

## **SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT EDUCATION LAW**

Moose Deer Point First Nation ratified the Anishinabek Nation Education Agreement by a community vote. This means that Moose Deer Point First Nation is part of the Anishinabek Education System. The next step for Moose Deer Point is to pass an education law. Each of the 23 First Nations that are part of the Anishinabek Education System is approving their own education to confirm First Nation control over education and to set up the Anishinabek Education System.

Each First Nation's education law must be approved by April 1, 2018. This is the date that the Anishinabek Education System will officially open. The law sets up the system and allows education funding to flow to the First Nations.

This document is a summary of the draft Moose Deer Point Education Law.

The education law clearly states that Moose Deer Point First Nation has law-making power and authority over education. (section 1) This includes the authority to collect student information in order to make decisions on education programs and services. (sections 2 – 3) Student information is confidential personal information and the First Nation must keep this information confidential. (section 4)

The education law states that the First Nation will provide education for JK to Grade 12 students who reside on-reserve at no charge to the student or their family. (section 1 definition of Student, sections 8, 18, 22 and 23) This is the way it works right now.

First Nation Members can apply for Post-Secondary Student Support funding. (section 1 definition of Post Secondary Student, section 8) This is the way it works right now.

The law describes the importance of Anishinabek language and culture in the Anishinabek Education System. (sections 6 and 7)

The education law describes the Anishinabek Education System which is made up of the First Nation (sections 9 – Chief and Council, 10, 11 Education Counsellor), the Regional Education Councils (section 12) and the Kinooamaadzawin Education Body (section 13).

The First Nation is the law-maker and is accountable for its own education funding and how it spends that education funding. The Regional Education Councils and the Kinooamaadzawin Education Body will support the First Nation but not tell the First Nation how to run education in the community. (sections 18, 19, 20 and 21)

The education law describes the role of Chief and Council in the area of education. (sections 14 to 17 and section 28) The First Nation will receive its education funding from the Kinooamaadziwin Education Body under a Funding Allocation Agreement. (sections 24 and 25) Education funding must be spent on education under the 5-year education plan approved by Chief and Council. (section 26) Chief and Council will report to the First Nation on education.

The education law allows Chief and Council to approve regulations that support the implementation of the education law. (section 29)