treating all persons with dignity, respect and impartiality, without prejudice or discrimination;
 - (b) governing responsibly, including:
 - i. being aware of and making best efforts to comply with best practices;
 - ii. promoting strong ethical values and integrity;
 - iii. being open and transparent to T'Sou-ke Citizens in decisions and actions;
 - iv. managing finances in a sound manner;
 - v. being accountable to T'Sou-ke Citizens;
 - vi. innovating and being open to change;

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- vii. making best efforts to ensure competence and capacity in T'Sou-ke Government;
 - viii. being efficient and effective;
 - ix. acting with sustainability and a long-term vision in mind;
 - x. cooperating with one another in mutual trust and good faith, consulting and informing one another, and coordinating actions with one another;
 - xi. making decisions through a consistent, fair and transparent process;
 - xii. developing and maintaining effective communications with T'Sou-ke Citizens;
- (c) the wellbeing of T'Sou-ke Citizens, including:
- i. making best efforts to improve the quality of life for all T'Sou-ke Citizens;
 - ii. promoting the unity of the T'Sou-ke Nation;
 - iii. furthering the understanding of T'Sou-ke Citizens of the responsibilities of citizenship;
 - iv. preserving our language, culture, traditions, teachings and sacred places and things;
 - v. conserving and protecting the environment and natural resources;
- (d) maintaining positive relationships with other communities, including:
- i. striving to be effective and professional in communication and business relationships with other governments;
 - ii. cooperating in reasonable ways with other governments; and
 - iii. considering the impact of decisions and actions beyond the T'Sou-ke Nation.

T'Sou-ke Government

Council

13. The T'Sou-ke Government is led by a democratically elected Council composed of a Chief and Councillors.
14. T'Sou-ke Law will prescribe:
 - (a) the number of Councillors to be elected according to a formula based on the number of T'Sou-ke Citizens on January 1st of an election year; and
 - (b) the number of Councillors that must be present at a meeting of the Council to constitute a quorum.
15. At a minimum, there will be three elected Councillors, not including the Chief, except:
 - (a) if there is a vacancy due to death, resignation, dismissal or any other cause, T'Sou-ke Law may provide for a lesser number of Councillors unless or until a replacement is elected; and

in the period between the Effective Date and the first election under this Constitution, during which time there may be fewer than three elected Councillors.
16. In no case will the number of Councillors to be elected exceed 12.
17. The powers and responsibilities of the Council include:
 - (a) providing for good government of the T'Sou-ke Nation;
 - (b) making laws, developing policies and directing programs and services for the benefit of the T'Sou-ke Nation and T'Sou-ke Citizens;
 - (c) providing for stewardship of the public assets of the T'Sou-ke Nation;
 - (d) managing T'Sou-ke lands and land use planning;

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- (e) approving the annual budget and financial plan for the T'Sou-ke Nation;
 - (f) fostering the economic, social and environmental well-being of the T'Sou-ke Nation and T'Sou-ke Citizens; and
 - (g) any other authority vested in the T'Sou-ke Government by the Modern Treaty or this Constitution.
18. Council may delegate any authority vested in the T'Sou-ke Government by the Modern Treaty, this Constitution and T'Sou-ke law.
19. The Council will meet a minimum of four times a year, and more often at the request of the Chief or by decision of the Council.
20. The Council will establish rules of procedure for the conduct of Council meetings.
21. The Council may establish standing committees in accordance with T'Sou-ke Law.
22. Current and former Chief and Councillors will keep in confidence any record or information held in confidence by the T'Sou-ke Nation and any information considered in a Council or committee meeting that was lawfully closed to the public:
- (a) until the record or information is released to the public as lawfully authorized or required; or
 - (b) until release of the record or information is specifically authorized by Council.
23. If the T'Sou-ke Nation suffers loss or damage because a current or former Chief or Councillor contravenes section 22 above and the contravention was not inadvertent, the T'Sou-ke Nation may recover damages from the person for the loss or damage.

Chief

24. Only T'Sou-ke Citizens are eligible to be Chief.

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25. The Chief is the head of the T'Sou-ke Nation. In this role, the Chief will:
- (a) provide leadership and strategic direction to T'Sou-ke Public Officers;
 - (b) interpret Council priorities and policies and communicate them to T'Sou-ke Public Officers;
 - (c) exercise executive powers when required between Council meetings, and report such actions to Council at its next meeting; and
 - (d) such other powers vested in the Chief under this Constitution or T'Sou-ke Law.
26. In addition to the Chief's responsibilities as a member of Council, the Chief has the following responsibilities:
- (a) providing for good government of the T'Sou-ke Nation;
 - (b) providing leadership to the Council, including recommending laws, resolutions, policies and other measures that, in the Chief's opinion, may contribute to the good government of the T'Sou-ke Nation;
 - (c) communicating information to the Council;
 - (d) presiding at Council meetings when in attendance;
 - (e) providing, on behalf of the Council, general direction to T'Sou-ke Public Officers respecting implementation of policies, programs and other directions of the Council;
 - (f) reflecting the will of Council and carrying out other duties on behalf of the Council; and
 - (g) carrying out other duties assigned by Council or T'Sou-ke Law.
27. The Council will designate a Councillor as responsible for assuming the powers and duties of the Chief on a temporary basis when the Chief is absent or otherwise unable to act or when the office of Chief is vacant.

28. If both the Chief and Councillor designated under section 27 are absent from a Council meeting, the Councillors present will choose a Councillor to assume the powers and duties of the Chief for the course of the meeting.

Councillors

29. Only T'Sou-ke Citizens are eligible to be Councillors.
30. Councillors are elected by T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote in a democratic election, conducted according to T'Sou-ke Law.
31. At a minimum, there will be three elected Councillors, not including the Chief, except:
- (b) if there is a vacancy due to death, resignation, dismissal or any other cause, T'Sou-ke Law may provide for a lesser number of Councillors unless or until a replacement is elected; and
 - (c) in the period between the Effective Date and the first election under this Constitution, during which time there may be fewer than three elected Councillors.

Public Institutions

32. The T'Sou-ke Government may:
- (a) establish T'Sou-ke Public Institutions for performing specific functions related to the administration of T'Sou-ke Laws, policies and programs or services; and
 - (b) delegate powers of the T'Sou-ke Government to T'Sou-ke Public Institutions for that purpose.

Advisory Bodies

33. The T'Sou-ke Government may establish one or more advisory bodies for the purpose of advising the T'Sou-ke Government.

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34. Advisory bodies will be composed of T'Sou-ke Citizens or non-citizens with relevant knowledge or expertise, or both, as determined by the T'Sou-ke Government.
35. Advisory bodies are not T'Sou-ke Public Institutions.

Assemblies of the Nation

36. The T'Sou-ke Government will hold at least two general assemblies every calendar year.
37. The T'Sou-ke Government may also call special assemblies to consider any matters of importance to the T'Sou-ke Nation.
38. The purpose of a general assembly is to provide an opportunity, at least once per calendar year, for T'Sou-ke Citizens to:
 - (a) review the annual audit and a report on steps taken to implement the auditor's recommendations;
 - (b) review the progress of the T'Sou-ke Nation in realizing the vision reflected in the Preamble of this Constitution;
 - (c) review the status of the recommendations made at previous general assemblies;
 - (d) receive and consider reports from the T'Sou-ke Government and T'Sou-ke Public Institutions;
 - (e) recommend mandates and policy objectives to the T'Sou-ke Government;
 - (f) recommend the development of laws;
 - (g) recommend any changes to the current or proposed budget of the T'Sou-ke Nation;
 - (h) recommend changes to resolutions adopted, or actions taken, by the T'Sou-ke Government;

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- (i) recommend the names of persons to be considered for appointment to any committee, T'Sou-ke Public Institution, advisory body, dispute resolution body or other body of the T'Sou-ke Government; and
- (j) provide an opportunity for T'Sou-ke Citizens to ask questions of T'Sou-ke Government.

Elections

- 39. The Council will be democratically accountable and general elections for Council will be held at least every five years.
- 40. Only T'Sou-ke Citizens may vote in elections for T'Sou-ke Government.
- 41. T'Sou-ke Law will prescribe:
 - (a) criteria for T'Sou-ke Citizens holding public office;
 - (b) the term of office for elected officials;
 - (c) processes and procedures for nomination for election;
 - (d) criteria, processes and procedures for determining who has been elected;
 - (e) processes and procedures in the event that two candidates for public office receive the same number of votes;
 - (f) criteria for T'Sou-ke Citizens being eligible to vote;
 - (g) processes and procedures for maintaining a list of T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote;
 - (h) processes and procedures for elections and referenda or other processes for seeking the consent of T'Sou-ke Citizens where required by this Constitution or T'Sou-ke Law;
 - (i) processes and procedures for appealing decisions made under T'Sou-ke Law governing elections; and

- (j) processes and procedures for the removal and replacement of elected officials.

T'Sou-ke Laws

- 42. The T'Sou-ke Nation has the right to self-government, and has jurisdiction and authority over those matters prescribed by the Modern Treaty and other agreements with Canada and British Columbia as may be entered into from time to time.
- 43. The process for development of a T'Sou-ke Law may be initiated by:
 - (a) a resolution of the Council, setting out the specific subject matter of the proposed law; or
 - (b) a petition presented to Council signed by at least 25% of those T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote, setting out the request for development of a T'Sou-ke Law addressing a specific subject matter or issue.
- 44. The Chief or any Councillor may propose that Council pass a resolution to initiate the process for development of a T'Sou-ke Law.
- 45. Upon initiation of the process for development of a T'Sou-ke Law, Council will provide notice to T'Sou-ke Citizens of the subject matter of the proposed law and the general nature of provisions to be included in the proposed law.
- 46. Notice will be provided to T'Sou-ke Citizens by:
 - (a) publication of a notice in the T'Sou-ke Nation newsletter or by separate written notice, delivered or mailed to T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote; and
 - (b) posting of the notice in a public area of the T'Sou-ke Nation administration building.
- 47. The notice will request written comments from T'Sou-ke Citizens on the subject matter and the content of the proposed law, and will specify a date at

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- least 30 days from the date of the notice for T'Sou-ke Citizens to provide comments to Council.
48. Upon expiration of the time for submitting comments, T'Sou-ke Government will prepare a draft law, taking into consideration:
 - (a) the comments received;
 - (b) the needs of the community; and
 - (c) other relevant matters.
 49. Laws are enacted by receiving four readings and approval by majority vote of a quorum of Council.
 50. In the first reading a quorum of Council will decide by majority vote whether to accept the introduction of a law for consideration.
 51. In the second reading a quorum of Council will:
 - (a) debate the purpose and provisions of the law;
 - (b) consider possible amendments; and
 - (c) decide by majority vote whether to allow the law to be considered for later adoption either with or without amendments.
 52. In the third reading a quorum of Council will:
 - (a) consider any comments received on the proposed law in public hearings, if applicable;
 - (b) consider any further amendments; and
 - (c) decide by majority vote whether to consider the law for final adoption.
 53. In the fourth reading a quorum of Council will decide by majority vote whether to pass the law.
 54. Copies of the proposed law as amended for each reading will be made available for inspection by any member of the public at the T'Sou-ke Nation administration building.

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55. No law may receive first to fourth reading within a 24-hour period, except in the case of laws to enact emergency measures.
56. As soon as practical the T'Sou-ke Government will adopt a T'Sou-ke Law which will:
 - (a) describe the process for the enactment of T'Sou-ke Laws under normal circumstances;
 - (b) describe the process for enactment of emergency measures; and
 - (c) describe the process for amending an existing T'Sou-ke Law.
57. Emergency measures are laws that must be placed into effect immediately in order to:
 - (a) address an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
 - (b) prevent a loss of T'Sou-ke assets, including lands and funds;
 - (c) meet a deadline for the enactment of a law that is established by a court, Canada or British Columbia; or
 - (d) protect human health or the environment from an imminent threat.
58. Emergency measures will be:
 - (a) temporary in nature and will expire within 180 days of coming into effect; or
 - (b) temporary in nature and replaced by an ordinary law within 180 days of coming into effect.
59. The preamble of Emergency measures will:
 - (a) state the nature of the emergency; and
 - (b) justify why emergency measures are necessary in these circumstances.
60. At least one public hearing will be held about any proposed law which would amend a T'Sou-ke Nation land use plan with respect to land use or density.

61. Public hearings may be held about other laws as prescribed by T'Sou-ke Law or by decision of the Council.
62. If a public hearing is to be held in respect of the law:
 - (a) the public hearing will be held between second and third reading;
 - (b) advance notice of the public hearing will be provided to T'Sou-ke Citizens and Non-Citizen Residents, as prescribed by T'Sou-ke Law; and
 - (c) all individuals who believe their interests may be affected by the proposed law will be provided a reasonable opportunity to provide input at the public hearing.
63. The T'Sou-ke Government will:
 - (a) maintain a public registry of T'Sou-ke laws and the Constitution in English language;
 - (b) provide Canada and British Columbia with official copies of T'Sou-ke laws and the Constitution as soon as practical after they are enacted; and
 - (c) establish procedures for coming into force and publication of T'Sou-ke law.

T'Sou-ke Lands

64. The T'Sou-ke Government will work to preserve the land, water and natural resources of the T'Sou-ke Nation.
65. The T'Sou-ke Nation will ensure that a law governing land use on T'Sou-ke lands is in force within 180 days of the Effective Date.
66. No person may change the use of Treaty Settlement Land existing on the Effective Date without the permission of Council until a T'Sou-ke Law governing land use is in force.

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67. T'Sou-ke Law governing land use will be reviewed within 5 years after the Effective Date to determine if any amendments are required.
68. Any proposed change to land use or acquisition of new land by T'Sou-ke Nation will be subject to a community consultation process as prescribed by T'Sou-ke Law.
69. The consent of T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote is required for any sale or lease for longer than a 25-year term of 10 hectares or more of lands held by the T'Sou-ke Government, a T'Sou-ke Public Institution or a corporation controlled by the T'Sou-ke Government, unless that sale or lease is to a T'Sou-ke Citizen, T'Sou-ke Public Institution or a corporation controlled by the T'Sou-ke Government.
70. The consent of T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote is required for any restrictive covenant affecting 10 hectares or more of lands held by the T'Sou-ke Government, a T'Sou-ke Public Institution or a corporation controlled by the T'Sou-ke Government, unless that restrictive covenant is in favour of a T'Sou-ke Public Institution or the T'Sou-ke Government.
71. The T'Sou-ke Government will prepare an annual report on the status of T'Sou-ke lands and any dispositions of T'Sou-ke lands by the T'Sou-ke Government during the past year.
72. The annual report on the status of T'Sou-ke lands will be made available for inspection by T'Sou-ke Citizens at the T'Sou-ke administration building and presented at a general assembly.
73. All T'Sou-ke lands remain subject to T'Sou-ke Nation jurisdiction regardless of dispositions or interests granted in those lands unless they are removed from Treaty Settlement Lands by the process provided under the Modern Treaty.

Financial Administration and Accountability

74. The T'Sou-ke Government will manage the financial affairs of the T'Sou-ke Nation in a manner that:
- (a) is responsible, open, transparent and accountable to T'Sou-ke Citizens;
 - (b) provides for effective and efficient use of the financial resources of the T'Sou-ke Nation; and
 - (c) meets standards comparable to those generally accepted for governments in Canada.
75. The T'Sou-ke Government will manage the financial affairs of the T'Sou-ke Nation in accordance with T'Sou-ke Law.
76. Any elected official or T'Sou-ke Public Officer authorized to spend T'Sou-ke funds will at all times be held accountable to the T'Sou-ke Nation for those funds and will be required to provide records of expenditures in accordance with T'Sou-ke Law.
77. T'Sou-ke Law may provide that certain expenditures or debts will not be incurred by T'Sou-ke Nation without the consent of T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote.
78. The T'Sou-ke Government will develop a financial plan covering at a minimum the following three years.
79. The T'Sou-ke Government will conduct an annual audit in accordance with principles and standards prescribed by T'Sou-ke Law.
80. The T'Sou-ke Government will present the annual audit to the T'Sou-ke Citizens once per calendar year at a general assembly.

T'Sou-ke Employees

81. Programs and services provided by the T'Sou-ke Government and T'Sou-ke Public Institutions will be administered without bias or discrimination, and in accordance with policies set out by the T'Sou-ke Government or a T'Sou-ke Public Institution.
82. Employees of the T'Sou-ke Government and T'Sou-ke Public Institutions will be hired and promoted based on merit, suitability and ability to perform the requirements of the job.
83. Council will, to the extent permitted by applicable human rights law, establish policies for the hiring of employees that reflect the principles of giving preference to persons with knowledge of or experience with T'Sou-ke culture, history or customs.

Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest

84. All elected officials of the T'Sou-ke Government will take an Oath of Office in the form of Schedule A to this Constitution.
85. T'Sou-ke Law will establish and implement code of conduct and conflict of interest rules that:
 - (a) reflect the governing principles set out in this Constitution;
 - (b) establish penalties and remedies for conduct that violates the code of conduct or conflict of interest rules; and
 - (c) apply to all elected officials and T'Sou-ke Public Officers.
86. No elected official or T'Sou-ke Public Officer will participate in any decision that may benefit that person or that person's spouse, parent, child or sibling except in exceptional circumstances as prescribed by T'Sou-ke Law.

87. Section 86 does not apply where the benefit relates to an interest in common with a broad class of people, including a broad class of T'Sou-ke Citizens, or all T'Sou-ke Citizens generally
88. If and when a conflict of interest does arise, except in exceptional circumstances prescribed by T'Sou-ke Law, the elected official or T'Sou-ke Public Officer will:
- (a) declare that a conflict has arisen;
 - (b) identify the conflict; and
 - (c) take no further part in the discussion or decision on the matter, or attempt to influence the discussion or decision in any way.

Dispute Resolution

89. The T'Sou-ke Government may establish one or more bodies to carry out one or more of the following functions:
- (a) hear challenges to the validity of T'Sou-ke Law;
 - (b) hear appeals of administrative decisions;
 - (c) address disputes between government bodies; and
 - (d) perform other functions of dispute resolution as assigned by T'Sou-ke Government.
90. If no body is established under sections 89(a) or (b), challenges to the validity of T'Sou-ke Laws and appeals of administrative decisions may be heard in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
91. Any body established under section 89 will be:
- (a) independent; and
 - (b) provided with the authority to conduct hearings and make recommendations.

92. In addition to section 91, any body tasked with hearing appeals of administrative decisions or challenges to the validity of T'Sou-ke Laws will be provided with the authority to render binding decisions.
93. T'Sou-ke Law will provide for:
- (a) a process for appointing the members of any bodies established under section 89;
 - (b) suitable qualifications for any members of those bodies; and
 - (c) a process for dealing with conflict of interest in relation to any matter decided by those bodies.

Ratification

94. Ratification of this Constitution requires that a majority (at least 50% plus one) of Eligible Voters, as defined in the Modern Treaty, vote in favour of the Constitution.
95. Once ratified in accordance with section 94 this Constitution comes into force on the Effective Date.

Amendments

96. A proposal to amend the Constitution may be initiated by either:
- (a) a written request submitted to the Council and signed by at least 25% of the T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote; or
 - (b) a resolution adopted by the Council.
97. The T'Sou-ke Government will make a law setting out the process by which the T'Sou-ke Citizens may propose an amendment to this Constitution.
98. A proposed amendment passes if a majority (at least 50% plus one) of the T'Sou-ke Citizens eligible to vote, vote in favour of the amendment in a referendum.

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99. An amendment to the Constitution takes effect on the date that the referendum results are final, or on a later date determined in accordance with the request or resolution that initiated the proposal.
100. Notwithstanding sections 96 to 99, a quorum of Council may by majority vote pass a technical or grammatical amendment to this Constitution to correct a clear error.

Schedule A: Oath of Office for Elected Officials of T'Sou-ke Government

I, _____, _____ for
(name) (position)

the T'Sou-ke Nation, declare that in carrying out my duties as an elected official of the T'Sou-ke Government I will:

1. Exercise the powers and perform the duties of my office in good faith and in the best interests of the T'Sou-ke Nation;
2. Respect and abide by the T'Sou-ke Constitution, T'Sou-ke Law and policy, including T'Sou-ke Law prescribing a code of conduct and conflict of interest rules, and decisions of the T'Sou-ke Government;
3. Keep confidential all records and information held in confidence by T'Sou-ke Nation and any information considered in a Council, committee or other meeting that was lawfully closed to the public until such time as the release of that record or information is lawfully authorized or required or until release of the record or information is specifically authorized by Council;
4. Conduct myself in a spirit of cooperation and respect for the collective decisions of the T'Sou-ke Nation and act in the best interests of the T'Sou-ke Nation over my own personal interests; and

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Immediately resign my position in the event that I am found to be in breach of this oath of office, according to T'Sou-ke Law.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Witness: _____

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