Tsúut'ínà Diná Dik'anà Làà

Citizenship

CITIZENSHIP CODE
& REGULATIONS
FIRST AMENDMENT

EDUCATIONAL
RESOURCE



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True Spirit and Intent

"We are of one mind" – Xakiji-tii Bull Head

Dzīnísī gújā tłat'a (Good day everyone),

The Tsúūt'ínà Citizenship Department, together with departments in the Governance and Administration Portfolio, are undertaking a strategic Citizen Engagement process regarding the "Citizenship Code and Regulations First Amendment" and the proposed sovereign path toward creating a Tsúūt'ínà-Yina Law. This work has been guided at the direction of Head Chief and Minor Chiefs, with approval of the Citizenship Code and Regulations Amendment budget over the next two fiscal years. This important work is intended to support informed, respectful, and meaningful participation with Tsúūt'ínà Nation Citizens as we move forward together.

This process is a significant opportunity for the people to shape how we define Citizenship within our Nation, assert our jurisdiction over Citizenship, and preserve our culture, language, identity, Treaty Rights, and Inherent Rights for future generations. Guided by the Legislative Process Act, Citizens will help create and develop a law or amendment that reflects the values, identity, strength, and sovereignty of the Tsúūt'ínà people and will ultimately be considered by Eligible Electors through a ratification process.

As part of this engagement, educational resources will provide background on the timeline of Tsúūt'ínà Citizenship and the influence that Treaty, the Indian Act, and other federal policies have had on our Nation. These resources will also explain the current Citizenship Code and Regulations First Amendment, the proposed path toward a Tsúūt'ínà-Yina Law, and the importance of Citizen participation in determining the future direction of our Citizenship framework. Every voice, story, and perspective contributes to the strength of this work.

The Governance and Administration Portfolio has been reviewing proposed amendments to the Citizenship Code and Regulations First Amendment. This review has been completed internally with the Citizenship Department and the Citizen Evaluation Board. We are currently working toward completing sessions with the Citizenship Tribunal and with Head Chief and Minor Chiefs in the Fall of 2026/2027. The proposed amendments will be presented to Citizens in Winter 2026 at the planned "Tsúūt'ínà Citizenship Symposium." This gathering will provide Citizens with an opportunity to respectfully voice concerns, share ideas, and help identify shared solutions that can be captured and included in the development of this important generational framework.

We are also pleased to share that we are working in partnership with the Pascua Yaqui Tribe from Arizona on the development of Treaty Enhanced Identification Cards with their Sacred Path Program. We look forward to providing more information in the future about how these cards may support the protection of Treaty Rights and sovereignty as we continue defining Citizenship as Tsúūt'ínà. Additional information sessions will be hosted as this initiative progresses through the legal and early agreement stages.

As the Governance and Administration Portfolio, we recognize the concerns raised by Citizens and the importance of making necessary changes through a transparent, inclusive, and culturally grounded process. As Head Chief Bull Head envisioned, "... we are of one mind...". Together, we carry the strength, knowledge, and responsibility to empower our Nationhood and continue preserving our culture, traditions, language, and identity. We respectfully encourage Citizens and community members with genealogy and lineage to Tsúūt'ínà to participate in this process. We recognize that our people and families have been impacted by intergenerational policies inherited from federal systems.

The future of the Tsúūt'ínà Nation is carried by the collective strength, wisdom, and action of our people. By participating in this process, Citizens help ensure that any amendment to the Citizenship Code and Regulations First Amendment or any new Treaty-based Tsúūt'ínà-Yina Law reflects our shared values, strengthens our Nation, preserves our identity, and builds a strong foundation for the Wusa. Let us honour our ancestors, uphold our Treaties, and move forward together with respect, unity, and purpose in defining and protecting the Tsúūt'ínà-Yina.

Sīyísgáàs (Thank you)

Executive Director, Jordan Big Plume

Citizenship Registrar, Lisa Whitney

Citizenship Code

1877-2012 BRIEF TIMELINE

1877

SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1877:

Xakjii Ik'óyí tsì (Bull Head)

This is when Tsuut'ina entered into Treaty 7. He informed the Commissioners who the Tsuut'ina people were. This was verified through Treaty paylists.

Non-status wives were given 100% Tsuut'ina blood quantum due to "The Reverse Discrimination Clause"***1876-1985***

1951

SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1951

- The Government of Canada enacted the Indian Registry under the Indian Act of 1876 where sections 6 (1) (full status) and 6 (2) (one status parent) were forced onto Tsuut'ina.
- Doing away with Treaty Cards and the ability to pass down Treaty identity to the next generation.
- People born after this date are considered "Status Indians."

1985

- **Federal Government lost court case based on "discriminatory clauses of the Indian Act" forcing Government to enact Bill C-31.**
- This allowed women who previously lost their Indian Status to regain their status, as well as their children's status (for only 1 generation).
- This forced the Tsuut'ina Nation to commence the development of Citizenship Code. (2nd Generation cut off.)

1987

APRIL 17TH, 1987

- Tsuut'ina votes and passes the Citizenship code under duress.
- Tsuut'ina is given approval of the Citizenship Code by the Minister of Indian Affairs.

Between ***1985-1987***, some Tsuut'ina Women **lost their Citizenship** due to marrying Non-Status individuals. Due to this, their children are ineligible.

2011

Tsuut'ina votes for 1st Amendment

- The amendment process took eighteen (18) months to complete.
- Fourteen (14) amendments were voted on by petition, and eleven (11) were passed.
- Protest and appeals are possible within two (2) years but only to new wives and new minors.

2012

June Adult Citizenship Vote takes place.

- The Adult Vote takes place annually as per the Code.
- Applicants must also complete the Basic Tsuut'ina language, custom, and traditions history test. They must score a 70% overall to pass this process.
- Voting outcome: In favor and against % of voting requirement 50% +1 (majority).

All Citizens with two status parents are listed as **100%** Tsuut'ina blood quantum.

DEFINITIONS

The Citizenship Code and Regulations predate the Legislative Process Act and therefore do not follow the same creation and amendment process as other Tsuut'ina Nation Legislation. To clarify, in 1987, the Minister of Indian Affairs approved the Code after the vote.

CODE

"Code" means a set of rules, principles, and values that outline the best practices for an individual, entity, group, or the Tsuut'ina Nation as a collective.



REGULATIONS

"Regulations" means a set of rules and mechanisms that guide a process within a repeatable framework within a specific department, program, or entity of the Tsuut'ina Nation.



Tsuut'ina Nation

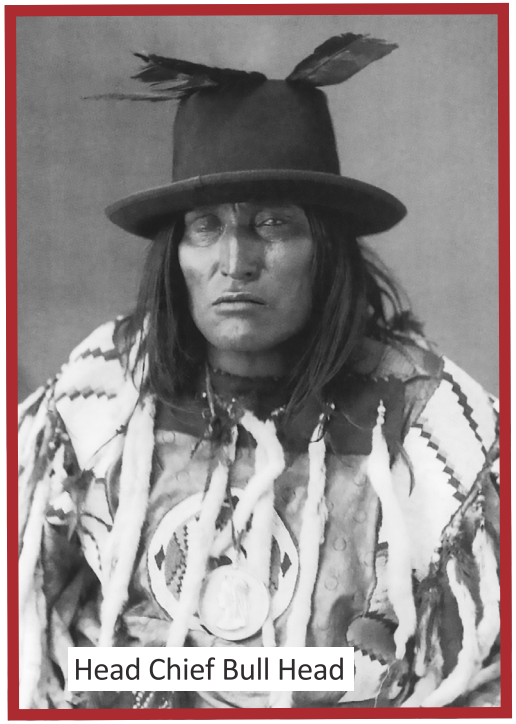
WHAT IS A NATION?

Our oral history tells us about the Creation of the Tsuut'ina. The Separation story explains that we have been here long before the settlers came. This speaks to our historical continuity. Our customs, traditions, and language are unique to the Tsuut'ina people. No other Nation speaks our language. Our Governance structure was based on our customary and traditional laws given to us by Creator.

We governed our laws collectively, giving gratitude to Creator through everyday practice through co-existence with all living beings and spiritual forms. Our laws are researched and developed to protect our way of life. Our customs and traditions are passed down from one generation to the next. This speaks to the Tsuut'ina jurisdiction over our lands, resources, governance, and future.

Ik'òyí Tsì Head Chief Bull Head (1865-1911)

Head Chief Bull Head is the most revered Tsuut'ina leader of all time. He was a strong advocate for the Tsuut'ina Nation to acquire the lands that would enable them to survive. Bull Head entered the Treaty in 1877, but reluctantly agreed to the terms of the location of Tsuut'ina. In 1879, Bull Head refused to remain near the Blackfoot and demanded an area near Wolf Creek (Fish Creek).



Head Chief Bull Head

Minor Chiefs Entering Treaty 7

Matsisa Nichowa "Big Plume"
One of Bull Head's brothers and a stoic warrior, Big Plume's war exploits are inscribed on Bessie Meguinis' tipi, which she gave to her grandson, Bruce Starlight. The tipi now resides with Bessie's great grandson, James (Joe) Starlight.

Dit'oni Ts'idi "Eagle Robe"
Directed by his brother Bull Head, Eagle Robe helped Little Drum build the first log cabins that marked the residency of his people on Wolf Creek, now called Fish Creek. In helping to establish the reserve in its present location, the Tsuut'ina people finally ended a year long struggle of being moved to a land where they could not thrive.

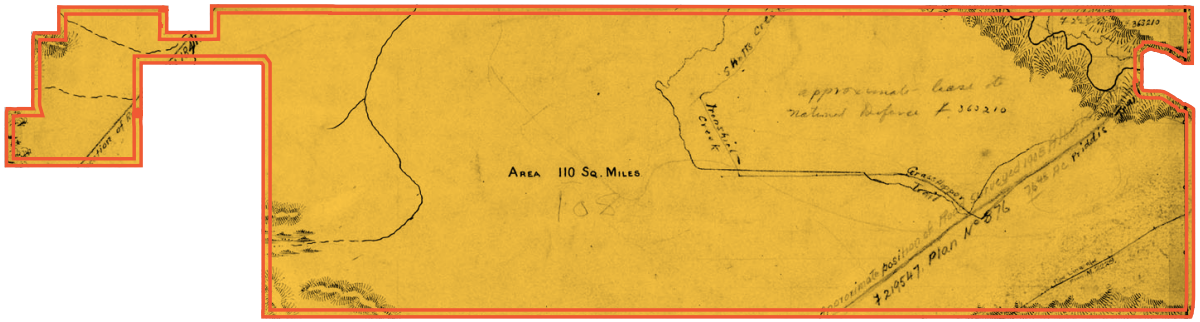
Ichi Osa "Little Drum"
Along with his brothers Bull Head, Eagle Robe, and Little Drum, he was integral in procuring this area for the Tsuut'ina people. He helped to erect the first log cabins, marking the primary residences on the land. Little Drum was one of the Chiefs who used the Treaty Chief's Medal as a power, and is said to have used it to sway the release of John Sleigh.

Milich'akatłoni "Manyhorses"
Manyhorses was the Chief of the Tsasdina Mogha Disnud-na (Those Who Camp Alone) Band, and said to be the last full blood Tsuut'ina. He was greatly respected by Bull Head and, as such, his opinion and advice was sought on important issues. Manyhorses was one of the keepers of the Medicine Pipe, now in the care of Alex Crowchild.

Namiyi Nischiji "Painted Otter"
When Bull Head was advised by an Indian agent to send some people south to Montana, where there were small herds of buffalo, he sent his brother, Painted Otter. It is said that there remain relics of Painted Otter's Band among the Arapaho in Colorado.

Inherent Rights

BULL HEAD ENTERED INTO TREATY WITH THE BRITISH CROWN ON SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1877.



Commissioners on behalf of the British Monarch Promised:

- Our continued way of life plus benefits (Treaty promises).
- **NATIONHOOD** - "Peoples have the authority to own pathways as intended by Natoo." (Creator) (Inherent right to self-determination)
- **LAND + RESOURCES** - Full juridisction and authority on our own lands and to share lands and resources with the settlers.
- **LIVELIHOOD** - To replace the way of life after the buffalo.
- **SALARY FOR TEACHERS** - To teach our people to learn how to walk in two worlds.
- **MEDALS + FLAGS** - To honour and take pride in our Nations.
- **LAW + ORDER** - To respect others and enforce our own laws.
- **WATER** - Water is life and is to be used in a respectful way.
- **ENCROACHMENTS** - Where Tsuut'ina wanted access to our lands and infrastructures.
- **CATTLE/PLOUGH + AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS** - To replace the loss of the buffalo.
- **MEDICINE CHEST** - To protect the Indians from settler's sicknesses to utilize our traditional and western medicines.
- **AMMUNITION** - To aid in hunting to replace buffalo.
- **RIGHT TO HUNT, TRAP, FISH, GATHER** - On our land and unoccupied lands.
- **AXES + SAWS** - To provide shelter.



Head Chief Bull Head and his brother, Big Wolf

Treaty Initiatives

Treaty Initiatives has the responsibility to focus on the Tsuut'ina peoples' self-determination to protect our Inherent and Treaty Rights. It is through our worldview and understanding that Creator gave us Inherent laws and these laws supersede any laws imposed. It is the department's responsibility to protect these laws in any forum and work with other like-minded Nations to protect our Treaty rights.

The Pillars of Treaty: True Spirit and Intent – Implementing our worldview

FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT

Creator-made law is the source of Human-made laws - These are the basis and body of Indigenous laws.

- Our relationship with all forms of life is protected and regulated by our Natural Law.
- Our perspective, worldview, values, and laws stem from the original instructions.
- Duty to consult with our people.

CITIZENSHIP

Prior to entering into Treaty.

- Many knowledge keepers/holders stated that we discussed with Creator on where we were going and given instructions through our traditional practices and ceremonies.
- When a child was born, they were recognized as a person of our Nation.
- We have our own Natural Laws to determine our own people based on our culture, language, ceremonies, traditions, and societies.

LANDS

Natural Law is our inherent responsibility to Creator.

- Our relationship with all forms of life is protected and regulated by our Natural Law.
- We have a holistic perspective on land use that protects and serves future generations.
- Water is Sacred. Water is Life.

NATIONHOOD

Creator-made law is the source of Human-made laws - these are the basis and body of Indigenous laws.

- Our relationship with all forms of life is protected and regulated by our Natural Law.
- Our perspective, worldview, values, and laws stem from the original instructions.
- The right to self-determination is about our right to govern our pathways with our peoples and to provide a continued way of life and responsibility to the future generations.

FISCAL

Creator gave us the right to determine our pathway and provided all the necessary resources to continue our way of life.

- We conducted ceremonies with other Nations for Treaty, transfers, passage, and harvesting. Part of the process was gifts of trade and goods.
- The land provided education and medicines for healing for our peoples.
- Everything was provided and we never took more or wasted anything to continue our way of life.

JURISDICTION

Decisions are made for the benefit of the collective.

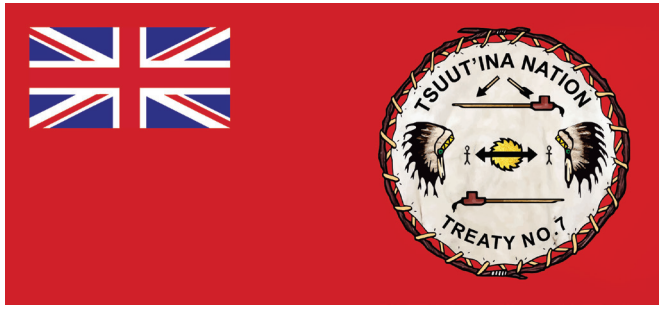
- Individual decisions can have an impact on everything now and in future generations.
- We have the right to maintain our way of life through our practices, culture, and traditions, as well as enforce them.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SECTION 10 AND 11

Tsuut'ina Nation is established as a Section 10 First Nation that has authority over its own Citizenship. This is how Tsuut'ina has ratified the Citizenship Code and Regulations that we follow today. Under this section, Tsuut'ina has the ability to amend this Legislation and determine our Citizenship that follows Tsuut'ina's language, culture, and traditions. Section 11 First Nations allow the Indigenous Services Canada Registrar and the Federal Government to determine their Citizenship.

SECTION 10

First Nations create and determine their own Citizenship. As well as setting guides and rules to their own enrollment and eligibility standards.



VS

SECTION 11

First Nations allow the Federal government and the ISC Registrar to determine their Citizenship. First Nations under this section cannot independently amend or change this process.



*Currently, for Tsuut'ina, ISC has been bypassing our current Code and Regulations. This means ISC has been populating the general list and not abiding by Tsuut'ina's Legislation and ignoring Section 10.

Indian Act

2ND GENERATION CUT-OFF ISSUES

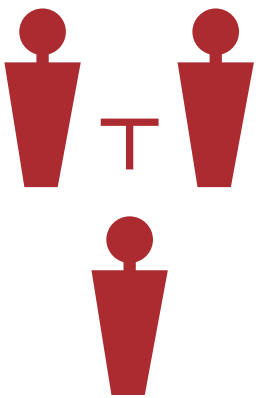
Under the Indian Act, the ability to transfer or pass on status to descendants differs in **6(1)** and **6(2)** - meaning depending on the genealogy of the parent registering the child, and the Membership rule of the First Nation - Section 10 or Section 11 created the second generation cut-off.

LEGEND:

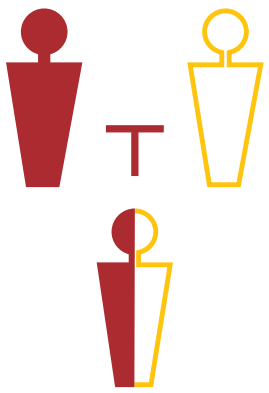
TTN Status

First Nations Status

Non-Status

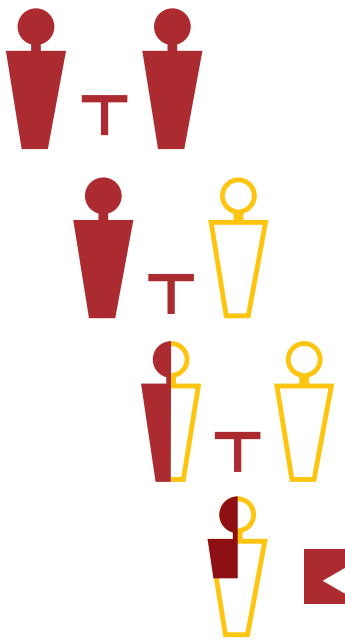


6(1) Status



6(2) Status

The second generation cut-off occurs after two consecutive generations of parents with a person not entitled to be registered, the third generation is no longer entitled. For example, only one grandparent is entitled, and only one parent who isn't. The child cannot be registered.



◀ Ineligible

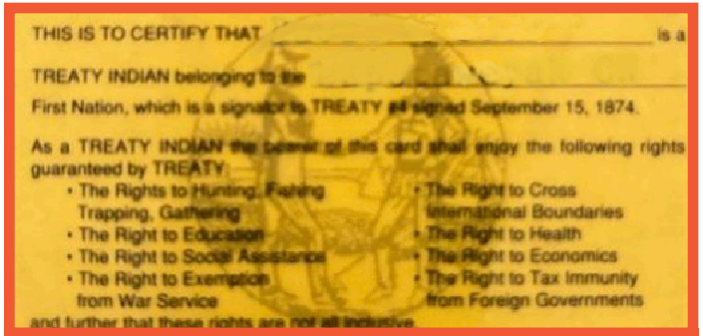
To summarize, this applies to Non-Status blood quantum circumstances only. *"... a person of twenty-five (25%) percent or more Tsuu T'ina Blood Quantum shall be eligible to apply to be admitted to Citizenship."* - Section 4, b (i), Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code
First Amendment see page 19.

Treaty vs Status

HOW WAS IT DONE BEFORE?

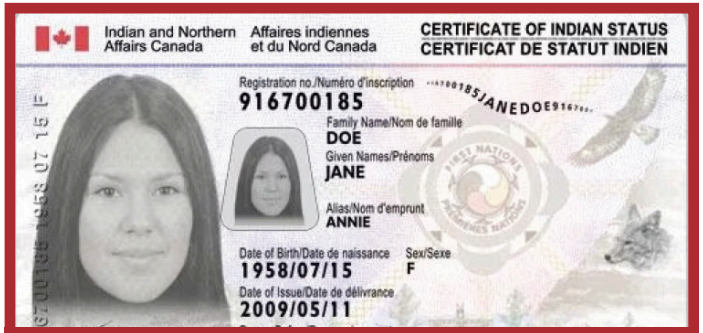
In the past, Citizenship was the jurisdiction of the First Nations. In this section, we will be presenting the difference between Treaty cards vs Status cards, as well as Tsuut'ina's international partnership and agreement with Pascua Yaqui on developing secured identification cards like the Treaty card.

Treaty



- Up until ***September 4th, 1951***, Treaty Cards were issued by Canada.
- Chiefs determined who their people were.
- Chief and Council informed the commissioner who their people were.
- Treaty paylists recorded our people according to our customs.
- These cards were passed from one generation to the next.
- They identified our Inherent and Treaty rights.

Status



- On ***September 4th 1951***, Indian Affairs implemented the Indian Registry System, creating the Status Card system under the Indian Act.
- Our Elders were convinced to trade in our old cards for new ones.
- These were limited to the Indian Act (definition of Registered Indian).
- These cards were not guaranteed to pass down from one generation to the next.
- They did not identify our Inherent and Treaty rights.

Enhanced Tribal Card

SACRED PATH

Enchanced Tribal Identification Cards is a direction Tsuut'ina is prioritizing to revitalize an identification card similar to the Treaty Cards. As Canada is currently under direction to repeal the Indian Act, aside from other Inherent and Treaty rights, this will remove the use of Status Cards. Tsuut'ina has partnered with Pascua Yaqui, a tribe neighbouring Tucson, Arizona, in developing these cards.

Pascua Yaqui Tribe has an enrollment program called Sacred Path. Within this program they utilize a Secured Enhanced Tribal ID card for their citizens. This card is federally recognized in the USA and can be used as a passport between the USA and Mexican land boarders. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe/Sacred Path is the first in the USA to develop an Enhanced Tribal Card Program. "The program has been successful and our membership continues to take full advantage of the program."



ENHANCED TRIBAL CARD SECURITY FEATURES

- Micro Printing
- Optically-Variable Ink
- Transparent Hologram
- Ultraviolet Ink
- Unique Font
- Overlapping Data Elements
- Inventory Control Numbers

SACRED PATH

PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE ARIZONA

TSUUT'INA NATION TREATY NO. 7

SACRED PATH

https://www.pascuayaqui-nsn.gov/enrollment/enhanced-tribal-identification-card-program/

Code & Regulations

VISUALIZING OUR CITIZENSHIP CODE

This is a visual explanation of the current Citizenship Code and Regulations (2011). All of the text from the Citizenship Code and Regulations (2011) cannot be edited or amended as this is ratified Legislation. We are providing visual assistance to further educate on The Citizenship Code and Regulations First Amendment. The Citizenship Code and Regulations pre-date the Legislative Process Act (2018), and therefore does not follow the same creation and amendment process as other Tsuut'ina Nation Legislation. For more information on legislation, please contact Legislative Procedures Technical Services (L.P.T.S.) at *lpts@tsuutina.com.*



Use this QR to see the full Citizenship Code and all ratified Legislation at

tsuutinanation.com

Citizenship Code

VISUALIZING THE CITIZENSHIP CODE



You will see this symbol that represents Tsuut'ina Yīná (people) all throughout this booklet.

Below is a legend to help guide you through the booklet.

LEGEND:



Tsuu T'ina Citizen

"Tsuu T'ina Citizen" means a member of the Tsuu T'ina who is or who becomes a Citizen under this Code;



First Nations Status

"First Nations Status" is a legally defined Indigenous person (First Nations) who is registered under the federal Indian Act.



Non-Status

"Non- status" individuals/people is everyone that does not fall under the First Nations status as previously stated.

Tsuut'ina will be spelled "Tsuu T'ina" throughout the document as per the 2011 ratified Code & Regulations

SECTION 1 – Definitions

(a) **"Band List"** means a list maintained by Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which lists the name of every person who was a member of the Sarcee Nation;

(b) **"Citizen"** means a member of the Tsuu T'ina as described by this Code;

(c) **"Citizenship Code"** or **"Code"** means membership rules;

(d) **"Citizenship Tribunal"** means a group of Tsuu T'ina Citizens appointed by the Tsuu T'ina Government;

(e) **"Electors"**, after enactment of this Code, means those people eighteen (18) years old and over on the Tsuu T'ina List who are not disqualified from voting at Tsuu T'ina elections;

(f) **"Evaluation Board"** means a group of Tsuu T'ina Citizens appointed by the Tsuu T'ina Government;

(g) **"First Nation"** means a body of Indians:

- **(i)** for whose use and benefit in common lands, the legal title in which is vested in her majesty, have been set apart;
- **(ii)** for whose use and benefit in common moneys are held in trust by her Majesty;
- **(iii)** declared by the Governor in Council to be a First Nation (Band);or
- **(iv)** recognized as an Indian Tribe in the United States of America.

(h) **"Indian"** means a person who is a recognized member or is eligible to be a recognized member of a First Nation;

(i) **"Tsuu T'ina"** means the sovereign nation previously referred to as The Sarcee Nation;

(j) **"Tsuu T'ina Citizen"** means a member of the Tsuu T'ina who is or who becomes a Citizen under this Code;

(k) **"Tsuu T'ina Government"** means the Tsuu T'ina Chief and Council;

(l) **"Tsuu T'ina List"** means the List of Tsuu T'ina Citizens kept according to this Code;

(m) **"Tsuu T'ina Registrar"** means the person appointed by the Tsuu T'ina Government to administer and maintain the Tsuu T'ina List;

(n) **"Initial Band Member"** means a person who was registered a Tsuu T'ina Citizen at birth.

SECTION 2 – Blood Quantum For the purposes of this Citizenship Code, the Tsuu T'ina blood quantum will be determined as follows:

(a) All persons who become Citizens in accordance with **Section 3** on enactment of this Code shall be deemed **full blood Tsuu T'ina;**

100%

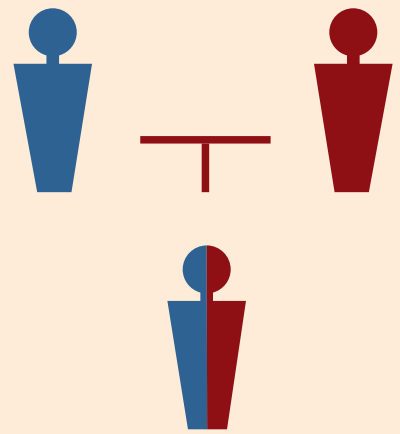
(b) After adoption of this Code:

(i) The blood quantum held shall be determined by **adding together the blood quantum of the child's natural parents** and **dividing by two.**

Example:

Parents

Children



0%
TTN blood quantum

100%
TTN blood quantum

50%
TTN blood quantum

LEGEND:



SECTION 2–Blood Quantum For the purposes of this Citizenship Code, the Tsuu T'ina blood quantum will be determined as follows:

(ii) The Indian wife of a man, where that man is on the Tsuu T'ina List, shall be **granted full Tsuu T'ina blood quantum**.



(iii) A child, at birth, of a Tsuu T'ina Citizen parent and an Indian parent shall be deemed to have **one hundred (100%)** percent **Tsuu T'ina blood quantum**.

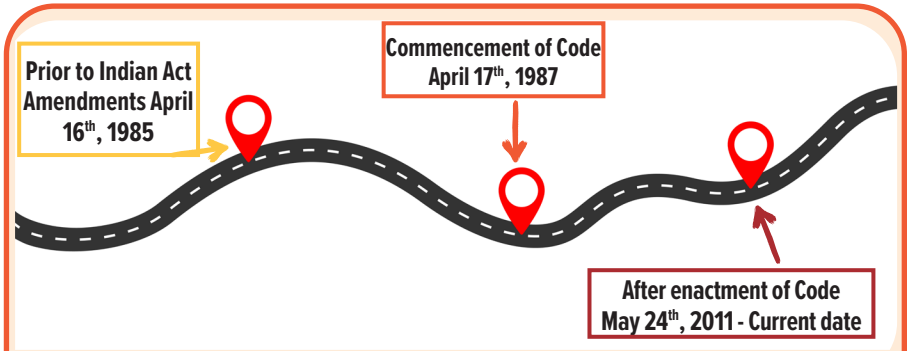


SECTION 3 – Tsuu T'ina Citizenship on Enactment of the Code: On enactment of this Code, the following persons shall be Citizens:

a) All those persons who were **on the Band List on April 16, 1985** and;

b) All those persons who have been **approved prior to or on the date of commencement of this Code**.





***"Commencement"** refers to the beginning, start, or initiation of something. It is often used formally to mark the start of a process, such as the "commencement of negotiations", or, in this case, "commencement of the code."*

LEGEND:

TTN Status

First Nations Status

Non-Status



Enactment refers to the formal process of making and passing legislation officially. It signifies the transition of draft into a ratified document.

SECTION 4 – Tsuu T'ina Citizenship After Enactment of the Code: Citizenship after the enactment of this Code shall be gained as follows:

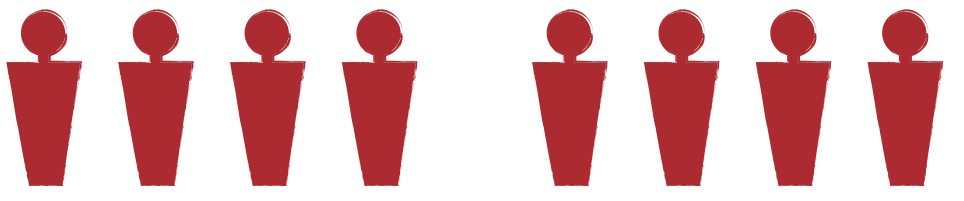
(a) Automatic

Citizenship shall be granted by the Evaluation Board to:

(i) a child who is **born after enactment** of this Code (April 16, 1985) of **two (2) Citizens**;

OR

(ii) the Indian wife of a **Citizen** who **renounces** her citizenship with her First Nation.



*If you do not know what the **Evaluation Board** is and how it works, don't worry. We will go over that soon in Section 9 of the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code and again in Section 8 of the Citizenship Code Regulations.*

SECTION 4 – Tsuu T'ina Citizenship After Enactment of the Code: Citizenship after the enactment of this Code shall be gained as follows:

(b) Eligible Citizens

(i) a person of **twenty-five (25%)** percent or more **Tsuu T'ina Blood Quantum** shall be eligible to apply to be admitted to Citizenship.

(ii) a **legal spouse** of a Tsuu T'ina Citizen who has **half Indian Blood Quantum or more** as defined by this Code shall be eligible to apply to be admitted to Citizenship.



(iii) The **onus** of establishing proof of blood quantum shall always be on **the applicant**.

Onus (noun) refers to a burden, responsibility, or duty, particularly a difficult or disagreeable one. It is frequently used in legal contexts, such as "onus probandi" (burden of proof). It means that the applicant is responsible for supplying this information.



LEGEND:

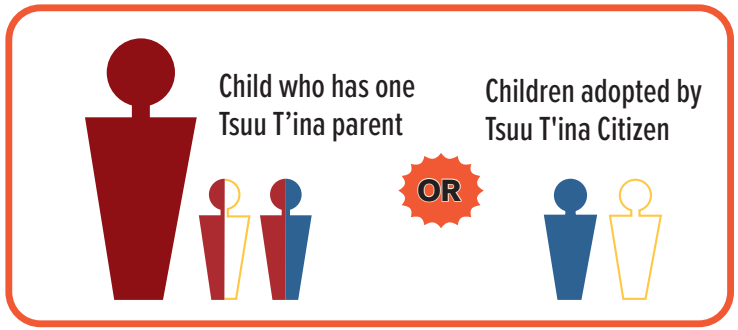
TTN Status

First Nations Status

Non-Status

SECTION 5 – Application for Citizenship

(a) A Tsuu T'ina Citizen may apply on behalf of a **child who has one Tsuu T'ina parent**, or on behalf of **a child who has been adopted by a Tsuu T'ina Citizen**. A person **Eighteen (18) years** or older may apply on their own behalf.



(b) All applications for Citizenship shall be made to the **Tsuu T'ina Registrar** who shall refer them to the **Citizenship Evaluation Board**.



The Citizenship Registrar will be covered more in the upcoming section going over the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code First Amendment Regulations - July 4th, 2011.

(c) To be admitted to Citizenship under this provision, a person **Eighteen (18) years** or older, **must**, to the satisfaction of the Citizenship Evaluation Board:

(i) Demonstrate a basic understanding of the Tsuu T'ina Language;



(ii) Be knowledgeable of Tsuu T'ina history and customs and traditions;



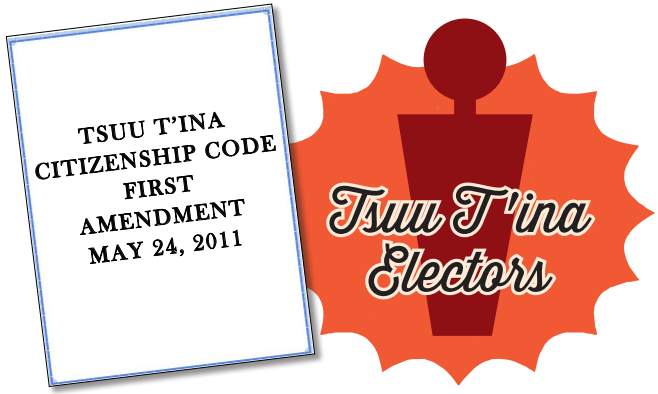
(iii) Be of good character;



(iv) Establish that the approval of membership shall not be harmful to the interests of Tsuu T'ina.



SECTION 5 – Application for Citizenship



Attornment

(d) A person applying for Citizenship **attorns** to the jurisdiction of this Citizenship Code and of the Tsuu T'ina Electors whose decision shall be **final and binding**.

To Attorn: to formally acknowledge and/or submit to a new authority. Usually means to voluntarily submit to the authority of a specific court, jurisdiction, or law.

Initial Band Members

(e) All persons over the age of **Eighteen (18) years** that were **Initial Band Members** shall be automatically transferred to the **Tsuu T'ina List**.

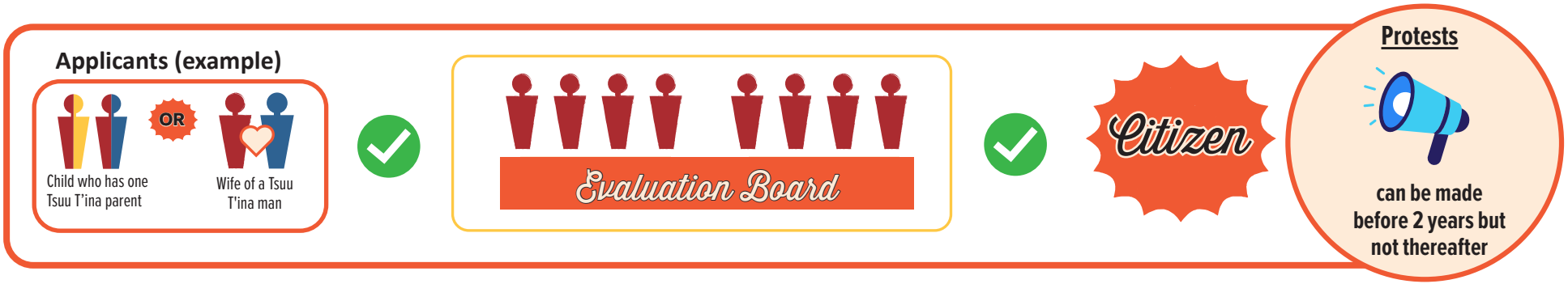


"**Initial Band Member**" means a person who was registered as Tsuu T'ina Citizen at birth.
"**Tsuu T'ina List**" means the List of Tsuu T'ina Citizens kept according to this Code;

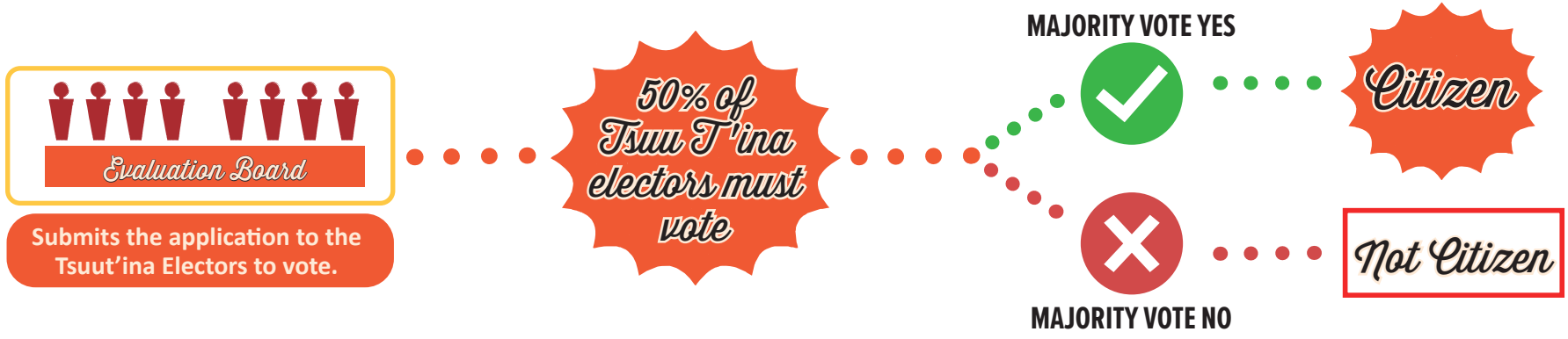
* These definitions are from SECTION 1 – Definitions

SECTION 6 – Acceptance, Rejection and Appeal

(a) If the Citizenship Evaluation Board **by majority accepts** the application on behalf of a child of **One (1)** Tsuu T'ina parent for citizenship then that child, subject to the provisions for Protest, shall be **granted Tsuu T'ina Citizenship and added to the Tsuu T'ina List**.



(b) If the Citizenship Evaluation Board by majority accepts the application of a person other than a person mentioned in **Section 6(a)** hereof, **then the Citizenship Evaluation Board shall submit the application to the Tsuu T'ina Electors** and, so long as at least **Fifty (50%) percent** of the Electors vote on the application, a person shall be granted Citizenship if the majority of the votes approve the application for Citizenship.

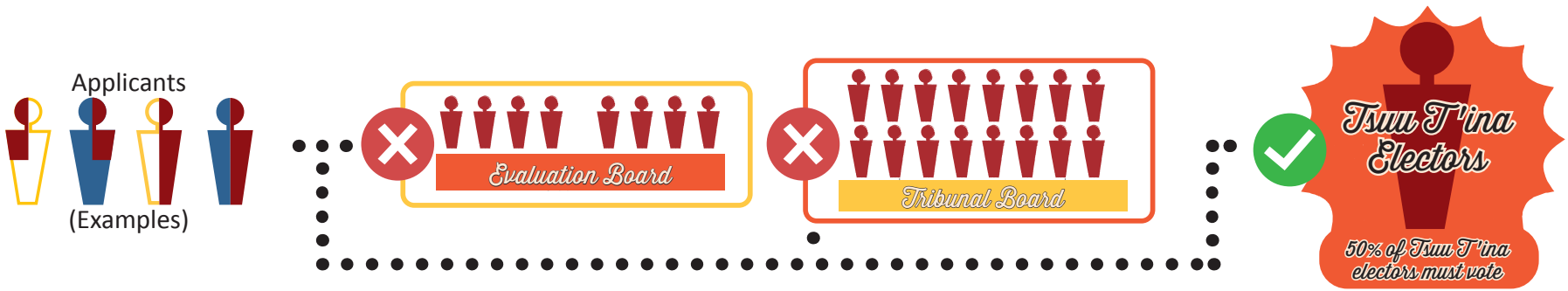


SECTION 6 – Acceptance, Rejection and Appeal

(c) A **Rejection of application for Citizenship** by the Citizenship Evaluation Board **may be appealed to the Citizenship Tribunal**. If the Citizenship Tribunal by majority accepts the application for Citizenship, then the matter shall be submitted to the Tsuu T'ina Electors as provided in **Section 6(b)** hereof.



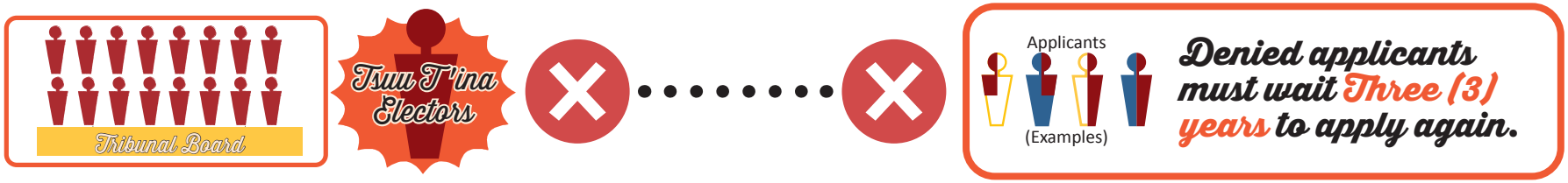
(d) Should the Citizenship Tribunal in turn reject an application for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship, the **applicant may appeal to the Tsuu T'ina Electors** and if they approve the grant of Tsuu T'ina Citizenship and, so long as at **least Fifty (50%) percent of the Tsuu T'ina Electors vote on the application**, **a person shall be granted Citizenship** if the majority of the votes approve the application for Citizenship. The appeal shall be filed with the Tsuu T'ina Government who shall set a date for the vote.



*If you do not know what the **Tribunal Board** is and/or how it works, don't worry. We will go over that soon in Section 10 of the Tsuut'ina Citizenship Code, and again in Section 9 of the Citizenship Code Regulations.*

SECTION 6 – Acceptance, Rejection and Appeal

(e) A person denied Citizenship by the Citizenship Tribunal or the electorate **may not apply for Three (3) years.**



SECTION 7 – Protests

(a) Any elector may protest within **Two (2) years** of, but not thereafter, the enrollment as a Citizen of the Tsuu T'ina of any person who became a Citizen by virtue of Section 4(a) or 6(a).



SECTION 6 – Acceptance, Rejection and Appeal

(a) If the Citizenship Evaluation Board by majority accepts the application on behalf of a child of One (1) Tsuu T'ina parent for citizenship then that child, subject to the provisions for Protest, shall be granted Tsuu T'ina Citizenship and added to the Tsuu T'ina List.

SECTION 4 – Tsuu T'ina Citizenship After Enactment of the Code

Citizenship after the enactment of this Code shall be gained as follows:

Citizenship shall be granted by the Evaluation Board to:

(i) a child who is born after enactment of this Code (April 16, 1985) of **two (2) Citizens**; or

(ii) the Indian wife of a **Citizen** who renounces her citizenship with her First Nation.

SECTION 7 – Protests

(b) In instances of protest, the matter shall be submitted to the electorate. **As long as at least Fifty (50%) percent of the Electors vote on the matter**, the person shall remain on the Citizenship List if the majority of the voters approve that person remaining on the Citizenship List.

In the event that less than a majority of the voters approve that person remaining on the Citizenship List, **then the person protested shall be removed from the Citizenship List**.



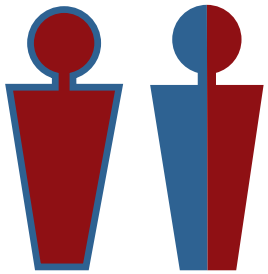
SECTION 8 – Other Loss of Citizenship Otherwise than previously provided, Citizenship shall be lost:

(a) By **renunciation by the Citizen**, or;

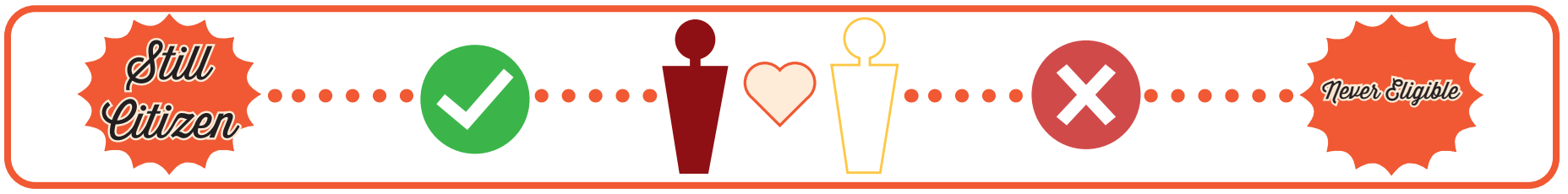
Renunciation is the formal, voluntary act of rejecting, abandoning, or giving up a claim, right, title, or belief.



b) Upon acceptance by a Citizen of **Citizenship or membership in another First Nation** or **upon the failure of a Citizen to renounce Citizenship** in another First Nation, or;



(c) Where a **Tsuu T'ina Citizen marries a non-Indian person**, the Tsuu T'ina Citizen shall not lose his/her Tsuu T'ina Citizenship, but the **spouse may never be eligible to apply**;



(d) Where upon being **divorced, separated, or widowed,** a person who was not a Tsuu T'ina Citizens before marriage **shall be deleted from the Tsuu T'ina List** upon having a child whose other parent is not a Tsuu T'ina Citizen.







However if **any children were born before divorce, separation or widowhood** those children will remain on the Tsuu T'ina List.

SECTION 9 – Citizenship Evaluation Board

a) An **Eight (8) person** Evaluation Board, consisting of Four (4) male Citizens and Four (4) female Citizens, shall be appointed on application and interviewed by the Tsuu T'ina Government;

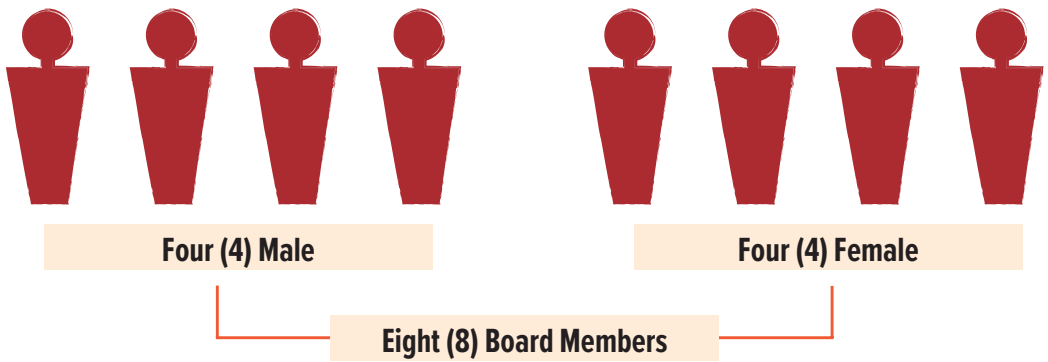
b) The term of office shall be **Five (5) years**;

c) Any members of the Board may be removed by the Tsuu T'ina Government upon receiving a **petition from 10% of the eligible electors** and a majority vote of 50% plus one of the Tsuu T'ina Government;

d) Members of the Evaluation Board **shall not vote by proxy**.

Evaluation Board

Members of this Board Serve A Five (5) Year Term of Office.



Members of the Evaluation Board **shall not vote by proxy**.

SECTION 10 – Citizenship Tribunal Board

a) An **Sixteen (16) person** Tribunal Board, consisting of Eight (8) male Citizens and Eight (8) female Citizens, shall be appointed on application and interviewed by the Tsuu T'ina Government;

b) The term of office shall be **Five (5) years**;

c) Any members of the Citizenship Tribunal may be removed by the Tsuu T'ina Government upon receiving a **petition from 10% of the eligible electors** and a majority vote of 50% plus one of the Tsuu T'ina Government;

d) Members of the Tribunal Board **shall not vote by proxy**.

Tribunal Board

Members of this Board Serve A Five (5) Year Term of Office.



Eight (8) Male | **Eight (8) Female**

Sixteen (16) Board Members

Members of the Evaluation Board **shall not vote by proxy**.

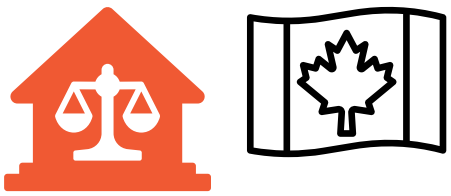
SECTION 11 – Amendment

Any amendments of this Code must be **approved either by a petition** with the majority of eligible Electors approving the amendments **or by a vote** with a majority of eligible Electors approving the amendments.



SECTION 12 – Judicial Consideration

If there is any request for judicial consideration of whether the procedures establish by this Code have been followed, the same shall be **made to the Federal Court of Canada**.



SECTION 13 – Validity

Should any provision hereof be held **invalid**, or **unenforceable**, then the other provisions hereof shall continue in full force and effect.



SECTION 14–Regulations

The Tsuu T'ina Government **may propose regulations to give effect to this Code**, and the same shall become effective when passed at a meeting of the Tsuu T'ina Electors called with one month's notice.

SECTION 15 – Tsuu T'ina List

The **Tsuu T'ina Registrar** shall maintain the Tsuu T'ina List in accordance with the Code.



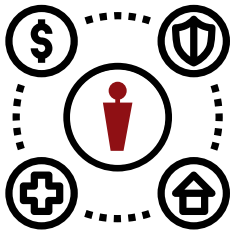


SECTION 16 – Underlined Titles

The **underlined titles** included in this Code have been provided for ease of reference only and **do not form a part of this Code**.

SECTION 17 – Citizenship Benefits

Any citizenship benefits shall commence as of the date of a citizen's admission to citizenship and **shall terminate on that person ceasing to be a citizen or during suspension**.



SECTION 18 – Commencement

This Citizenship Code shall come into force and be deemed enacted upon a majority of the Tsuu T'ina Electors enacting this Code by vote or petition of **Fifty (50%)** percent **plus one of the eligible electors**.

Code Regulations

What is the difference between The Citizenship Code First Amendment May 24th, 2011 and The Citizenship Code First Amendment Regulations July 4th, 2011?

When the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code First Amendments May 24, 2011 was created to outline **what** needed to be done, it left certain aspects to be left up to interpretation. The Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code First Amendments Regulations July 4th, 2011, were created and developed to outline **how** it is to be done. They may not be perfect, but the Regulations help assist the Citizenship Code with eliminating those situations of personal interpretation.



Use this QR to see the full Citizenship Code and all ratified Legislation at

tsuutinanation.com

SECTION 1 – Definitions

(a) **"Appeal"** is a written request for reconsideration of the enrolment of an individual;

(b) **"Band List"** means a list maintained by Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which lists the name of every person who was a member of the Sarcee Nation;

(c) **"Citizen"** or **"Citizenship"** means a member of the Tsuu T'ina as described by the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code;

(d) **"Citizenship Code"** or **"Code"** means the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code First Amendment;

(e) **"Citizenship Tribunal"** means a group of Tsuu T'ina Citizens appointed by the Tsuu T'ina Government to review appeals and protests of decisions made by the Citizenship Evaluation Board;

(f) **"Eligible Electors"** or **"Tsuu T'ina Electors"** means those people Eighteen (18) years old and over on the Tsuu T'ina List who are not disqualified from voting at Tsuu T'ina Elections;

(g) **"Evaluation Board"** or **"Citizenship Evaluation Board"** means a group of Tsuu T'ina Citizens appointed by the Tsuu T'ina Government to review applications for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship;

(h) **"First Nation"** means a body of North American Indians;

- **(i)** for whose use and benefit in common lands, the legal title in which is vested in her Majesty, have been set apart;
- **(ii)** for whose use and benefit in common moneys are held in trust by her Majesty;
- **(iii)** declared by the Governor in Council to be a First Nation (Band); or
- **(iv)** recognized by an Indian Tribe in the United States of America;

(i) **"Immediate Family"** means a person's spouse, parents, siblings and children;

(j) **"Indian"** means a person who is a recognized member or is eligible to be a recognized member of a First Nation;

(k) **"Initial Band Member"** means a person who was registered a Tsuu T'ina Citizen at birth;

(l) **"Non-Indian"** means person who is not a recognized member or is not eligible to be a recognized member of a First Nation;

(m) **"Protest"** is a written statement contesting the inclusion of an individual on the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship List;

(n) **"Tsuu T'ina"** or **"Tsuu T'ina Nation"** means the sovereign nation previously referred to as the Sarcee Nation;

(o) **"Tsuu T'ina Citizen"** means a member of the Tsuu T'ina who is or who becomes a Citizen under the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code First Amendment;

(p) **"Tsuu T'ina Government"** means the Tsuu T'ina Chief and Council;

(q) **"Tsuu T'ina List"** means the List of Tsuu T'ina Citizens kept according to the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code;

(r) **"Tsuu T'ina Nation Membership Database"** means a collection of information on the registered members of the Tsuu T'ina Nation;

(s) **"Tsuu T'ina Registrar"** means the person appointed by the Tsuu T'ina Government to administer and maintain the Tsuu T'ina List;

(t) **"Tsuu T'ina Surname"** means the applicants recognized Tsuu T'ina ancestral surname.

Tsuut'ina will be spelled "Tsuu T'ina" throughout the document as per the 2011 ratified Code & Regulations

SECTION 2 – Duties of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar

1. **The Tsuu T'ina Registrar** shall **take an oath of office** and be responsible for the maintenance and up keep of the Tsuu T'ina List and the Tsuu T'ina Nation Membership Database and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, shall:

(a) Maintain proper records and files of each Tsuu T'ina Citizen including:



- **(i)** Legal name of Tsuu T'ina Citizen;
- **(ii)** Date of Birth;
- **(iii)** Sex and Marital Status;
- **(iv)** Name of spouse, citizenship name and number and blood quantum;
- **(v)** Names of children and date of birth;
- **(vi)** Names of adopted children and date of birth;
- **(vii)** Names of parents, citizenship name and number, and blood quantum;
- **(viii)** Names of paternal grandparents, citizenship, membership number and blood quantum;
- **(ix)** Names of maternal grandparents, citizenship, membership number and blood quantum; and
- **(x)** Blood quantum, as set by resolution of the Citizenship Evaluation Board;

SECTION 2 – Duties of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar

(b) Maintain proper records and files on all applications for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship **including**:

(i) **Date of application**;

(ii) **Date of approval** of application;

(iii) **Date of rejection** of application;



(iv) Number of votes in **favour or against** application; and

(v) **Copies of documentation** provided with application;



All applications, records, and files are held securely and confidentially within the Citizenship Department.

(c) Attend all **Citizenship Evaluation Board** and **Citizenship Tribunal** meetings and provide quarterly membership reports to the Citizenship Evaluation Board;



"Provide quarterly membership reports" means that the Tsuut'ina Registrar will update the Citizenship Evaluation Board **Four (4)** times a year on all things relative and important relating to Tsuut'ina Nation Citizenship.

SECTION 2 – Duties of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar

(d) Ensure a **recording secretary** is made available **at all** Citizenship Evaluation Board and Citizenship Tribunal Meetings;



(e) Forward all written complaints in relation to the application process to the **Citizenship Evaluation Board for review and issue a notification to the complainant** that the written complaint has been forwarded to the Citizenship Evaluation Board;





SECTION 2 – Duties of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar



(f) Provide written notice of decisions to applicants for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship on applications, appeals, voting and protests;

(g) Post all additions and deletions to Tsuu T'ina Citizenship List including the date of the addition or deletion and reason thereof, which postings shall only occur after all meetings have taken place and the process has been completed;



(h) Provide notices to the Registrar at the Department of **Indian Affairs**, of **all additions and deletions** from the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship List;

"The Department of Indian Affairs administrative body was established in colonial times to manage the Crown–First Nations relationship. On May 18, 2011, the department's name changed from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada."

- https://rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1338907166262/1607904846325

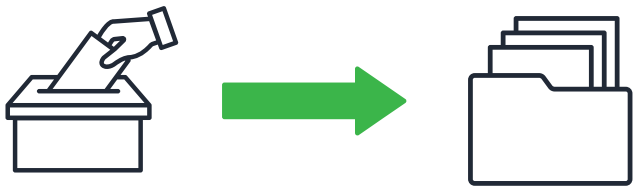
"In 2017, the Government of Canada announced the dissolution of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). This led to the official creation of Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) on November 30, 2017, officially coming into force on July 15, 2019."

- https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1538153575415/1538153630277

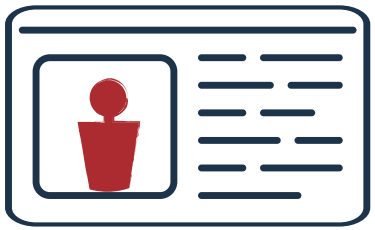
SECTION 2 – Duties of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar

(i) Act as the **returning officer** in relation to **all votes on membership**;

"**Returning Officer**" is responsible for conducting the voting process.



(j) Provide a **Tsuu T'ina Citizenship card** to all Tsuu T'ina Citizens; and



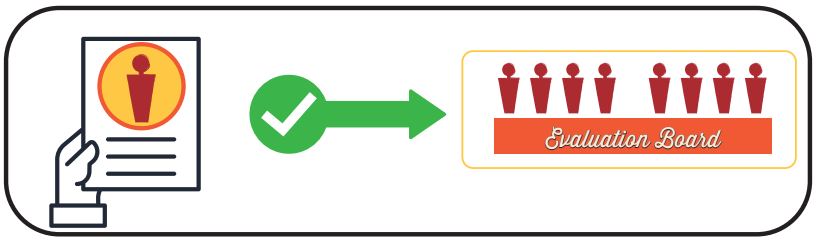
(k) Perform all other necessary functions as may from time to time be required for the effective operation of the office of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar and the functions of the Citizenship Evaluation Board and Citizenship Tribunal.

Examples of other necessary functions may include things such as:
Quarterly evaluations, board meetings (taking minutes, Agenda preparation, etc,) office maintenance and upkeep, employee training, filing, IRA (Indian Registration Administrator), CIDO certification (Certified Integrity Document Officer), Commissioner of Oaths, etc...

SECTION 3 – Applications

1. All Tsuu T'ina applications shall be completed in the **prescribed form** with the required documentation and submitted to the Tsuu T'ina Registrar with the applicable fee. Any incomplete forms shall not be submitted to the Citizenship Evaluation Board.





2. Applicants shall complete **One (1)** of the **prescribed forms** and shall provide the following documentation, as applicable:

(a) Birth Certificate or Change of Name Certificate showing a Tsuu T'ina Surname;

(b) Marriage Certificate;

(c) Spouses Birth Certificate;

(d) Spouses current Certificate of Indian Status;

(e) Band Transfer Request Form; *Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code First Amendment Regulations Page 7 of 15*

A "**prescribed form**" refers to an official or legally mandated template, document, or structure that must be used to submit information.



SECTION 3 – Applications

(f) Adoption Documents;

(g) Guardianship Documents;

(h) For applicants over the age of **Eighteen (18) years**:



- **(i)** Current Certificate of Indian Status;
- **(ii)** Criminal Check;
- **(iii)** Tsuu T'ina Basic Language Test Completion Form;
- **(iv)** Tsuu T'ina History, Culture and Traditions Test Completion Form; and
- **(v)** A Profile Form to be shown to the Tsuu T'ina Electors;



(i) For applicants under **section 4 .b (i)** of the *Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code First Amendment* where a minor only has **One (1)** Tsuu T'ina parent:

(i) Names of **paternal** great-grandparents, citizenship and membership number, blood quantum and a birth certificate(s); and

(ii) Names of **maternal** great-grandparents, citizen and membership number, blood quantum and a birth certificate(s).



"Paternal" relates to a **father** or **fatherhood**, describing lineage or heritage tracing through the male side of a family.

"Maternal" relates to a **mother** or **motherhood**, describing lineage or heritage tracing through the female side of a family.

SECTION 3 – Applications

3. **Transfers to the Tsuu T'ina List** will not be effective until all documentation has been completed and the Tsuu T'ina Registrar has received a **Band Council Resolution** ("BCR") from the transferring First Nation.



4. **An accepting Band Council Resolution** ("BCR") shall be signed by the Tsuu T'ina Government to accept any transferring applications to become a Tsuu T'ina Citizen.

A **Band Council Resolution** (BCR) is the official, formal document used by a First Nation's Head Chief and Minor Chiefs to make collective decisions, pass bylaws, authorize expenditures from band funds, or establish official governance.

5. The **following fees shall be required** for processing of an **application**:

(a) A non-refundable fee of **$250.00** for a Minor Transfer Application with the application form;

(b) A further non-refundable fee of **$250.00** for Minor Transfer Application **before** the application form is brought to the Citizenship Evaluation Board;

(c) A non-refundable fee of **$500.00** for applicants **over Eighteen (18) years**, including marriages and transfers, **before** the application is reviewed by the Citizenship Evaluation Board; and

(d) A non-refundable fee of **$500.00** if an application goes to vote. All payments must be payable in the form of a money order.

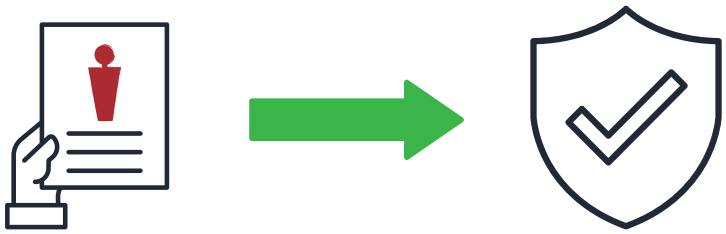


SECTION 3 – Applications

6. Applications for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship **shall be processed in accordance with the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code First Amendment** within **Ninety (90) days** of receipt of application.



7. Application shall be processed in a **confidential manner**.



8. The applicant shall **receive written notice** of the time and place he/she is required to appear before the Citizenship Evaluation and/or Citizenship Tribunal Boards.



SECTION 4 – Voting By Tsuu T'ina Electors

1. For purposes of the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code, the Tsuu T'ina Registrar shall be the **returning officer**.



2. All Tsuu T'ina Citizens, as defined by the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code, who are **Eighteen(18) years of age and older** are eligible to cast **One (1)** vote on any votes in relation to Tsuu T'ina Citizenship.

3. A notice calling for a vote by the Tsuu T'ina Electors shall be **scheduled not less than Thirty (30) days** from the date in which it is determined that the Tsuu T'ina Electors should vote on an application.



4. The notice shall be posted by the Tsuu T'ina Registrar and shall include the number of Tsuu T'ina Electors entitled to vote.

5. **The time scheduled for voting shall be from the hours of 9:00am to 6:00pm** on any **One (1) day**, with no more than **Two (2) consecutive days** set aside for voting.

SECTION 4 – Voting By Tsuu T'ina Electors

6. The **count of ballots cast shall be conducted immediately after 6:00pm on the final day of voting** and shall be open to the public.

conduct *(verb)* : ***to organize and perform a particular activity.***

7. The voting procedures shall be conducted in an **equitable manner** pursuant to the Tsuu T'ina Voting procedures.

equitable *(adjective)* : having or exhibiting equity or **dealing fairly and equally with all concerned.**

8. **Applicants** shall be placed **on one ballot** to be **voted on individually** by the Tsuu T'ina Electors.



9. **Voting shall take place once a year** for all applicants, dates shall be determined.

SECTION 5 – Appeals

1. Any person whose **application for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship has been rejected** may appeal.

2. **Any Tsuu T'ina Citizen may appeal on behalf of any person whose application** for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship has been rejected, to the Citizenship Evaluation Board and/or Citizenship Tribunal Board.

3. An appeal may be submitted **within Ninety (90) days from the date** the Citizenship Evaluation Board and/or the Citizenship Tribunal reject the application.

4. **All appeals** shall be on **prescribed forms.**

5. **Appeal forms** shall be **maintained by the Tsuu T'ina Registrar**.

6. The person submitting an appeal **shall have the opportunity to appear before the Citizenship Evaluation Board and/or Citizenship Tribunal**.

7. **A Written Notice of Decision on the appeal** shall be issued to the person appealing within **Seven (7) days**



SECTION 6 – Protests

1. **Any Tsuu T'ina Citizen may protest any individual who becomes a Tsuu T'ina Citizen** by virtue of **sections 4(a) and 6(a)** of the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code.

SECTION 6 – Acceptance, Rejection and Appeal

(a) If the Citizenship Evaluation Board by majority accepts the application on behalf of a child of One (1) Tsuu T'ina parent for Citizenship, then that child, subject to the provisions for Protest, shall be granted Tsuu T'ina Citizenship and added to the Tsuu T'ina List.

SECTION 4 – Tsuu T'ina Citizenship After Enactment of the Code

Citizenship after the enactment of this Code shall be gained as follows:

Citizenship shall be granted by the Evaluation Board to:

(i) a child who is born after enactment of this Code (April 16, 1985) of **two (2) Citizens**; or

(ii) the Indian wife of a **Citizen** who renounces her citizenship with her First Nation.

2. All protests shall be on **prescribed forms**.

3. All protests shall be maintained by the office of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar.

4. All protests shall be supported by official documents, records and evidence bearing on the questions **as proof of eligibility for inclusion or deletion** from the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship.

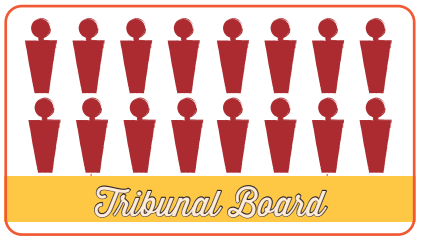
5. All written protests, with required documentation, shall be processed within **Ninety (90) days of receipt** by the office of Tsuu T'ina Registrar.

6. The person whose Tsuu T'ina Citizenship is in question shall be given notice of the protest within **Thirty (30) days** of the protest being received.

SECTION 6 – Protests

7. The Tsuu T'ina Citizen submitting the protest shall have the **opportunity to appear before the Citizenship Tribunal to present his/her case**.





8. The person, whose Tsuu T'ina Citizenship is in question, shall have the **opportunity to appear before the Citizenship Tribunal to speak on the case**.

9. Upon review of the protest, the Citizenship Tribunal shall determine whether a valid protest has been made:

(a) If a valid protest **has been** established, the Citizenship Tribunal shall submit the protest to be voted on by the Electorate;

(b) If a valid protest **has not** been established, the Citizenship Tribunal shall direct the Tsuu T'ina Registrar to leave on the Tsuu T'ina List the name of the person whose Tsuu T'ina Citizenship was in question.

10. The decision of the Citizenship Tribunal shall be forwarded to the individual whose Tsuu T'ina Citizenship is in question **within Seven (7) days from the date of decision** of the Citizenship Tribunal.

SECTION 7 – Loss of Citizenship

1. Any Tsuu T'ina Citizen who is **Eighteen (18) years and older** may apply for **relinquishment of Tsuu T'ina Citizenship**.

2. **From the date of application** by a Tsuu T'ina Citizen **Eighteen (18) years and older** for relinquishment of Tsuu T'ina Citizenship, **a waiting period of Twelve (12) months shall be enforced** before request is considered and a decision by the Citizenship Evaluation Board is established.

3. In the case of a transfer of any Tsuu T'ina Citizen to another First Nation, **the waiting period shall be waived**, upon proof of acceptance into Citizenship of the other First Nation.

4. All requests for relinquishment of Tsuu T'ina Citizenship shall be in **prescribed form**.

5. All application forms for relinquishment of Tsuu T'ina Citizenship shall be maintained by the Tsuu T'ina Registrar

6. All applications for relinquishment of Tsuu T'ina Citizenship shall be brought to the Citizenship Evaluation Board for acknowledgement.

SECTION 7 – Loss of Citizenship

7. Any Tsuu T'ina Citizen may **submit any documents or evidence** as he/she may consider proper in support of or against any request of a Tsuu T'ina Citizen applying for relinquishment of Tsuu T'ina Citizenship.

8. A decision on the application for relinquishment of Tsuu T'ina Citizenship shall be issued to the applicant **within Seven (7) days** from the date the decision is established.

9. In the event the Citizenship Evaluation Board **approves the application for relinquishment**, the Tsuu T'ina Registrar shall be directed to delete the name of the applicant from the Tsuu T'ina List.

In the event the Citizenship Evaluation Board **does not approve the application for relinquishment**, the Tsuu T'ina Registrar shall be directed to leave the name of the applicant on the Tsuu T'ina List.

SECTION 8 – Citizenship Evaluation Board

1. The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall consist of **Eight (8)** Tsuu T'ina Citizens to include Four (4) men and Four (4) women.
2. A minimum of Two (2) members of the Citizenship Evaluation Board shall be elders.
3. A minimum of Four (4) members of the Citizenship Evaluation Board shall **speak the Tsuu T'ina Language**. Those Four (4) members shall grade "The Basic Understanding of the Tsuu T'ina Spoken Language Test".
4. The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall be recognized Tsuu T'ina Citizens with **One hundred (100%) percent** Tsuu T'ina blood quantum.
5. The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall review and accept or reject, the completed applications and required documents, for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship and **shall enact by resolution**.
6. The Citizenship Evaluation Board may choose to meet with applicants.
7. The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall **elect from among them**, a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and Secretary.
8. The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall schedule the dates of voting for the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship applications.
9. Members of the Citizenship Evaluation Board **shall be required to take an oath of office**.
10. **Five (5)** members of the Citizenship Evaluation Board **shall constitute a quorum to conduct business**.
11. Minutes of a meeting of the Citizenship Evaluation Board shall be recorded and kept confidential.
12. Members of the Citizenship Evaluation Board shall be disqualified from the proceedings of the consideration of an application where the applicant is a member of the Board Member's Immediate Family.
13. The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall meet as necessary, **but not less than once every Three (3) months**.
14. There shall be **no vote by proxy**.
15. The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall refer to the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship List at every meeting for confirmation.
16. The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall instruct the Tsuu T'ina Registrar by resolution of a board member vote of the addition to and deletions from the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship List.

SECTION 8 – Citizenship Evaluation Board

Members of this Board Serve A Five (5) Year Term of Office.



Four (4) Male

Four (4) Female

Eight (8) Board Members

Board members shall be appointed on application and interviewed by the Tsuut'ina Government;

The Citizenship Evaluation Board shall elect from among themselves a;

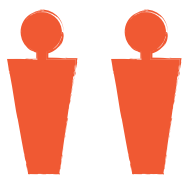


Chairperson | Vice-Chairperson | Secretary

Five (5) Members of the Citizenship Evaluation Board constitutes a quorum to conduct business.

Members of the Evaluation Board shall not vote by proxy.

A minimum of Two (2) Board Members shall be Elders.



A minimum of Four (4) Board Members shall speak the Tsuut'ina Language. These Four (4) members shall grade " The Basic Understanding of Tsuut'ina Spoken Language Test ".

SECTION 9 – Citizenship Tribunal

1. The Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Tribunal shall consist of **Sixteen (16)** Tsuu T'ina Citizens to include Eight (8) men and Eight (8) women.
2. A minimum of Four (4) members of the Citizenship Tribunal Board shall be elders.
3. A minimum of Four (4) members of the Citizenship Tribunal Board **shall speak the Tsuu T'ina Language**. Those Four (4) members shall grade "The Basic Understanding of the Tsuu T'ina Spoken Language Test".
4. The members of the Citizenship Tribunal shall be recognized Tsuu T'ina Citizens whose blood quantum is One hundred (100%) percent as defined by the Tsuu T'ina Citizenship Code.
5. The Citizenship Tribunal shall review and approve or reject all appeals and protests on decisions of the Citizenship Evaluation Board. In the case, where a protest has been established, the name of the individual shall be submitted to the Tsuu T'ina Electors for a vote.
6. The Citizenship Tribunal **shall elect from among them**, a Chairperson, ViceChairperson and Secretary.
7. The Citizenship Tribunal shall schedule the dates of voting for Tsuu T'ina Citizenship applications and protests where applicable.
8. Citizenship Tribunal **shall be required to take an oath of office**.
9. Nine (9) members of the Citizenship Tribunal shall **constitute a quorum to conduct business**.
10. Meetings shall be conducted in an orderly fashion.
11. Minutes of a meeting of the Citizenship Tribunal shall be recorded and kept confidential.
12. A member of the Citizenship Tribunal will be disqualified from the proceedings of the consideration of an application where the applicant is a member of the Citizenship Tribunal member's Immediate Family.

SECTION 9 – Citizenship Tribunal

Members of this Board Serve A Five (5) Year Term of Office.



Eight (8) Male

Eight (8) Female

Sixteen (16) Board Members

Board members shall be appointed on application and interviewed by the Tsuut'ina Government;

The Citizenship Tribunal Board shall elect from among themselves a;

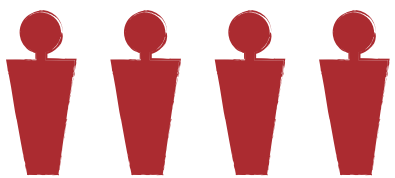


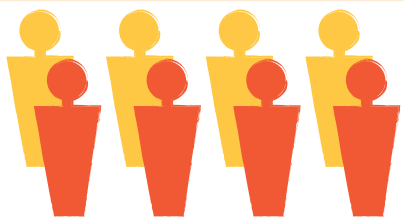
Chairperson | Vice-Chairperson | Secretary

Nine (9) Members of the Citizenship Tribunal Board constitutes a quorum to conduct business.

Members of the Tribunal Board shall not vote by proxy.

A minimum of four (4) Board Members shall be Elders.





A minimum of eight (8) Board Members shall speak the Tsuut'ina Language. These eight (8) members shall grade " The Basic Understanding of Tsuut'ina Spoken Language Test ".

SECTION 10 – Amendments

1. Any amendments of the Code must be approved either by **a petition** with the majority of Tsuu T'ina Electors approving the amendments or **by a vote** with a majority of Tsuu T'ina Electors approving the amendments.

2. Prior to any petition or vote, Tsuu T'ina Government shall **appoint a committee to make recommendations** to Tsuu T'ina Government as to proposed amendments to the Code.

3. The committee shall provide Tsuu T'ina Government **with monthly reports** and shall provide Tsuu T'ina Government with recommendations as to proposed amendments to the Code.

4. Tsuu T'ina Government shall determine the proposed amendments to be made to the Code and shall direct the committee to meet with the Tsuu T'ina Electors to educate the Tsuu T'ina Electors and shall conduct any opinion poll of the Tsuu T'ina Electors on the proposed amendments.

5. The committee shall report to Tsuu T'ina Government the findings of the opinion poll.

6. Tsuu T'ina Government shall determine whether to proceed with having the proposed amendments approved by the Tsuu T'ina Electors and, if so, shall decide whether to have the proposed amendments approved by **petition or vote**.

SECTION 10 – Amendments

7. If by **petition**, the petition shall close **One hundred and Twenty (120) days** from the date Tsuu T'ina Government directed the proposed amendments be approved by petition.

8. If by **vote**, Tsuu T'ina Government shall determine the date for the vote to take place, the date not being any later than **One hundred and Twenty (120) days** from the date Tsuu T'ina Government directed the proposed amendments be approved by vote.

9. If by **petition**, upon the closing of the petition, the committee shall report to Tsuu T'ina Government those amendments that have been approved.

10. If by **vote**, upon the closing of the vote, Tsuu T'ina Government shall be advised as to those amendments that have been approved.

11. Any amendments to the Code shall be made effective upon Tsuu T'ina Government signing a Band Council Resolution ("BCR").

12. The Tsuu T'ina Government may propose amendments to the Regulations and the same shall become effective when passed by a majority of Tsuu T'ina Electors at the meeting of the Tsuu T'ina Electors called with **One (1) months'** notice.

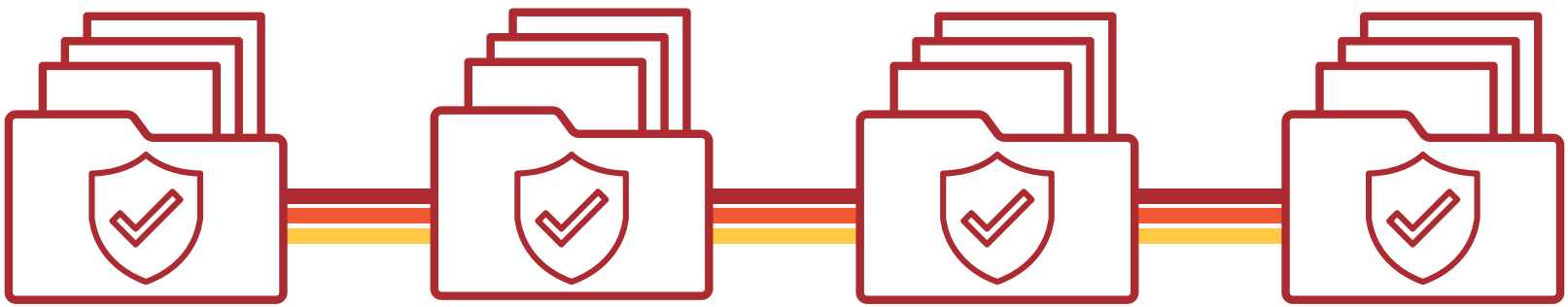
SECTION 11 – Confidentiality

1. All files and records maintained by the Office of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar shall be kept in strict confidence.

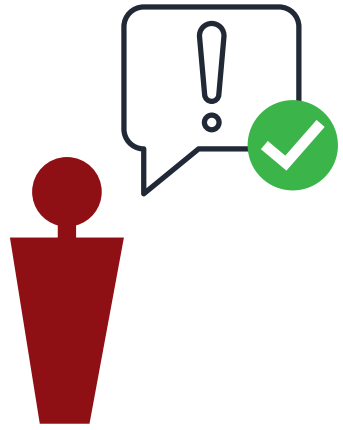
2. Files and records maintained by the Office of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar shall not be removed from the Office of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar.

3. Files and records of all Tsuu T'ina Citizens and applications shall not be open for public view and information **except for personal view and information by the Tsuu T'ina Citizen or Applicant**.

4. The Citizenship **Evaluation Board**, Citizenship **Tribunal Board** and **staff of the Office of the Tsuu T'ina Registrar** are required to take an **Oath of Office**.



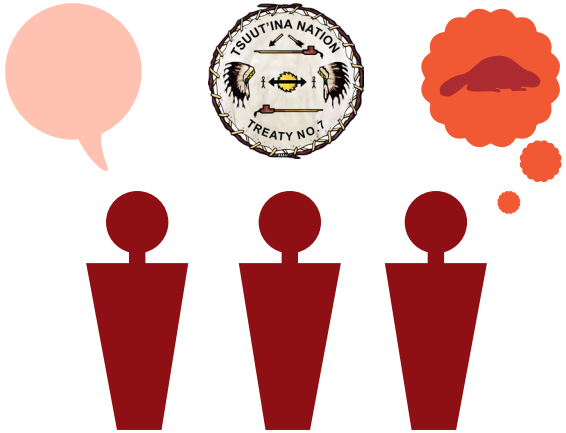
SECTION 12 – Complaints on Applications Process



1. **Any valid concerns** about an application submitted to the Tsuu T'ina Registrar, should be written and addressed to the appropriate Board.

2. A written response will be given within **Ninety (90) days** by the Tsuu T'ina Registrar.

SECTION 13 – Testing for Applications



1. All applicants that are required to take the Tsuu T'ina Basic Language Test and the Tsuu T'ina History, Culture and Traditions Test shall be **provided with a handbook** to prepare for this test.

2. Those **applicants suffering from a physical and mental handicap that are not able to take the test**, as determined by the Citizenship Evaluation Board, shall not be required to take the Tsuu T'ina Basic Language Test or the Tsuu T'ina History, Culture and Traditions Test.

Survey

Please use this QR Code to fill out the 4 question survey:



"Citizenship Code & Regulations Survey".

Contact Information

Tsuut'ina Nation Citizenship Department

For information regarding the Code or Regulation please contact

citizenship@tsuutina.com

Tsuut'ina Legislative Procedures Technical Services

For physical copies of the Code and Regulations please contact

lpts@tsuutina.com

Use this QR to see the full Citizenship Code and all ratified Legislation at
tsuutinanation.com

Contributors









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