BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

23rd Annual General Meeting

Hybrid, In-person & Online
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026

RESOLUTIONS LIST

NUMBER	NAME
15/2026	ADOPTION OF THE 2025-2026 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
16/2026	APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR
17/2026	BCAFN GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE
18/2026	CALL ON CANADA TO IMMEDIATELY HALT THE ADVANCEMENT OF BILL C-39, "BUILDING CANADA STRONG ACT"
19/2026	CALL TO CO-DRAFT FEDERAL MAJOR PROJECTS CONSULTATIONS PROCEDURAL MINIMUM STANDARDS LEGISLATION
20/2026	SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BILL C-37, FIRST NATIONS CLEAN WATER ACT
21/2026	SUPPORT IN PRINCIPLE FOR THE FIRST NATIONS-FIRST MINISTERS MEETING DRAFT "DECLARATION OF A SHARED PATH FORWARD"
22(a-c)/2026	OMNIBUS TO ADOPT THREE (3) RESOLUTIONS
	(a) BC TRIPARTITE EDUCATION AGREEMENT (BCTEA) RENEWAL
	(b) BC SPECIFIC FIRST NATIONS SCHOOL CAPITAL FUNDING MODEL - PHASED APPROACH
	(c) SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIGENOUS EDUCATION COUNCILS IN BC PUBLIC SCHOOLS
23(a-d)/2026	OMNIBUS TO ADOPT FOUR (4) RESOLUTIONS
	(a) CALL FOR CANADA TO REVERSE CHANGES TO FUNDING COORDINATION AGREEMENTS UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF AN ACT RESPECTING FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND MÉTIS CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES
	(b) SUPPORT FOR THE LOVING JUSTICE PLAN TO END CANADA'S DISCRIMINATION IN FIRST NATIONS CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES
	(c) APPOINTMENT OF BC REPRESENTATIVE TO NATIONAL CHILDREN'S CHIEFS COMMISSION
	(d) BC JORDAN'S PRINCIPLE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
24/2026	SUPPORT FOR THE INTEGRATED STRATEGY TO ADVANCE B.C. FIRST NATIONS JURISDICTION OVER EARLY LEARNING AND CHILD CARE
25/2026	SUPPORT IN PRINCIPLE FOR THE CANADIAN FOREST SECTOR TRANSFORMATION TASK

	FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS
26/2026	**SUPPORT FOR THE REVISED WATERSHED SECURITY STRATEGY TITLED A SHARED PATH TO WATERSHED SECURITY: A PROPOSED WATERSHED SECURITY STRATEGY**
27/2026	**URGENT ACTION ON NICOLA WATERSHED WATER SCARCITY, SALMON PROTECTION AND JOINT DECISION-MAKING**
28/2026	**CONDEMNATION OF THE NATIVE EXTREMISM SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM AND DEMAND FOR FORMAL APOLOGY**
29/2026	**PROVINCIAL RETREAT FROM POLICE ACT REFORM AND PUBLIC SAFETY MODERNIZATION COMMITMENTS**
30/2026	**CLOSING THE BC FIRST NATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE GAP REPORT**
31(a-d)/2026	**OMNIBUS TO ADOPT FOUR (4) RESOLUTIONS**
	(a) EXTENSION OF 2027 DESTRUCTION DEADLINE FOR INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION RECORDS PENDING REVIEW OF INFORMATION RELATING TO MISSING AND DISAPPEARED CHILDREN
	(b) ADVANCING A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL/INDIAN HOSPITAL DEATH INVESTIGATION INITIATIVE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
	(c) INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, MISSING AND DISAPPEARED CHILDREN, LONG-TERM FUNDING
	(d) CALL FOR JUST AND COMPLETE REDRESS FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL SURVIVORS WHO WERE EXCLUDED FROM OR INADEQUATELY COMPENSATED BY PAST SETTLEMENT PROCESSES
32/2026	**ELECTIONS APPEAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**
33/2026	**ENDORSEMENT OF THE UPDATED FNLC–BC FEDERATION OF LABOUR PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION AND COMMUNICATION**
34/2026	**BC FIRST NATIONS CLIMATE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 5-YEAR REVIEW**
35/2026	**SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH ON FIRST NATIONS-LED CONSERVATION ECONOMIES**
36/2026	**SUPPORT FOR THE DZAWADA'ENUXW FIRST NATION CLAIM TO RESTORE THEIR LANDS**
37/2026	**COORDINATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO KAMLOOPS LAKE SPILL**
38/2026	**SUPPORT FOR PHASE III OF THE INDIGENOUS INTERN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM**
39/2026	**ESTABLISHING A WORKING GROUP TO ADVANCE A BC FIRST NATIONS CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES FUNDING MECHANISM**
40/2026	**SUPPORT FOR ḤAWIŁ TSU-TSII-IN' CALL TO REMOVE ATLANTIC SALMON FROM HUPACASATH TERRITORIAL WATERS**
41/2026	**CALL TO WITHDRAW AND END THE PROCESS OF UNILATERALLY DEVELOPED OPERATIONAL BULLETINS ASSOCIATED WITH FIRST NATIONS CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AND JORDAN'S PRINCIPLE**
42/2026	**ADVANCING FIRST NATIONS-LED WILD SALMON REBUILDING AND COORDINATED POLITICAL ADVOCACY**

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

1992 Landooz Road
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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 15/2026

SUBJECT:	**ADOPTION OF THE 2025-2026 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF SHANA THOMAS, LYACKSON FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

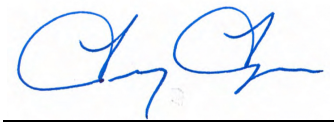
A. KPMG LLP was appointed through Resolution 23/2025 to act as BCAFN's auditor for a term of one year; and

B. KPMG LLP has prepared and presented an independent auditors' report for the 2025-2026 fiscal year to the Chiefs-in-Assembly.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly hereby adopt the 2025-2026 Audited Financial Statements as presented at the BCAFN 23rd Annual General Meeting.

Certified copy of a resolution adopted on the 14th day of October 2026



Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

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Resolution 16/2026

SUBJECT:	**APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR**
MOVED BY:	**KÚKWPI7 ROSANNE CASIMIR, TK'EMLÚPS TE SECWÉPEMC**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF MAUREEN NYCE, HAISLA NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

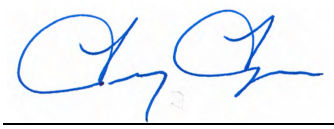
A. Section 11.4 of the BC Assembly of First Nations' Constitution and Bylaws requires the members to appoint an auditor to hold office until the auditor is re-elected or a successor is elected at the next annual general meeting; and

B. KPMG LLP was the auditor for the BC Assembly of First Nations during the 2025-2026 fiscal year.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly hereby appoint KPMG LLP as the auditor for the BC Assembly of First Nations to hold office until the auditor is reappointed or a successor is identified.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
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Resolution 17/2026

SUBJECT:	**BCAFN GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF MAUREEN NYCE, HAISLA NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

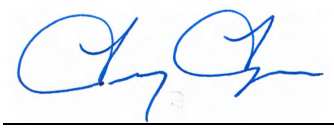
A. BCAFN Bylaw 9.1 requires the Chiefs-in-Assembly at this AGM to:
   a. establish and provide terms of reference for a Governance Committee; and
   b. appoint six (6) member delegates, reflective of regional diversity, with an equal number of women and men, to serve on the Governance Committee for a term of three (3) years;

B. The Board has reviewed draft terms of reference for the 2026-2029 Governance Committee, a copy of which is attached as Schedule "A" (the "Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference");

C. The Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference are substantially similar to those which were adopted and ratified by the Chiefs-in-Assembly at the AGM in 2023 by Resolution 29/2023;

D. The BCAFN Board recommends that the Chiefs-in-Assembly approve and ratify the Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference; and

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

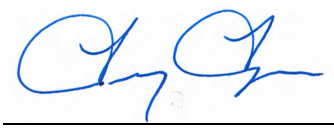
E. The Chiefs-in-Assembly wish to accept the Board's recommendation to adopt and ratify the Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference and to appoint the 2026-2029 Governance Committee.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the following individuals are appointed to the 2026-2029 Governance Committee, to serve until the close of the AGM in 2026:
    a. Chief Jerry Jack, Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation
    b. Chief Wilf Adam, Lake Babine First Nation
    c. Chief Louise Johnson, Kispiox
    d. Chief Maureen Nyce, Haisla Nation
    e. Chief Irvin Wai, Neskonlith Indian Band; and
    f. NAME

2. the Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference are hereby ratified and approved.

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Resolution 18/2026

SUBJECT:	**CALL ON CANADA TO IMMEDIATELY HALT THE ADVANCEMENT OF BILL C-39, "BUILDING CANADA STRONG ACT"**
MOVED BY:	**KÚKWPI7 ROSANNE CASIMIR, TK'EMLÚPS TE SECWÉPEMC**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF HARLAN SCHILLING, DAYLU DENA COUNCIL (LIARD FIRST NATION)**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

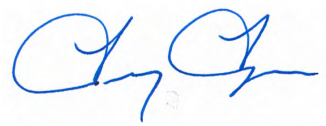
WHEREAS:

A. First Nations hold inherent and constitutionally protected title and rights to their lands, waters, and resources, which cannot be delegated, overridden, or bypassed by federal or provincial governments, delegated agencies or advisory bodies;

B. the *One Canadian Economy Act* (Bill C-5) received Royal Assent on June 6, 2025, which enacts the *Free Trade and Labour Mobility in Canada Act* and the *Building Canada Act*, with the objective to remove federal barriers to internal trade and labour mobility, expedite national interest projects, and improve domestic productivity;

C. on September 21, 2026, the federal government introduced Bill C-39 *An Act respecting certain measures to strengthen the economy* or *Building Canada Strong Act* (BCSA), into parliament. Part 1 and Part 2 of this omnibus bill is intended to further accelerate federal approval for major projects in alignment with two Discussion Papers released by the federal government in May

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

2026, entitled “Getting Major Projects Built in Canada” and “Strengthening One Canadian Economy through Trade and Transportation”;

D. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UN Declaration), which the federal government has adopted without qualification and has, alongside the provincial government, passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

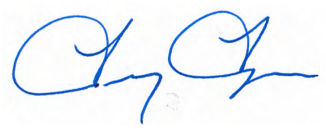
> **Article 18**: Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.
> **Article 19**: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with Indigenous Peoples through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.
> **Article 26(1)**: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired; (2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
> **Article 27**: States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples’ laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.
> **Article 32(2)**: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous Peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources;

E. the BCSA and associated Cabinet Directive propose over 50 amendments to federal legislation, most notably to the *Impact Assessment Act*, *Building Canada Act*, *Species at Risk Act*, *Canadian Navigable Waters Act, Canadian Energy Regulator Act, Canadian Environmental Protection Act,* and *Fisheries Act,* which has the potential to significantly impact First Nations’ inherent, constitutionally protected and Treaty and Aboriginal rights, title, and jurisdiction and are contrary to Crown constitutional, legislative, and environmental obligations and commitments;

F. both the House and the Senate have struck new committees whose sole responsibility will be to study the BCSA. In accordance with the House of Commons Procedures and Practice, legislative committees’ mandates are “restricted to examining and inquiring into the bill referred to them

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by the House and presenting a report on it, with or without amendments. They are not empowered to consider matters outside the provisions of the bill, nor can they submit comments or recommendations in a substantive report to the House";

G. the BCSA, which stands to have significant impacts on First Nations' rights, title and interests, was not co-developed or endorsed by rights and title holders. Moreover, the federal government's attempt to fast-track the bill to Royal Assent will limit First Nations' meaningful participation in the parliamentary process;

H. the federal government's advancement of the BCSA without fulfilling Canada's legal obligations to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate, impacted rights and title holders contravenes the federal government's constitutional obligations and the honour of the Crown;

I. the federal and provincial governments are actively prioritizing and resourcing the unilateral advancement and approval of major resource projects by committing increased financial and human resources to accelerate major projects on the same lands where historical claims remain unresolved, while at the same time cutting funding and resources to specific claims and reconciliation processes, in turn widening the gap between resources for development and resources for redress;

J. BCAFN has undertaken a legal analysis and prepared a Submission to the House and Senate Committees studying BCSA, which calls for amendments to the bill in alignment with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*; and

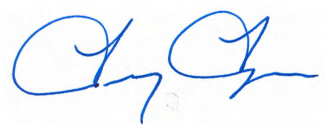
K. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly unanimously passed Resolution 39/2025 entitled, "Call for the Repeal of Federal and Provincial Fast-Tracking Legislation," which rejects the *Building Canada Act* and calls for its repeal.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Prime Minister Carney to immediately halt the advancement of the *Building Canada Strong Act*, and consult with Title and Rights holders to co-develop future and existing legislation related to major projects in a manner consistent with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the federal government to fulfill its judicially recognized constitutional obligations and the honour of the Crown, including consulting and, where appropriate, accommodating Title and Rights holders before proceeding with any legislative, policy or regulatory amendments intended to accelerate federal approvals for major projects which may adversely affect First Nations' inherent, constitutionally protected rights, and Treaty

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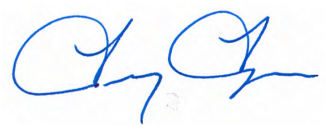
rights;

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to work with like-minded leadership and organizations, to call for the rejection and repeal of Bill C-39 should it be fast-tracked through the Parliamentary process and receive Royal Assent in the absence of the federal government fulfilling its constitutional and legal obligations to First Nations, including providing meaningful opportunities for co-development with Title and Rights holders and full alignment with the UN Declaration;

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the federal and provincial governments to immediately halt the advancement of major resource projects where requested by a First Nation, pending a complete, transparent, and independent review of all outstanding and backlogged historical claims, claims in negotiations – including land back negotiations – and claims in research and development across the province; and

5. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support and endorse BCAFN's legal analysis of the *Building Canada Strong Act* for submission to the House and Senate Committees responsible for studying Bill C-39.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
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Resolution 19/2026

SUBJECT:	**CALL TO CO-DRAFT FEDERAL MAJOR PROJECTS CONSULTATION PROCEDURAL MINIMUM STANDARDS LEGISLATION**
MOVED BY:	**KÚKWPI7 ROSANNE CASIMIR, TK'EMLÚPS TE SECWÉPEMC**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF SHANA THOMAS, LYACKSON FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

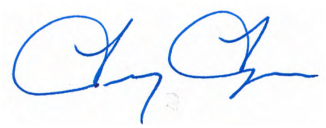
WHEREAS:

A. First Nations in what is now known as British Columbia (B.C.) have inherent, human, and constitutionally protected title and rights, laws, jurisdiction, and responsibilities over their lands, waters, territories, and resources, including their right to exercise their own laws, governance systems, legal orders, and jurisdiction within their territories;

B. on June 24, 2026, the Government of Canada announced the first referral of projects for designation of "national interest" under the Building Canada Act (BCA) to the Major Projects Office (MPO), including a proposed West Coast Oil Pipeline (now known as the Pacific Link Pipeline) from Alberta to B.C.'s Southwest coast. The MPO subsequently sent notification letters to 'potentially impacted First Nations' on July 10, 2026, seeking feedback on the proposed pipeline's potential designation as a project of national interest on an accelerated timeline that did not permit meaningful consultation;

C. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UN Declaration), which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification and has, alongside the provincial government, passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

Article 18: Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.
Article 19: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with Indigenous Peoples through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.
Article 32(2): States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous Peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources;

D. Section 5(7) of the BCA requires consultation before the minister recommends that an order be made under subsections 5(1), (3), or (4) to designate a national interest project;

E. the Crown's constitutional duty to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate First Nations requires meaningful engagement that provides affected First Nations with capacity, time and resources to understand, assess, participate in, and influence proposed Crown decision-making;

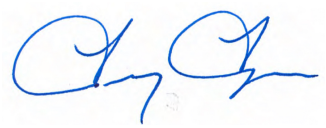
F. since the BCA received royal assent, the federal government has significantly compressed consultation timelines, thereby obstructing First Nations' ability to provide free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) through unfettered access to information, meaningfully engage their citizens through their own protocols, conduct independent studies and make informed decisions on major projects;

G. the Crown's constitutional obligations to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate First Nations are not diminished by accelerated project timelines, economic objectives, political commitments, administrative convenience, or government-selected decision-making deadlines. Consultation timelines must be adjusted where necessary to permit meaningful consultation and informed First Nations decision-making;

H. on October 1, 2026, the Pacific Link Pipeline project received national interest designation through an Order in Council under the BCA by the Governor General in Council.

I. the Order in Council states that the consultation process was "informed by the [UN Declaration] and by [FPIC]. The process was substantively geared toward reaching mutually acceptable arrangements with communities, with the aim of seeking consent or achieving consensus, where possible";

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

J. the proposed Pacific Link Pipeline and other major projects subject to accelerated federal processes demonstrate the need for co-developed frameworks that achieve legislated minimum national standards of consultation and cooperation that uphold FPIC; and

K. BCAFN has consistently opposed the fast-tracking of major projects and oil pipeline and tanker proposals without full and meaningful consultation and cooperation with affected First Nations in order to obtain their FPIC and due to the significant and devastating climate impacts they pose, including through Resolution 39/2025 "Call for the Repeal of Federal and Provincial Fast-Tracking Legislation" and Resolution 36/2025 "Call For Substantial Increase In Investments For First Nations-Led Climate Action, Ecosystems And Watershed Protection"

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the federal government to ensure that any fast-tracked or accelerated major project fully upholds First Nations' inherent and constitutionally protected title and rights, and treaty rights, sovereignty, jurisdictional and decision-making authority;

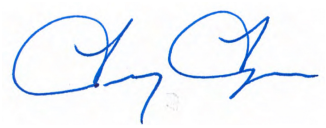
2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the federal government to work with title and rights holders in co-developing legislation in alignment with the UN Declaration that establishes enforceable minimum standards for consultation, cooperation, accommodation and First Nations' participation in decision-making on major projects, including mechanisms to obtain and give meaningful effect to the free, prior and informed consent of affected title and rights holders, while recognizing that such minimum standards cannot define, diminish, replace or limit the Crown's obligations under section 35 or First Nations' inherent rights, title, laws, jurisdiction and decision-making authority. These minimum standards must include, at a minimum:

    a. Written notice identifying the proposed Crown decision, the decision-maker, and the proposed consultation process.

    b. Timely disclosure of project records reasonably required for a potentially impacted First Nation to make an informed assessment, including information concerning project design, routing, alternatives, environmental and cultural effects, engineering, and economic considerations.

    c. Sufficient time for potentially impacted First Nations to review the available information, identify information gaps, obtain independent technical, legal and other advice, engage their citizens through their own governance and decision-making processes, and formulate informed positions respecting the proposed project; where consent cannot be achieved within a government-selected timetable, the timetable must be adjusted accordingly; and procedural protection to ensure that project design, routing, regulatory records and other key decisions are not treated as final before First Nations have had a meaningful opportunity to engage and provide consent.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

d. Capacity funding proportionate to the work identified in a First Nations-led review process of the proposed project, including independent technical, legal, environmental, archaeological, economic and other expertise where reasonably required.

e. Consultation through the representatives and governance processes chosen by each First Nation.

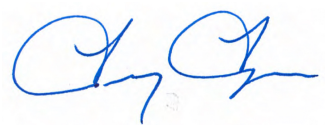
f. A UN Declaration-aligned, co-developed, impartial and equitable process for consultation and cooperation to obtain the free, prior and informed consent from all potentially impacted Nations in accordance with their own laws and governance processes; and

g. An independent mechanism to resolve disputes amongst parties.

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly firmly reject the designation of the Pacific Link Pipeline as a project of national interest, and reject the designation of any other project under the Building Canada Act, where such projects would undermine First Nations' inherent, human, and constitutionally protected title, rights and jurisdiction, environmental protection, and the authority of affected First Nations to determine priorities for their territories and waters, unless and until meaningful consultation consistent with the honour of the Crown and the minimum standards described above has been carried out; and

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief and BCAFN staff to work with affected First Nations and like-minded organizations to advocate for the co-drafting and enactment of federal legislation that establishes enforceable minimum procedural standards for consultation on major projects, in full alignment with the UN Declaration.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
Hybrid - In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 20/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BILL C-37, FIRST NATIONS CLEAN WATER ACT**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF DONALD SAM, ʔAKISQ̓NUK FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

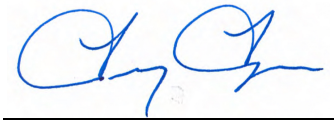
WHEREAS:

A. First Nations have the right to reliable and sufficient access to adequate, safe and clean drinking water, and both manage and steward the waters within their territories;

B. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the UN Declaration), which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of BC, committed to implement through legislation, affirms:

> **Article 18**: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.
> **Article 19**: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

administrative measures that may affect them.
Article 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
Article 26(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to the lands, territories, and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.

C. Under the National Water Class Action Settlement Agreement, Canada was ordered to repeal to the *Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act* and develop and introduce replacement legislation in consultation with First Nations by December 31, 2022. Canada failed to meet this deadline;

D. On January 6, 2025, Bill C-61, *An Act respecting water, source water, drinking water, wastewater and related infrastructure on First Nation lands*, also known as the *First Nations Clean Water Act*, died on the order paper when Parliament was prorogued;

E. On December 5, 2025, the Federal Court affirmed that Canada owes legal duties to First Nations in relation to on-reserve drinking water in its *Shamattawa First Nation et al v His Majesty the King in Right of Canada* decision.

F. On June 16, 2026, the federal government tabled replacement legislation for the former C-61, the *First Nations Clean Water Act* (Bill C-37). The bill was substantively modified and weakened without any consultation with title and rights holders and without First Nations free, prior and informed consent;

G. BCAFN drafted a Position Paper entitled, Legislating the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water for First Nations, endorsed by the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly through Resolution 33/2025, which calls for the reintroduction of the First Nations Clean Water Act that formally enshrines the human right to water as a binding legal obligation, recognizes First Nations' jurisdiction over water governance and source water protection, embeds Free, Prior and Informed Consent and shared decision-making mechanisms and guarantees long-term, sustainable funding for water and wastewater systems; and

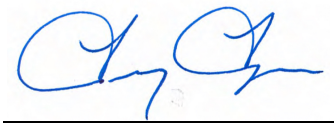
H. BCAFN prepared a Legal Analysis of Bill C-37 and Submission with recommendations for specific amendments to the language of the Bill.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support BCAFN's legal analysis of the First Nations Clean Water Act (Bill C-37) to the Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs; and

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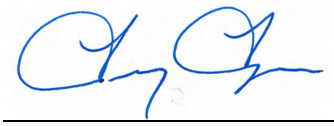
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2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the federal government to provide meaningful opportunities for First Nations to submit amendments to C-37 and ensure that the bill, at a minimum, aligns and upholds the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 21/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT IN PRINCIPLE FOR THE FIRST NATIONS - FIRST MINISTERS MEETING DRAFT "DECLARATION OF A SHARED PATH FORWARD"**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF SHANA THOMAS, LYACKSON FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF ED JOHN, TL'AZT'EN NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

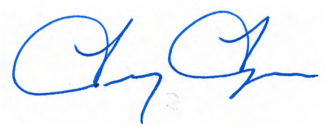
WHEREAS:

A. First Ministers' Meetings (FMM) are historically convened by the Prime Minister and include the Premiers of the provinces and territories. FMM are meant to foster collaboration on matters of federal, provincial, and territorial importance. First Nations have historically been excluded from these meetings, despite discussion topics and decisions made at FMM often impacting First Nations' rights, title, and interests;

B. The Federal Government has committed to convening a First Nations-First Ministers Meeting (FN-FMM) in partnership with the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) on unceded Anishinabe Algonquin territory in Ottawa, Ontario, on October 26, 2026;

C. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UN Declaration), which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification and has, alongside the provincial government, passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

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Article 5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 18: Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.
Article 23: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programs affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programs through their own institutions;

D. per AFN Resolution 09/2026, "First Nations' Priorities for a First Nations–First Ministers' Meeting", the stated goal of the FN-FMM is "to secure commitment to a renewed process of addressing multi-jurisdictional issues with clear accountability and implementation mechanisms and timelines";

E. BCAFN hosted two BC Chiefs Caucus Meetings on August 31, 2026 and October 1, 2026 to provide space for the AFN to share updates, planning and logistics with Chiefs in BC, where it was recommended the BC Region develop a Unified Statement from BC Chiefs;

F. a regional representational formula has been developed by the Government of Canada which includes a total of eleven (11) First Nations delegates from BC, in addition to the Regional Chief, to attend as observers to the FN-FMM. On behalf of the AFN Executive Committee, Regional Chiefs have been tasked with selecting delegates for their regions;

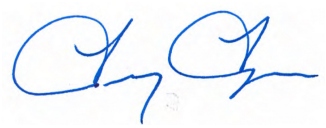
G. the AFN has been working with the Privy Council Office (PCO) and Prime Minister's Office (PM0) in the development of a draft agenda which addresses items including inherent Rights, Treaty Rights, Jurisdiction, economic partnerships/participation, health and well-being, and discussion regarding "Building a resilient and prosperous Canada: A Shared Path Forward;" and

H. The AFN has developed a draft "Declaration on a Shared Path Forward," which articulates the commitment of the leadership present at the FN-FMM to ongoing dialogue and to advance the priorities identified at the FN-FMM.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly recognize and affirm that the role of the AFN for the First Nations-First Ministers Meeting (FN-FMM) is to:

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a. fully support First Nations Chiefs and leadership, including coordination and administrative duties, with no authority to negotiate for or discuss First Nations' inherent Title and Rights, Treaties, territories, jurisdiction, or Crown relationships independently of affected First Nations Chiefs and leadership; and

b. provide support for the coordination and administrative duties only, with no authority to negotiate or discuss First Nations Treaties, rights, lands, jurisdiction, or Crown relationships independently of rights holders;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to work in partnership with First Nations Chiefs and leadership to jointly develop and advance a unified position from the BC Region to Prime Minister Carney at the FN-FMM;

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to advocate for meaningful and substantive participation of First Nations Chiefs and leadership in BC in the FN-FMM, including sufficient time and opportunity for Chiefs from the BC Region to address the Prime Minister;

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Government of Canada and the Assembly of First Nations to ensure that:

    a. the FN-FMM establishes a renewed and enduring process for First Nations-Crown relations, reflective of Canada's commitments to implement the UN Declaration, with clear commitments, accountability measures, implementation mechanisms and timelines for addressing the priorities identified by First Nations; and
    b. Any commitments arising from the FN-FMM to be documented and followed through a transparent process for reporting to First Nations Chiefs and leadership on progress toward implementation;

5. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly assert that meaningful First Nations participation in FN-FMM and First Nations-Crown relations must be grounded in recognition and full implementation of First Nations' inherent, treaty and constitutionally protected rights and the minimum standards affirmed by the UN Declaration;

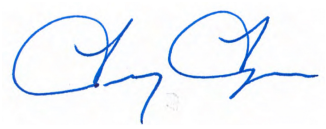
6. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support, in principle, the proposed draft "Declaration of a Shared Path Forward," to be signed at the FN-FMM, which demonstrates the commitment to ongoing dialogue and to advance the priorities identified at the FN-FMM;

7. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Prime Minister Carney to urgently convene a dedicated meeting with First Nations Chiefs and leadership in BC, separate from and in addition to the FN-FMM, to fulsomely discuss the priorities and issues related to First Nations-Crown relations; and

8. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to work with First Nations Chiefs and leadership alongside the federal government to jointly develop an agenda with mutually agreed

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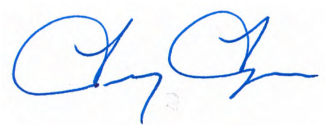
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upon priorities and seek adequate funding for First Nations' full participation to prepare, plan and attend a dedicated BC First Nations - Prime Minister meeting.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
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OMNIBUS Resolution 22 (a-c)/2026

SUBJECT:	**OMNIBUS TO ADOPT THREE (3) RESOLUTIONS**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF NIAKIA HANNA, LYTTON FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

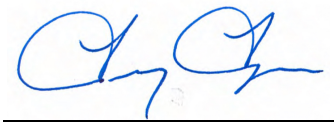
A. Upon review of the draft resolutions, it was determined that three (3) of the resolutions were education-related resolutions that the BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) Chiefs-in-Assembly could support via an omnibus resolution.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BC Assembly of First Nations Chiefs-in-Assembly hereby adopt the following resolutions:

Number	Resolution Title
08/2026	**BC TRIPARTITE EDUCATION AGREEMENT (BCTEA) RENEWAL**
09/2026	**BC SPECIFIC FIRST NATIONS SCHOOL CAPITAL FUNDING MODEL - PHASED APPROACH**

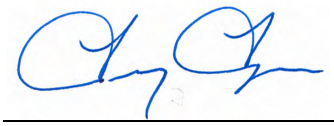
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10/2026	**SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIGENOUS EDUCATION COUNCILS IN BC PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 22(a)/2026

SUBJECT: **BC TRIPARTITE EDUCATION AGREEMENT (BCTEA) RENEWAL**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

A. Indigenous Peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions, as affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("UN Declaration"), and as an aspect of their inherent right of self-government as recognized and affirmed under section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982;

B. The UN Declaration, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

> **Article 14**: 1) Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning; 2)Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination; 3) States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

C. Access to education is further recognized as a fundamental human right under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of

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Canada, which highlights the importance of education for the well-being of First Nations learners;

D. First Nations in B.C. have been working together formally for more than three decades to advance quality educational opportunities and improve educational outcomes for all First Nations students and, through their collective efforts, have established a solid foundation for a comprehensive, integrated, well-supported B.C. First Nations education system, which is founded on First Nations' languages and cultures, and reflects the values and traditions of First Nations communities;

E. Canada, the Province of British Columbia and the First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC) (the Parties) entered into the BC Tripartite Education Agreement: Supporting First Nation Student Success (BCTEA) on July 1, 2018, to replace the 2012 Tripartite Education Framework Agreement, and to set out how the Parties will work together, including making systemic shifts (i.e. legislative, policy, and practice reforms), to support successful educational outcomes and attendance of all First Nations students, regardless of where they live or are enrolled in school in British Columbia, through the provision of high quality and culturally relevant elementary and secondary education programs and services, and supported by sufficient, sustained and predictable funding, that is responsive to unique needs of First Nations students, schools, and communities;

F. The BCTEA established a funding model for First Nations education in B.C. based on the provincial funding model for students attending B.C. public schools, with adaptations;

G. The BCTEA was originally set to expire on June 30, 2023, but was extended two times, with a new expiry date of June 30, 2026;

H. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly passed Resolution 05/2017 "Tripartite Education Framework Agreement Renewal" calling on Canada to work in partnership with FNESC to achieve funding for the continued development and evolution of the B.C. First Nations education system aimed at improving attendance and student outcomes;

I. The Parties engaged throughout 2025 to develop a renewed BCTEA for a ten-year term, beginning July 1, 2026;

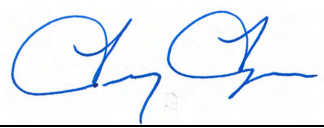
J. The 2026 federal Spring Economic Update did not result in a federal approval of the renewed BCTEA for a ten-year term and, instead, only resulted in approval of a one-year extension of the status quo BCTEA to June 30, 2027, resulting in uncertainty for First Nations education in B.C. beyond the 2026-27 school year;

K. The BCTEA is unique in Canada, with the purpose of supporting First Nations education improvements through systemic shifts and sustainable, sufficient funding. The BCTEA has helped contribute to significant advancements in First Nations education;

L. One of the key principles included in the BCTEA states: "The Parties have a shared interest and

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priority in supporting excellence in First Nations education, including supporting First Nation Students to fulfil their educational potential by having access to and receiving quality education that is respectful and reflective of their unique culture and history";

M. Another key principle in the BCTEA states: "Sufficient, sustained, and predictable funding is required to meet the unique needs of First Nation Students and is integral to providing education services and programs that result in improved outcomes for First Nation Students"; and

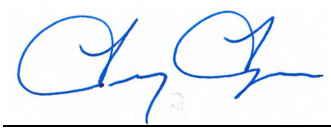
N. The education of our children is a top priority for First Nations in B.C., and Canada must support First Nations students, and their rights to education, effectively and respectfully.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs in Assembly calls on the government of Canada, particularly Indigenous Services Canada and the Ministry of Finance, to meet its fundamental obligations to First Nations and our children by agreeing to the collaboratively renewed BC Tripartite Education Agreement (BCTEA) for a ten-year term; and

2. The BCAFN Chiefs in Assembly reaffirms the First Nations Education Steering Committee's (FNESC) mandate as the lead technical body for B.C. First Nations education and directs FNESC to work with Indigenous Services Canada to co-develop the budget request for the federal 2026 Fall Budget to support the renewed BCTEA for a ten-year term.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
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Resolution 22(b)/2026

SUBJECT: **BC SPECIFIC FIRST NATIONS SCHOOL CAPITAL FUNDING MODEL-PHASED APPROACH**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions, as affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("UN Declaration"), and as an aspect of their inherent right of self-government as recognized and affirmed under section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982;

B. The UN Declaration, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

Article 14 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.
(2): Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.
(3): States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

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C. The BCAFN Special Chiefs in Assembly passed Resolution 04/21 “Support for FNESC to Develop a BC-Specific Model for Capital Funding for First Nation Schools and Teacherages”;

D. The First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC) has been taking steps to develop a B.C.-specific model for First Nations school capital and conducting research to develop options for a new capital funding model, and is pursuing the advancement of the capital model on a bilateral basis with Canada as directed by First Nations;

E. BC public schools have a Seismic Mitigation Program and B.C. has spent approximately over $2 billion to seismically upgrade or replace public schools;

F. FNESC has undertaken structural Seismic Risk Assessments (SRAs) of First Nations education facilities located in the high-risk seismic zones of B.C. to determine the structural seismic risk to these education facilities, as the Province has done for B.C. public schools;

G. $50 million from the federal Budget 2024 was specifically designated for seismic projects in First Nations schools, with that funding set to expire in March 2027, and the majority of the projects will not be completed within that timeframe; and

H. FNESC has developed a phased approach for this work, including protecting the Budget 2024 $50 million commitment for seismic mitigation in First Nations schools, establishing a seismic program with distinct funding, developing a new operations and maintenance funding formula, developing a minor capital program with specific categories and distinct funding, and investigating options for using provincial standards for facility condition assessments.

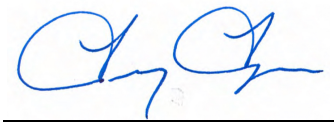
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. That the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly calls on Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) to:

    a. Secure the necessary authority to extend the timeline for expenditure of the Budget 2024 $50 million for seismic mitigation in First Nation schools, beyond March 2027; and
    b. Work with the First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC) to co-develop a Seismic Mitigation Program for B.C. First Nations schools, similar to the program B.C. has for public schools, with distinct funding, so that the program does not impact other essential capital priorities for First Nation education facilities in B.C.; and

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly supports FNESC to continue working with ISC on a phased approach to develop a seismic mitigation program with distinct funding, options for facility condition assessments, a new operations and maintenance funding model, and the development of a minor capital program for First Nations schools.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
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Resolution 22(c)/2026

SUBJECT: **SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIGENOUS EDUCATION COUNCILS IN BC PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. Indigenous Peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions, as affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("UN Declaration"), and as an aspect of their inherent right of self-government as recognized and affirmed under section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982;

B. The UN Declaration, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

   Article 14 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.
   (2): Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

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(3): States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

C. Item 4.3 of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (Declaration Act) Action Plan commits the Ministry of Education and Child Care to "Co-develop and implement a framework for the involvement of Indigenous Education Councils in school district financial planning and reporting;"

D. The School Amendment Act, which received Royal Assent on November 8, 2023, was co-developed with the First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC) with the intention of supporting a more relevant and responsive public education system that appropriately recognizes First Nations as the inherent title and rights holders in their respective territories in what is now referred to as British Columbia;

E. The School Act requires Indigenous Education Councils in all 60 school districts in British Columbia;

F. FNESC and the Ministry of Education and Child Care co-developed an Indigenous Education Council Ministerial Order and Indigenous Education Council Policy to support implementation of Indigenous Education Councils;

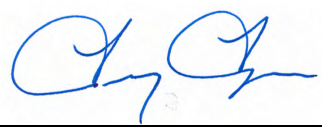
G. Indigenous Education Councils formalize a structure and process to specifically support Boards of Education on matters affecting Indigenous students attending B.C. public schools and have a mandate to support Indigenous student outcomes and attendance while also respecting the distinct languages, cultures, customs, traditions, practices, and histories of the First Nation(s) in whose territory(ies) Boards of Education operate;

H. First Nations learners continue to face the racism of low expectations in B.C. public schools, as evidenced by student outcomes data, including declining numeracy and literacy rates, low five-year completion rates for First Nations learners, extremely high rates of chronic absenteeism, the over-representation of First Nations students in Alternate Programs, and the disproportionate number of First Nations students receiving Evergreen (School Completion) and Adult Dogwood Certificates;

I. The Auditor General's 2015 Audit of the Education of Aboriginal Students in the B.C. Public School System states: "To close the gaps means to achieve education outcomes for Aboriginal students that are the same as outcomes for non-Aboriginal students. This language does not imply any failure by Aboriginal students, but rather, a failure of the education system to meet their needs";

J. The School Act states that Indigenous Education Councils are stand-alone bodies and not committees of Boards of Education whose purposes include advising Boards of Education on the provision of comprehensive and equitable educational programs and services to Indigenous students, improving Indigenous student achievement, and integrating Indigenous world views and perspectives into learning

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

environments, in particular those of the First Nations in whose traditional territory Boards of Education operate;

K. Indigenous Education Councils are comprised of members from local First Nations, non-local First Nations, and may include additional persons who bring perspectives relevant to the Indigenous student population served by the Board of Education;

L. A Board of Education must invite each local First Nation in whose territory the Board of Education operates to designate two persons as members of the Indigenous Education Council and must appoint those persons;

M. A Board of Education must invite each non-local First Nation, if an eligible First Nation person of the non-local First Nation is funded by Canada and enrolled in an educational program provided by the Board of Education, to designate one person as a member, and must appoint that person;

N. After seeking advice from each local First Nation, a Board of Education may appoint additional persons who bring perspectives relevant to the Indigenous student population served by the Board of Education;

O. Boards of Education must make reasonable effort to ensure that the number of members who are not representatives of local First Nations is not greater than the number of members who are representatives of local First Nations;

P. An Indigenous Education Council must acknowledge its work is undertaken in the local First Nations' territory and have deference to the views and perspectives of members representing local First Nations;

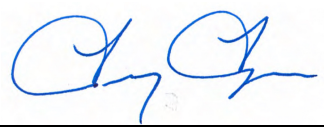
Q. The Ministry of Education and Child Care has a responsibility to appropriately fund Indigenous Education Councils so that they may fulfill their mandate as described in the School Act;

R. Ongoing capacity funding is necessary to support the operations and preserve the independence of Indigenous Education Councils;

S. Ongoing capacity funding will ensure that Indigenous Education Councils are not dependent on Boards of Education to fund their operations and that the financial burden will not fall on First Nations to fund their members participating on Indigenous Education Councils, particularly those First Nations that sit on multiple Indigenous Education Councils;

T. The Ministry of Education and Child Care provided $5,670,203 in the 2024/25 school year, $6,392,183 in the 2025/26 school year, and will provide $2,400,000 for the 2026/27 school year to public school districts as Indigenous Education Council Funding, under section 106.4 of the School Act, to cover costs associated with establishing and maintaining Indigenous Education Councils, including secretariat support, activities, and costs related to Indigenous Education Councils carrying out their purposes;

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

U. Each Indigenous Education Council must have a secretariat to assist in Indigenous Education Council membership tracking, meeting, and agenda setting, providing information to the Indigenous Education Council, and liaising between the Board of Education and Indigenous Education Council;

V. Currently the Ministry of Education and Child Care has not committed to providing Indigenous Education Council capacity funding beyond the 2026/27 school year;

W. Without consistent and adequate funding, Indigenous Education Councils cannot fulfill their mandate as set out in the School Act;

X. Indigenous Education Councils should be funded in a manner that ensures their success, while not taking from resources for other core educational activities that support student learning;

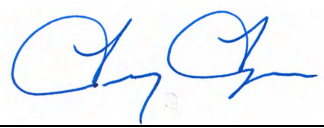
Y. Ongoing, sustainable capacity funding is crucial to ensuring that Indigenous Education Councils can be effective in their role as shared decision-makers in the K-12 public education system in B.C. and in supporting improved education outcomes and attendance of First Nations learners attending B.C. public schools; and

Z. A commitment to ongoing, sustainable capacity funding will indicate that B.C. has identified Indigenous Education Councils as a priority matter in public education for Boards of Education and First Nations and that B.C. is committed to supporting Indigenous Education Councils in fulfilling their responsibilities as set out under Action 4.3 of the Declaration Act Action Plan.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Ministry of Education and Child Care to:
   a) provide appropriate and sustainable ongoing capacity funding to Indigenous Education Councils beyond the 2026/27 school year.
   b) appropriately monitor and oversee the implementation of Indigenous Education Councils, and formally intervene as necessary in cases where school districts are not acting in alignment with the School Act, Indigenous Education Council Ministerial Order, and Indigenous Education Council Policy;
   c) support the capacity of Indigenous Education Councils through ongoing and open communication and by committing to an annual in-person gathering of Indigenous Education Council representatives to be co-hosted with the First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC); and
   d) work with FNESC to co-develop an Indigenous Education Council Capacity Funding Policy that provides clear direction on the appropriate use of Indigenous Education Council capacity funding, and guidance on the role of the Indigenous Education Council secretariat.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

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Website: www.bcafn.ca

BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

OMNIBUS Resolution 23(a-d)/2026

SUBJECT:	**OMNIBUS TO ADOPT FOUR (4) RESOLUTIONS**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEFF BRYAN WILLIAMS, GITANYOW**
SECONDED BY:	**PROXY JUDY WILSON, SHUSWAP BAND**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

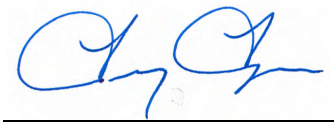
A. Upon review of the draft resolutions, it was determined that four (4) of the resolutions were children and families-related resolutions that the BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) Chiefs-in-Assembly could support via an omnibus resolution.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BC Assembly of First Nations Chiefs-in-Assembly hereby adopt the following resolutions:

Number	Resolution Title
11/2026	**CALL FOR CANADA TO REVERSE CHANGES TO FUNDING COORDINATION AGREEMENTS UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF AN ACT RESPECTING FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND MÉTIS CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES**

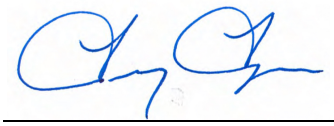
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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

12/2026	**SUPPORT FOR THE LOVING JUSTICE PLAN TO END CANADA'S DISCRIMINATION IN FIRST NATIONS CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES**
13/2026	**APPOINTMENT OF BC REPRESENTATIVE TO NATIONAL CHILDREN'S CHIEFS COMMISSION**
14/2026	**BC JORDAN'S PRINCIPLE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE**

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
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Resolution 23(a)/2026

SUBJECT: **CALL FOR CANADA TO REVERSE CHANGES TO FUNDING COORDINATION AGREEMENTS UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF AN ACT RESPECTING FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND MÉTIS CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. in August 2026, Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) sent a letter to Indigenous Governing Bodies (IGBs) in B.C. that either have concluded a coordination agreement or are engaged at coordination agreement tables with ISC and the government of B.C. for the resumption of their jurisdiction under the framework of An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families (the Federal Act), concerning Canada's funding approach for the implementation of coordination agreements;

B. based on several examples of the letters that have been circulating, it appears that ISC used the same template language for all letters to IGBs across Canada, stating that funding for coordination agreements to operate on-reserve child and family services, in the pursuit of the reclamation of First Nations jurisdiction over children and families, will now align with reforms of the First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) program, with more information available at the IGB's next coordination agreement discussion table meeting;

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C. with this recent shift in funding approach for coordination agreements, Canada appears to be replacing the rights-based coordination agreement process under the Federal Act with the unilateral imposition of a federal program framework – the FNCFS program – which reform is the object of litigation before the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT);

D. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:
Article 21(2): States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions.
Article 22(1): Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of the Declaration.
(2): States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.
Article 24(2): Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving the full realization of this right;

E. section 20(2)(c) of the Federal Act states:
"The Indigenous governing body may also request that the Minister and the government of each of those provinces enter into a coordination agreement with the Indigenous governing body in relation to the exercise of the legislative authority, respecting, among other things, (c) fiscal arrangements, relating to the provision of child and family services by the Indigenous governing body, that are sustainable, needs-based and consistent with the principle of substantive equality in order to… support the capacity of the Indigenous group, community or people to exercise the legislative authority effectively";

F. ISC's shift in funding approach does not provide for fiscal negotiations with IGBs that ensure adequate, needs-based, and sustainable funding to support the implementation and exercise of IGBs' jurisdiction and distinct service models, and undermines First Nations' inherent jurisdiction;

G. although ISC communicated its shift in funding approach only to IGBs with a signed coordination agreement and with those engaged in negotiations, ISC's shift in funding approach is likely to impact First Nations and IGBs who enter into coordination agreement negotiations in the future;

H. the long-term reform of the FNCFS program is ongoing and is currently being litigated before the CHRT. Despite this, Canada continues to promote and attempt to implement their unilaterally developed plan for long-term reform, effectively ignoring the Loving Justice plan, developed by the National Children's Chiefs Commission (NCCC) and supported by the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), First Nations leaders across Canada, and the UBCIC Chiefs Council through Resolution 2026-31 "Support for the Loving Justice Plan to End Canada's Discrimination in First Nations Child & Family Services";

I. the NCCC, mandated by AFN Chiefs-in-Assembly to oversee the long-term reform of FNCFS, and whose mandate is supported by the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly through Resolution 27/2025,

Support for Regional Consultation on Long-term Reform of First Nations Child and Family Services, has repeatedly called on Canada to respect the CHRT process and was alarmed to learn of Canada's shift in funding approach for coordination agreements; and

J. UBCIC Resolution 2026-60, *Call for Canada to Reverse Changes to Funding Coordination Agreements under the Framework of An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families*, affirms the call to Canada reverse the decision to align funding for coordination agreements with the long-term reform of the FNCFS program.

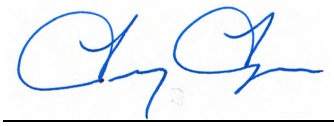
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada to ensure funding for coordination agreements under the framework of An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families is adequate, rights-based, needs-based, and sustainable, with the funding framework of the upcoming reformed First Nations Child & Family Services (FNCFS) program being used as the floor—not the ceiling—for coordination agreements funding;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada to immediately reverse the decision to align funding for coordination agreements with the long-term reform of FNCFS program; and

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support the National Children's Chiefs Commission in calling on Canada to respect the ongoing Canadian Human Rights Tribunal proceedings and ensure any and all changes to the FNCFS program permanently end the discrimination of First Nations children.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

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Resolution 23(b)/2026

SUBJECT: **SUPPORT FOR THE LOVING JUSTICE PLAN TO END CANADA'S DISCRIMINATION IN FIRST NATIONS CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. In First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada et al. v. Attorney General of Canada (for the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), 2016 CHRT 2 (the "Merit Decision"), the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (the "Tribunal") found Canada was discriminating against First Nations children and their families by failing to implement the full scope of Jordan's Principle and denying First Nations children the equal provision of child and family services, and ordered Canada to stop its discriminatory policies and practices;

B. since the 2016 Merit Decision, the Tribunal has issued numerous procedural and non-compliance orders against Canada. The case (numbered T1340/7008) is ongoing, and the Tribunal retains jurisdiction over these orders;

C. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of BC, passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

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Article 21(2): States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of (indigenous peoples') economic and social conditions.
Article 22(1): Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.
(2): States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.
Article 24(2): Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right;

D. on October 18, 2024, through AFN resolutions nos. 60/2024 and 61/2024, First Nations-in-Assembly rejected the draft Framework Agreement ("FA") along with the proposed amendments released on or about October 7, 2024, and called for the establishment of a National Children's Chiefs Commission ("NCCC") with representation appointed by every region, and a mandate to provide strategic direction and oversight of the long-term reform agreement negotiations;

E. the NCCC was established with representation from 11 regions across Canada, including regions not represented by the AFN and has been holding regular meetings since December 2024;

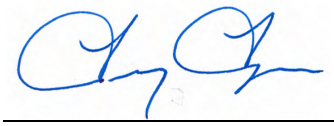
F. By Resolution 20/2025 the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly supported the NCCC's mandate to negotiate national agreements for the long-term reform of the FNCFS program;

G. By Resolution 06/2025 the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly advocated for a BC-specific pathway for the long-term reform of the FNCFS program that recognizes the unique needs and inherent rights of First Nations in BC;

H. on August 20, 2025, the Tribunal issued 2025 CHRT 80, which affirmed that the order against Canada to cease its discriminatory practices was designed to safeguard multiple generations of First Nations children and families, that Canada cannot contract out of or amend this order through agreements, and that long-term reform remedies must respect the spirit of Tribunal findings and orders, children's rights, First Nations rights, and be based on the best available evidence;

I. in 2025 CHRT 80, the Tribunal ruled that within four months of the date of its ruling (December 20, 2025), the Caring Society and the AFN must consult with the NCCC, First Nations Chiefs, and other experts, including First Nations and First Nations organizations outside Ontario, as well as those that have filed interested party motions, to develop an evidence-based, comprehensive national FNCFS long-term reform plan and requested remedies outside Ontario (National Plan) for the Tribunal's consideration;

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J. in 2025 CHRT 80, the Tribunal ruled that if a National Plan cannot be reached on consent, or if Canada declines to participate in the consultations, Canada must file with the Tribunal its own evidence-based National Plan within the same timeframe;

K. on September 4, 2025, the AFN Chiefs-in-Assembly, through AFN Resolution 52/2025, approved the terms of reference of the NCCC and the NCCC negotiation team and supported the NCCC to continue its work in developing a National Plan with regional variations;

L. by Resolution 27/2025 the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly supported the NCCC's development of a National Plan informed by meaningful consultation with First Nations in BC.

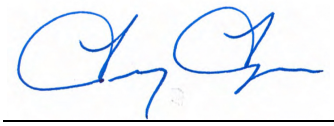
M. to inform the National Plan and ensure regional perspectives and interests are included, the NCCC, through its dedicated secretariat the Our Children Our Way Society, hosted regional engagements in BC in collaboration with the First Nations Leadership Council and the Caring Society, including the following:
    - Three in-person meetings attended by approximately 120 Chiefs, proxies, and frontline staff;
    - Ten virtual and in-person meetings for Indigenous Child & Family Service Agencies attended by a total of 15 agencies;
    - One virtual session for youth; and
    - One virtual session for Elders and Knowledge Keepers;

N. throughout the fall of 2025, the NCCC collaborated with the Caring Society to draft a National Plan informed by input from First Nations and their experts and by the research and legal orders accumulated over decades;

O. on December 22, 2025, the Caring Society filed its National Plan titled "Loving Justice" with the Tribunal, with support from the NCCC and the AFN;

P. the Loving Justice Plan:
    - is grounded in principles to ensure effective and durable remedies to end Canada's discrimination; positive outcomes for First Nations children and families; the advancement of reconciliation and human rights; and accountability and transparency in long-term reform;
    - establishes governance, accountability, and enforcement measures to replace Canada's unilateral decision-making authority with First Nations-led governance structures; make Canada accountable for ending its discriminatory conduct; and provide infrastructure to monitor outcomes and identify issues as they arise;
    - sets out an evidence-based funding approach that: incorporates the Institute of Fiscal Studies for Democracy's block funding approach; includes funding at actuals as a

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backstop to safeguard substantive equality; includes funding at actuals for items (e.g., post-majority services and capital) where a reliable baseline is not yet available; and includes capacity-building resources; and

- calls for Canada to negotiate regional variations that meet or exceed the minimum standards established by the Loving Justice plan and to address the distinct needs and circumstances of First Nations within each region;

Q. Canada filed a separate National Plan with the Tribunal on December 22, 2025, which:
   - maintains Canada's unilateral decision-making authority over FNCFS and leaves First Nations in an advisory role;
   - imposes the formula-based funding approach described in the FA that First Nations rejected in 2024;
   - eliminates any infrastructure for First Nations-led national oversight of FNCFS; and
   - replaces Canada's accountability for ending discrimination with FNCFS agency accountability;

R. both the Loving Justice Plan and Canada's Plan are before the Tribunal for consideration in determining which approach best responds to the orders to end discrimination in FNCFS;

S. voting in favour of either the Loving Justice Plan or Canada's Plan does not mean that the selected plan will automatically be implemented; however, it is expected that the Tribunal will take the positions expressed by Chiefs into account when rendering its final decision;

T. in July of 2026, the Assembly of First Nations passed Resolution 11/2026, *Minimum Standards for Ending Canada's Discrimination in First Nation Child and Family Services Outside Ontario*, and Resolution 12/2026, *Clarity, Accuracy, and Respect for First Nations in Communications on Long-Term Reform*, which provides support for the Loving Justice plan as the preferred pathway, and calls on Canada to ensure transparent communication to First Nations regarding the ongoing reform;

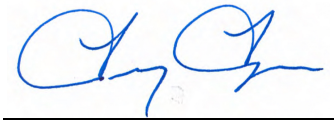
U. FNS Resolution #0626.07 and UBCIC Resolution 2026-31 both offer support for the Loving Justice plan as the preferred pathway to long-term reform; and

V. on July 15, 2026, the BCAFN Board of Directors supported the Loving Justice Plan as the preferred pathway for the long-term reform of FNCFS through BCAFN Board Motion 2026.07.13.04.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly:
   a) support the Loving Justice Plan as the pathway to long-term reform of the First Nations Child & Family Services program;

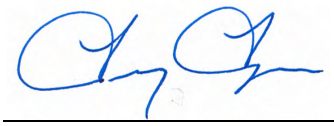
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b) call on Canada to clarify how much funding is remaining from the original $47.8 billion that was offered in the 2024 draft final settlement agreement; and
c) call on Canada to provide resources to the BCAFN, working with the First Nations Summit and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, together as the First Nations Leadership Council, and the Our Children Our Way Society, as the designated secretariat for the National Children's Chiefs Commission, to consult with BC First Nations on BC-specific regional variations under the Loving Justice Plan.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
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Resolution 23(c)/2026

SUBJECT: **APPOINTMENT OF B.C. COMMISSIONER TO THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S CHIEFS COMMISSION**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. Pursuant to Assembly of First Nations (AFN) Resolution 60/2024, *Addressing Long-Term Reform of First Nations Child and Family Services Program and Jordan's Principle*, the Chiefs-in-Assembly directed the AFN to establish a National Children's Chiefs Commission (NCCC), to work openly and transparently to provide strategic direction and oversight of the Long-term Reform agreement negotiations;

B. the NCCC has been established with representation from 11 regions across Canada, including regions not represented by the AFN, has been holding regular meetings since December 2024, and has appointed a Chair and Co-Chair;

C. the NCCC is accountable to the AFN First Nations-in-Assembly and is responsible for updating their respective AFN Executive member on the NCCC's priorities, and progress, and report on progress bi-annually to First Nations-in-Assembly at AFN assemblies.

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D. through BCAFN Resolution 20/2025, *Support for the National Children's Chiefs Commission*, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly supported the NCCC's mandate to oversee and provide strategic direction for the negotiation of national agreements for the long-term reform of the First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) program and Jordan's Principle;

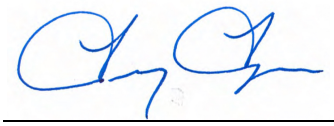
E. pursuant to the NCCC's Terms of Reference, The NCCC will consist of members appointed by AFN Regional Chiefs through regional decision-making processes, representing a diverse group of First Nations; and

F. on September 28, 2026, BC Commissioner and former Kukpi7 of Tsq̓éscen First Nation, Helen Henderson, officially submitted her resignation from the NCCC to the Regional Chief.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly endorse the appointment of Chief Linda Innes of Gitxaala First Nation as the B.C. Commissioner to the National Children's Chiefs Commission, effective immediately.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
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Resolution 23(d)/2026

SUBJECT: **BC JORDAN'S PRINCIPLE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. Jordan's Principle is a legal obligation designed to ensure that First Nations children receive equitable, timely, and culturally appropriate services without delay, denial or disruption due to jurisdictional disputes between governments;

B. in 2007, the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society (Caring Society) and the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) lodged a discrimination complaint with the Canadian Human Rights Commission and the House of Commons of Canada unanimously adopted a motion called Jordan's Principle in order to prevent First Nations children from being denied essential public services or experiencing unreasonable delays in receiving such services;

C. Jordan's Principle is recognized as a legal obligation designed to ensure that First Nations children receive equitable, timely, and culturally appropriate services without delay, denial or disruption due to jurisdictional disputes between governments;

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

D. demand for Jordan's Principle supports has grown significantly over time, reflecting long-standing and unaddressed service gaps across federal and provincial systems in areas such as health, education, disability supports, housing-related needs, and culturally grounded programming;

E. over the past two years, ISC has imposed funding and operational constraints on the implementation of Jordan's Principle which are contributing to: substantial decreases in approvals; increased escalation of requests to national review levels; and expanding gaps across key service areas;

F. existing Jordan's Principle governance bodies are often advisory rather than determinative and are unable to effectively uphold the intent of Canadian Human Rights Tribunal orders to ensure accountability in implementation;

G. in British Columbia, the current failures in ISC's implementation of Jordan's Principle point to the need for a coordinated, assertive and rights-based regional advocacy approach led by First Nations leadership and coordinated with national advocacy and governance bodies, including the Assembly of First Nations, the National Children's Chiefs Commission and the First Nations Child & Family Caring Society; and

H. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision- making institutions.

Article 21(2): States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of (indigenous peoples') economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

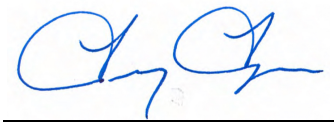
Article 22(1): Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.

(2): States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

Article 24(2): Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right;

I. in First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada et al. v. Attorney General of Canada (for the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), 2016 CHRT 2 (the Merit Decision), following the

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AFN's and the Caring Society's 2007 complaint, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) found Canada was discriminating against First Nations children and their families by failing to implement the full scope of Jordan's Principle and denying First Nations children the equal provision of child and family services, and ordered Canada to stop its discriminatory policies and practices and to take immediate measures to implement the full meaning and scope of Jordan's Principle;

J. by Resolutions 23/2024, 06/2025 and 27/2025, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly advocated for the Merit Decision and subsequent CHRT orders to be upheld;

K. following BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly's direction per Resolution 23/2024, the Regional Chief worked with the First Nations Summit and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, as the First Nations Leadership Council, to intervene as an interested party in the Caring Society's motion regarding Canada's willful and chronic failure to adhere to the CHRT's orders on Jordan's Principle before the CHRT; and

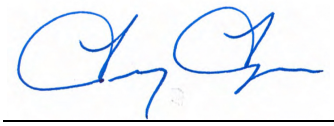
L. in British Columbia, the current failures in ISC's implementation of Jordan's Principle point to the need for a coordinated, assertive, and rights-based regional advocacy approach led by First Nations leadership and coordinated with national advocacy and governance bodies, including the Assembly of First Nations, the National Children's Chiefs Commission and the Caring Society.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly work with the Union of BC Indian Chiefs and the First Nations Summit, as the First Nations Leadership Council to establish, pending funding support, a BC Jordan's Principle Oversight Committee to lead Jordan's Principle advocacy that includes:
    - Advancing a rights-based, needs-driven funding model for Jordan's Principle
    - Strengthening enforcement and monitoring of CHRT compliance in the implementation of Jordan's Principle
    - Establishing a Jordan's Principle appeals process that meets CHRT-established minimum standards of independence, accessibility, timeliness, transparency, and both professional and Indigenous expertise
    - Reasserting and expanding First Nations governance of Jordan's Principle
    - Enhancing regional monitoring, data collection and evidence-based advocacy
    - Aligning regional and national advocacy and negotiation efforts
    - Preparing for long-term system transformation and jurisdictional shifts.

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to work with the First Nations Summit and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, as the First Nations Leadership Council, to issue a call for Committee members and ensure secretariat support is provided to the Committee, subject to resourcing. The Committee should be comprised of key community leaders and stakeholders with knowledge or experience relevant to Jordan's Principle advocacy and should aim to reflect a variety of regional realities; and

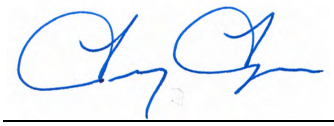
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3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Indigenous Services Canada to fund the operation of the BC Jordan's Principle Oversight Committee.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 24/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT FOR THE INTEGRATED STRATEGY TO ADVANCE B.C. FIRST NATIONS JURISDICTION OVER EARLY LEARNING AND CHILD CARE**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF NICHOLAS PETERSON, LOWER NICOLA INDIAN BAND**
SECONDED BY:	**PROXY, JASON ALEXIS, SAIK'UZ FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

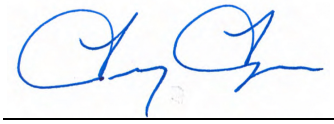
A. First Nations have inherent and constitutionally protected rights and jurisdiction over the care and wellbeing of our children, and, as the first teachers, nurturers, and original caretakers of our children, we continue to exercise our traditional knowledge, laws, and jurisdiction to design, govern, and deliver our own Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC) systems that honour and raise our youngest citizens;

B. First Nations' ability to exercise jurisdiction over the care, education, and wellbeing of our children continues to be limited and restrained by siloed systems and provincial assertion of jurisdiction over First Nations ELCC;

C. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

> **Article 13(1):** Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing

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systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons. **Article 14(1):** Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning. **(2):** Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.
(3): States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language;

D. by Resolution 04b/2016, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly recognized that with limited resources, the BC Aboriginal Child Care Society (BCACCS) has played a critical and essential role in First Nations ELCC policy development, research, training, education and service delivery since 1996;

E. by Resolution 12/2016, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly supported the BC Aboriginal Child Care Society (BCACCS) in serving as the lead agency to coordinate a province-wide First Nations engagement process on ELCC;

F. by Resolution 14/2017, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly supported BCACCS to engage with B.C. First Nations on a national Indigenous ELCC Framework, such that it will be a basis for First Nations to determine their own ELCC systems, structures, programs and services;

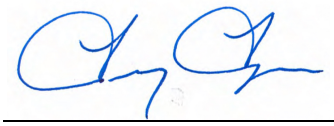
G. from this process resulted the 2018 national Indigenous ELCC Framework, which comprises a First Nations ELCC Framework;

H. by Resolution 19/2020, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly provided continued support to BCACCS as the regional lead organization to develop and implement a regional Indigenous ELCC framework and called for the framework to respond to and support First Nations children, families, and communities in ways they determine;

I. BCACCS has actively consulted and engaged with First Nations and conducted research and analysis related to the conditions necessary to support the advancement of First Nations jurisdiction over ELCC, and through those discussions and feedback, developed the Integrated Strategy to Advance First Nations Jurisdiction over Early Learning and Child Care, 2027-2030 (the "Integrated Strategy");

J. BCACCS has developed an implementation workplan, to be advanced in partnership with the First Nations Leadership Council and First Nations, beginning with the following priorities: development of a First Nations regulatory framework; advancement of provincial legislative and regulatory reforms to align with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act; data sovereignty; and supporting capacity measures for First Nations ELCC; and

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K. the UBCIC Chiefs Council supported the Integrated Strategy through UBCIC Resolution 2026-59.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly fully support the Integrated Strategy to Advance First Nations Jurisdiction over Early Learning and Child Care, 2027-2030 (the "Integrated Strategy");

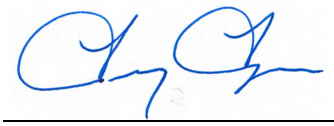
2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon the Province of B.C. to immediately prioritize legislative and regulatory reforms, in full consultation and cooperation with First Nations and in alignment with the Integrated Strategy, to bring the Early Learning and Child Care Act, the Early Learning and Child Care Regulation, the Community Care and Assisted Living Act, and the Child Care Licensing Regulation into alignment with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to uphold its obligations pursuant to the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* and the Declaration Act Action Plan;

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon the Province of B.C. and Canada to work in partnership with First Nations and the B.C. Aboriginal Child Care Society (BCACCS) to support the implementation of the actions outlined in the First Nations Early Learning and Child Care Framework, including through sustained and adequate funding to support First Nations' leadership, participation, and jurisdiction efforts throughout implementation;

4. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to work with the First Nations Summit and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs as the First Nations Leadership Council, and with BCACCS and other likeminded organizations to implement the Integrated Strategy; and

5. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief and BCACCS to report to the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly on the implementation of the Integrated Strategy at future BCAFN Assemblies.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 25/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT IN PRINCIPLE FOR THE CANADIAN FOREST SECTOR TRANSFORMATION TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF MAUREEN NYCE, HAISLA NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. First Nations in BC have inherent title, rights and responsibilities in relation to their territories, forests, and resources, and must be meaningfully included in any forest sector transformation that effects their lands, governance, and future development;

B. First Nations have the capacity, knowledge, and leadership to participate in, shape, and lead forest sector transformation in ways that advance stewardship, economic development, and long-term community well-being;

C. the forestry sector in British Columbia is undergoing a significant transition, including changing timber supply, mill closures and corporate divestment, while First Nations are increasingly acquiring tenure, developing forestry businesses and exercising greater leadership in forest stewardship and management;

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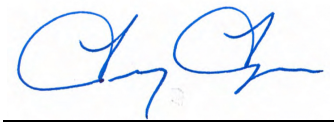
D. the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration), which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the Province of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:
Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights.
Article 25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise used lands, waters, and resources.
Article 26(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired;
Article 26(2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired;
Article 32(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources;
Article 32(2): States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources;

E. the Canadian Forest Sector Transformation Task Force (Task Force) released its final report, *Canada's transformed forest sector: Competitive. Resilient. Relevant,* identifying opportunities to transform Canada's forest sector and strengthen its long-term competitiveness. The Task Force concluded that Canada's forest sector is at an inflection point and that, unless immediate, coordinated, and decisive action, the sector faces an existential risk, including continued loss of investment, and workforce shortages;

F. the Task Force found that the most significant barriers to competitiveness are homegrown and include unstable access to cost-competitive fibre, a disproportionate regulatory burden, underinvestment in manufacturing assets, and insufficient domestic demand for wood-based products;

F. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly supported and endorsed the BC First Nations Forestry Strategy through BCAFN Resolution 26/2019. The Strategy was collaboratively developed by the First Nations Forestry Council, the Province of BC and First Nations, and is intended to increase the participation of First Nations in the governance and

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

stewardship of forests, lands and resources, advance reconciliation, and support the full implementation of the UN Declaration in the forestry sector.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly endorses, in principle, the Canadian Forest Sector Transformation Task Force recommendations as a basis for transforming Canada's forest sector in a way that supports long-term sustainability, competitiveness, and community well-being;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support, in principle, the implementation of the six Task Force recommendations in partnership with First Nations and create meaningful forestry benefits for First Nations, including:

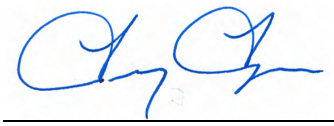
    A. stable access to cost-competitive fibre by improving predictable fibre supply, and increasing investment opportunities;
    B. transformation, modernization, and transition to attract new markets, expand value-added opportunities, and invest in new technologies;
    C. increase domestic demand for Canadian wood products;
    D. strengthen workforce stability and support communities before sector disruptions occur;
    E. protect market access, strengthen trade infrastructure, maintain stable domestic demand, and diversify markets; and
    F. foster a national forest culture grounded in community trust, transparency, and sustainable active forest management.

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Province of British Columbia and the Federal Government to ensure that the implementation of the Task Force recommendations must:
    a. be implemented in full partnership with First Nations whose territories may be affected, consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration) and the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, through distinctions-based approaches that fully respect and uphold First Nations' title, rights, Treaty rights, jurisdiction, laws, priorities and decision-making authority; and

    b. include First Nations as full partners in any strategy, investment framework, implementation office, or governance structure arising from the Task Force

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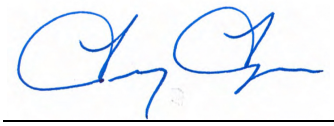
recommendations, including in the design, forest stewardship, modernization, workforce transition, and market development; and

c. co-develop any legislative, policy or regulatory reform required from the Task Force recommendations in full partnership with title and rights holders.

4. The BCAFN Chief-in-Assembly supports reforms and investments that strengthen long-term fibre access, add value to forest products, increase wood use in construction, and support workers and communities, provided such reforms respect First Nations rights, environmental responsibility, and community priorities; and

5. The BCAFN Chief-in-Assembly directs BCAFN to work with the BC First Nations Forestry Council and other like-minded organizations, as appropriate, to advocate for First Nations' meaningful participation in provincial and federal forest sector reform in alignment with the UN Declaration.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 and 16, 2026
Hybrid - In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 26/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT FOR THE REVISED WATERSHED SECURITY STRATEGY TITLED *A SHARED PATH TO WATERSHED SECURITY: A PROPOSED WATERSHED SECURITY STRATEGY***
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF SHANA THOMAS, LYACKSON FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF JUSTIN KANE, TS'KW'AYLAXW FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. First Nations in B.C. continue to exercise and uphold their inherent and constitutionally protected title, rights, laws, responsibilities, and jurisdiction in relation to their lands, waters, territories, and resources for present and future generations;

B. healthy watersheds are essential to sustaining biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, climate adaptation, fish and wildlife populations, food security, cultural continuity, and the health and well-being of First Nations communities throughout B.C.;

C. watershed security is foundational to the exercise of First Nations' title and rights and requires recognition of First Nations governance, laws, knowledge systems, and decision-making authority in all matters relating to water stewardship, watershed planning, restoration, and protection;

D. climate change is intensifying drought conditions, altering seasonal precipitation patterns, reducing snowpack accumulation, increasing temperatures, and accelerating watershed

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instability across the province, and these threats facing water and watersheds have exposed the need for a collaborative and coordinated approach to govern and steward water and watersheds in B.C.;

E. The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UN Declaration), which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

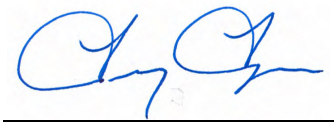
> **Article 18(1):** Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own Indigenous decision-making institutions.
> **Article 25:** Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.
> **Article 26:** Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
> **Article 27***:* States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with Indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to Indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.
> **Article 29(1):** Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
> **Article 32(1):** Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources;

F. the First Nations Water Caucus brings together up to 17 delegates from across BC to work together to advance First Nations priorities and interests around fresh water and watershed security. Water Caucus delegates work collaboratively with delegates from the Province of B.C. at the Water Table to make consensus-based, co-developed recommendations about matters of mutual interest related to fresh water and watershed security of province-wide interest. The Water Caucus is not an authority nor a rights holder, and cannot encumber any First Nation, nor be considered a consultation mechanism. The Water Caucus may only work to support the design of effective process' and efficiencies. The Water Caucus may also make recommendations or draft resolutions for respective leadership organizations to consider;

G. Between 2022 and 2024 the First Nations Water Caucus and the Province of B.C. co-developed a Watershed Security Strategy in line with Action 2.7 of B.C.'s Declaration Act Action Plan which

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commits the Province to collaborate with First Nations to develop and implement strategies, plans and initiatives for sustainable water management, and to identify policy or legislative reforms supporting Indigenous water stewardship, including shared decision-making, including the co-development of the Watershed Security Strategy with First Nations and initiation of implementation of the Strategy at a local watershed scale;

H. In Fall 2025, the Province informed the First Nations Water Caucus that they would not be releasing the co-developed Watershed Security Strategy, which provides a critical framework for advancing watershed health, reconciliation and collaborative governance that is desperately needed;

I. Failure to release the strategy contradicts the Province's commitments under the Declaration Act Action Plan and jeopardizes both the health of watersheds in B.C. and the ability of First Nations to meaningfully exercise their rights;

J. The First Nations Water Caucus, with secretariat support from the First Nations Fisheries Council (FNFC), have revised the Watershed Security Strategy, titled "A Shared Path to Watershed Security: A Proposed Watershed Security Strategy" as a proposed framework and tool to support watershed health, collaborative governance, reconciliation, and First Nations-led watershed stewardship in B.C. The First Nations Water Caucus released "A Shared Path to Watershed Security: A Proposed Watershed Security Strategy" on July 9, 2026; and

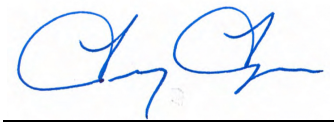
K. "A Shared Path to Watershed Security: A Proposed Watershed Security Strategy" aligns with existing BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) mandates developing and promoting policies and resources for watershed security, governance, ecosystem health, climate resilience.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly supports the revised Watershed Security Strategy as a framework titled "A Shared Path to Watershed Security: A Proposed Watershed Security Strategy" ("Strategy") brought forward by the First Nations Water Caucus, and endorses the Strategy's goals, actions, and shared vision for watershed security in British Columbia;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly calls upon the Province of B.C. and Canada to work in partnership with First Nations and the First Nations Water Caucus to support the implementation of First Nations-led watershed security initiatives, governance structures, restoration efforts, and long-term watershed protection measures consistent with "A Shared Path to Watershed Security: A Proposed Watershed Security Strategy" , and must include sustained and adequate provincial funding to support First Nations' leadership, participation, and watershed stewardship efforts throughout implementation;

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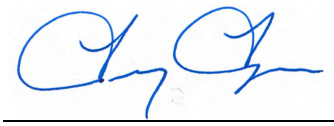
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3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly directs the Regional Chief and staff to advise the Province of B.C. that it has not fulfilled Action 2.7 of B.C.'s Declaration Act Action Plan which commits the Province to collaborate with First Nations to develop and implement strategies, plans and initiatives for sustainable water management, and to identify policy or legislative reforms supporting Indigenous water stewardship, including shared decision-making, including the co-development of the Watershed Security Strategy with First Nations and initiation of implementation of the Strategy at a local watershed scale;

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly directs the Regional Chief and staff to continue working with the First Nations Water Caucus, the First Nations Fisheries Council, and other like-minded organizations to support watershed security initiatives and advocacy; and

5. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly directs the Regional Chief and staff to seek adequate and sustained resourcing to support First Nations-led watershed governance, stewardship, restoration, and implementation initiatives.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 27/2026

SUBJECT:	**URGENT ACTION ON NICOLA WATERSHED WATER SCARCITY, SALMON PROTECTION, AND JOINT DECISION-MAKING**
MOVED BY:	**PROXY VICE CHIEF MIKE SMITHERS, COLDWATER INDIAN BAND**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF DAN MANUEL, UPPER NICOLA BAND**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. First Nations in B.C. continue to exercise and uphold their inherent and constitutionally protected title, rights, laws, responsibilities, and jurisdiction in relation to their lands, waters, territories, and resources for present and future generations;

B. the Nicola Watershed Governance Partnership (NWGP), a government-to-government partnership between the Nicola Five Chiefs - representing Upper Nicola Band, Lower Nicola Indian Band, Coldwater Indian Band, Nooaitch Indian Band and Shackan Indian Band- and the Province of B.C., established the nk'eʔxép Management Committee as a functioning, shared water-scarcity decision-making process to monitor conditions, recommend locally based water-scarcity levels, incorporate local and cultural indicators, coordinate responses, and communicate with water users; this process currently operates within the Province's water-scarcity decision-making for the Nicola Watershed and is being pilot that may inform broader application across B.C.;

C. on July 27, 2026, the Nicola Five Chiefs identified a water security crisis in the Nicola Watershed, grounded their response in Nłeʔkepmxc and Syilx laws, teachings and responsibilities to future

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generations, and identified low flows, drying creeks, historically low lake levels, limited storage, high temperatures, declining water quality, wildfire risk, and serious threats to fish and fish habitat, including spawning Chinook, Coho, and kokanee;

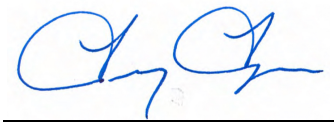
D. on July 27, 2026, the Nicola Five Chiefs also wrote to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), to raise concerns regarding DFO participation in the Nicola water-scarcity response and requesting regular federal fisheries participation, a current written assessment of fisheries risks associated with low flows and high water temperatures, confirmation of emergency monitoring and fish-protection options, and a clear federal escalation pathway, highlighting gaps in federal fisheries governance and information-response at a time of significant risk to salmon and fish habitat;

E. the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration), which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the Province of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

> **Article 18:** Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own Indigenous decision-making institutions.
> **Article 25:** Indigenous Peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.
> **Article 29(1):** Indigenous Peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for Indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
> **Article 32(2):** States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous Peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources;

F. water users, including agricultural users, have cooperated with the joint Nicola water-scarcity response, demonstrating that the crisis is not simply a matter of compliance or overuse. The Nicola Five Chiefs have warned that conditions exceed what the existing framework and ordinary response tools can address: conservation, irrigation scheduling, regulatory curtailment, and Temporary Protection Orders may reduce demand and protect remaining flows, but they cannot address the underlying water shortage, inadequate storage, and broader watershed and climate conditions driving the crisis; and

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

G. the Nicola Five Chiefs have called on the governments of B.C. and Canada; the BCAFN, UBCIC, and First Nations Summit working together as the First Nations Leadership Council; First Nations emergency-management partners and other relevant agencies to provide urgent partnership, funding, and support for long-term water security, including water storage, watershed restoration, fish and salmon habitat protection, water-quality monitoring, groundwater recharge, agricultural water resilience, wildfire protection, community resilience, and climate adaptation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

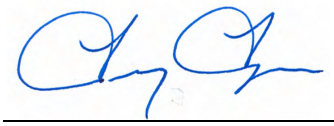
1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly fully support the Nicola Five Chiefs' call for urgent emergency-level provincial and federal support in response to the Nicola Watershed water security crisis, and recognize that water security must include the protection of fish and aquatic ecosystems, Indigenous food and cultural values, groundwater, agricultural resilience, wildfire preparedness, community safety, and drinking water;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly urge the Province of B.C. to continue to support, resource, and uphold the existing and functioning Nicola Five Chiefs- Nicola Watershed Governance Partnership (NWGP)-nk'eʔxép Management Committee water-scarcity decision-making process, including its role as a pilot that may inform water-scarcity decision-making in other watersheds, and to work with the Nicola Five Chiefs to establish a clear escalation pathway when a water-scarcity crisis exceeds the capacity of the existing framework and ordinary water-management tools to address the underlying causes and requires Ministerial, emergency, funding, regulatory or cross-government action;

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly urge the government of Canada, through Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), to establish regular and accountable participation in the Nicola Five Chiefs and NWGP water-scarcity response, provide timely written assessments of fisheries risks, confirm available emergency monitoring, fish-passage, protection, salvage and conservation measures and associated federal resources, and establish a clear escalation and decision pathway for urgent situations threatening salmon and fish habitat;

4. The BCAFN Chief-in-Assembly urge the governments of B.C. and Canada to work immediately on a government-to-government basis with the Nicola Five Chiefs through the NWGP to identify, fund and implement coordinated short- and long-term measures that address the underlying causes and structural vulnerabilities driving the Nicola water-security crisis, including emergency fish and habitat protection, water-storage and flow-support solutions, watershed restoration, water-quality and groundwater monitoring, agricultural water resilience, wildfire resilience and climate adaptation, rather than relying primarily on conservation and curtailment measures that cannot create additional water supply; and

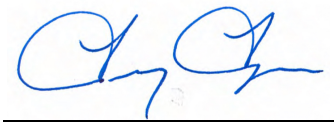
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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

5. The BCAFN Chief-in-Assembly directs BCAFN to work with the Nicola Five and other like-minded First Nations organizations to advocate for immediate provincial and federal funding and action to address the Nicola Watershed crisis, support the existing Nicola Five Chiefs-NWGP water-scarcity governance process, establish effective escalation pathways when local frameworks are exceeded, and advance First Nations-led, watershed-specific decision-making that recognizes Indigenous laws, knowledge, local monitoring and First Nations decision-making institutions.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

1992 Landooz Road
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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 28/2026

SUBJECT:	**CONDEMNATION OF THE NATIVE EXTREMISM SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM AND DEMAND FOR FORMAL APOLOGY**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**PROXY JUDY WILSON, SHUSWAP BAND**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

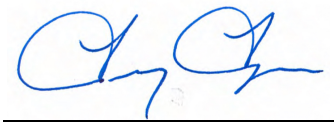
WHEREAS:

A. Indigenous Peoples have experienced a long history of surveillance and punitive measures for carrying out lawful political movements and advocacy, and cultural and traditional practices such as the potlatch, all of which have been wrongfully labelled 'extremism';

B. First Nations people in BC and Indigenous people across Canada, particularly land defenders, continue to experience intense state and police surveillance, specifically in relation to any opposition to federal projects such as pipelines, thereby making them targets for ongoing surveillance. Surveillance of this nature is a continuation of a centuries-long pattern used to control and manage Indigenous dissent;

C. The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of BC, committed to implement, affirms:

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

Article 2: Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity;
Article 4: Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions;
Article 5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State;
Article 7(1): Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person;
Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions;
Article 19: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them;

D. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") (formerly the North-West Mounted Police, 'NWP') was created to secure Western Canadian settlement, acting as a colonial arm to enforce federal policies against Indigenous peoples, including forced assimilation, land dispossession, and the residential school system;

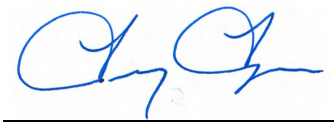
E. Legitimate, legal organization is protected under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms section 2(c), which guarantees the freedom of peaceful assembly, protecting the right to gather, protest and demonstrate; and section 2(d), which guarantees freedom of association, protecting the right to form organizations, associations, unions, and clubs to pursue common goals;

F. From the 1960s into the 1980s, the federal government and the RCMP Security Service (the predecessor to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, 'CSIS') engaged in extensive surveillance of legitimate, legal Indigenous organizations and political bodies under the 'Native Extremism Program';

G. CBC Indigenous, after a four-year freedom-of-information battle, obtained and unveiled over 6,000 pages of declassified documents confirming the surveillance program;

H. RCMP Commissioner Mike Duheme expressed 'regret' on behalf of the RCMP for the extensive surveillance of Indigenous organizations and leaders but did not formally apologize. Further, Prime Minister Mark Carney has stated that a formal apology is necessary;

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

I. Assembly of First Nations ("AFN") National Chief Cindy Woodhouse Nepinak has rejected the RCMP Commissioner's statement of regret, stating that statements of regret and promised apologies are not a sufficient response to this 'massive pattern of severe human rights violations';

J. Both the AFN National Chief and the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs have called for the release of all records, unredacted, with proper measures to protect the privacy of First Nations individuals, and for the establishment of a national inquiry into federal policing and surveillance of First Nations; and

K. In April 2026, BCAFN Regional Chief Terry Teegee issued a press release calling for an immediate inquiry into the existence and impacts of these surveillance programs and ongoing systemic racism in police services while reiterating BCAFN and AFN's calls for reform of the justice system in alignment with the BC and National First Nations Justice Strategies;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

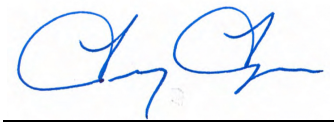
1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly demand a federal inquiry and call for the unredacted release of all internal, declassified documents related to the "Native Extremism Surveillance Program," that took place from the late 1960s into the 1980s;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon the federal government and the RCMP to issue a formal apology to First Nations in Canada for subjecting legitimate organizations, political bodies, land defenders, and others to extensive surveillance, compromising our freedoms and protections as set out in the UN Declaration and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms;

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon the federal government to review key pieces of legislation, such as the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act and relevant sections of the Criminal Code of Canada, to ensure that the legal tests to justify intrusive surveillance, including group monitoring, are meeting the highest threshold to uphold and center freedom of peaceful assembly and association; and

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon the federal government to take all measures necessary to reinforce that political activism in the form of lawful advocacy, protest, or dissent does not justify surveillance, and to take all measures necessary to ensure that any type of surveillance that resembles the 'Native Extremism Program' cannot be replicated against First Nations.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 29/2026

SUBJECT:	**PROVINCIAL RETREAT FROM POLICE ACT REFORM AND PUBLIC SAFETY MODERNIZATION COMMITMENTS**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF MAUREEN NYCE, HAISLA NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration)*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of BC, passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

> **Article 4:** Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions;
> **Article 5:** Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State;
> **Article 7(1):** Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person. (2): Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group;
Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures;
Article 22: Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration. (2): States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination;
Article 23: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development and to actively participate in developing and determining programs affecting them;

B. First Nations in what is now known as British Columbia continue to experience systemic racism, discrimination, violence, over-policing, and harm within colonial policing and justice systems, including disproportionate rates of police intervention, incarceration, use of force, and deaths involving First Nations people;

C. In 2020, BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly called for a national strategy to transform Canada's justice system and endorsed the BC First Nations Justice Strategy via BCAFN Resolution 16/2020, "Endorsement of the First Nations Justice Strategy," with the aim of reforming the current justice system and restoring First Nations justice traditions and structures;

D. In 2021, BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly passed BCAFN Resolution 09/2021, "Need for Immediate Policing Reform and Support for First Nations Jurisdiction of Policing", calling for the recognition of First Nations jurisdiction over justice and policing, including the implementation of culturally relevant justice systems, and urged the provincial and federal governments to provide financial and technical assistance to all First Nations to support their justice administration. The resolution also called on these governments to reform policing to end police violence against Indigenous Peoples and to transform their relationship with Indigenous Peoples to align with the UN Declaration;

E. In 2021, the BC Legislative Assembly established the Special Committee on Reforming the Police Act (SCORPA) to examine and make recommendations respecting policing reform, systemic racism in policing, civilian oversight, public safety, and alignment of the Police Act with the UN Declaration as required by the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (Declaration Act), which resulted in the release of the SCORPA report, "Transforming Policing and Community Safety in British Columbia", in 2022;

F. The BCAFN, Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC), and First Nations Summit (FNS), working together as the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC), appeared before and provided a comprehensive

written submission to SCORPA calling for transformative policing and justice reform grounded in decolonization, anti-racism, First Nations jurisdiction, self-determination, and implementation of the UN Declaration;

G. In 2023, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly passed BCAFN Resolution 26/2023, "Provincial Public Safety and Policing and Modernization", which mandated the FNLC organizations to work with the BC First Nations Justice Council (BCFNJC) and the Province of BC to establish a working group to advance policing and public safety modernization in alignment with the UN Declaration and the Interim Approach, engage First Nations directly as title and rights holders, and recognize and uphold First Nations jurisdiction and self-determination over policing, community safety, and justice in addition to establishing and coordinating First Nations-led enforcement mechanisms and fiscal relationships;

H. The government of BC committed to implementing the SCORPA report's recommendations and, through the Declaration Act Action Plan, further committed to undertake comprehensive policing reform, including modernization of the Police Act, addressing systemic racism in policing, strengthening civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms, clarifying responses to complex social issues, and prioritizing implementation of the BC First Nations Justice Strategy;

I. Between 2023 and 2025, the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (PSSG) engaged in extensive technical discussions and engagement sessions with FNLC and the BCFNJC regarding Police Act reform and policing modernization, including the co-development and validation of detailed policy proposals and recommendations;

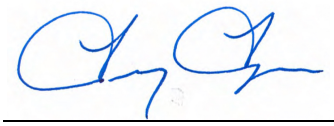
J. In 2024, the Police Amendment Act was passed and resulted in minor changes to police governance and oversight, including requirements for police boards to create a code of conduct and updated procedures for handling complaints;

K. However, in March 2026, despite years of engagement, technical work, and the co-development and validation of detailed policy proposals and recommendations, PSSG staff informed FNLC and BCFNJC that the government of BC would only be proceeding with the development of a First Nation and Local Government Safety Officers Program, and advised that no further funding would be provided to support FNLC or BCFNJC participation in the technical working group;

L. BCFNJC has indicated their intention to continue working on this file and has advised FNLC that they will keep FNLC informed of related technical work;

M. FNLC has advised PSSG that, due to the government of BC's shift of focus from implementing the SCORPA report's recommendations and updating and aligning the Police Act with the UN Declaration to developing a First Nation and Local Government Safety Officers Program, as well as funding capacity limitations, FNLC technical staff can no longer meaningfully participate in the

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

Provincial Policing and Public Safety Modernization Initiative Working Group and have therefore directed withdrawal from the process; and

N. This retreat from meaningful policing legislative reform raises serious concerns regarding the government of BC's commitment to addressing systemic anti-Indigenous racism in policing and implementing its commitments and obligations under the Declaration Act and the UN Declaration, the BC First Nations Justice Strategy, the Calls for Justice from the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, and the SCORPA report;

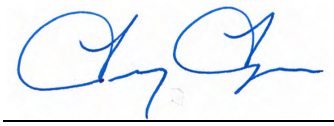
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly express deep concern regarding the government of BC's retreat from comprehensive policing and public safety legislative reform and failure to adequately resource and advance commitments made through the Declaration Act Action Plan, the BC First Nations Justice Strategy, and the Special Committee on Reforming the Police Act (SCORPA) process;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon the government of BC to immediately recommit to meaningful Police Act reform and policing modernization aligned with the UN Declaration as required by the Declaration Act, including providing sustained and adequate funding to support First Nations participation, technical capacity, engagement, and co-development processes with the UBCIC and FNS, working together as the FNLC and the BCFNJC; and

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief and staff, working with the UBCIC and the FNS as the FNLC, and with BCFNJC, to continue advocating for transformative policing and public safety systems and legislation grounded in decolonization, anti-racism, accountability, and the recognition of First Nations jurisdiction, laws, and self-determination.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 30/2026

SUBJECT:	**CLOSING THE BC FIRST NATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE GAP**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF ANGIE BAILEY, AITCHELITZ FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. First Nations in BC experience a lower quality of life in comparison with the rest of the BC population due to centuries of colonial violence and exploitation, systemic underfunding of First Nations housing and infrastructure, and the ongoing failure of the Crown to honour its fiduciary and constitutional obligations;

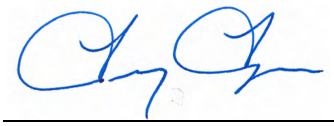
B. for decades, and since the COVID-19 pandemic, First Nations have faced unprecedented housing insecurity both on and off reserve, and disproportionately represent the unhoused and housing insecure population in BC and across Canada;

C. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration)*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of BC, committed to implementing, affirms:

Article 7(1): Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person;

Article 20 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. (2): Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress;
Article 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security;

D. since 2009, BCAFN has hosted several province-wide forums on First Nations housing and homelessness to promote critical and ongoing dialogue and identify gaps and solutions to addressing the housing crisis for First Nations in BC while accelerating First Nations' equitable access to safe, inclusive, and culturally appropriate housing and infrastructure;

E. the First Nations Housing and Infrastructure Council (FNHIC) was established through mandates from BC rights and title holders as outlined in BCAFN Resolution 18/2017, First Nations Summit (FNS) Resolution 0618.04, and Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) Resolution 2018-11. The resolutions called for the creation of a housing and infrastructure organization to ensure First Nations' self-determination, jurisdiction, authority, and control over housing and infrastructure in BC;

F. FNHIC currently administers housing, asset management, and infrastructure services in BC through five regional hubs and the First Nations Housing Managers Association, which provides capacity support to First Nations;

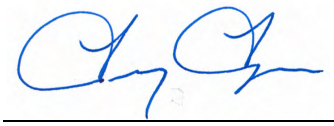
G. in the 2020 Throne Speech, the Government of Canada committed to closing the Indigenous infrastructure gap on a distinctions-based basis, and this commitment was further reflected in the 2021 Ministerial mandate letters;

H. in 2023, the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), in collaboration with more than 400 First Nations, industry experts, and Indigenous Services Canada (ISC), released the *Closing the Infrastructure Gap by 2030 (CTIG) Report*, which estimated the cost of addressing the housing and infrastructure gap on First Nations reserves by 2030 to be $349.2 billion;

I. the Auditor General of Canada's *Report on Housing in First Nations Communities*, released in March 2024, confirmed that there has been no meaningful improvement in housing conditions in First Nations since 2003, with many communities continuing to face severe overcrowding, mould contamination, and lack of access to safe drinking water;

J. BCAFN, UBCIC, and FNS, working together as the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC), have expressed significant concern over the lack of funding for First Nations housing and infrastructure, and have continued to call for adequate and sustainable investments into First Nations housing and infrastructure both on and off reserve;

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

K. BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly, via Resolution 08/2024, called on all levels of government to provide adequate and sustainable resources for housing solutions that meet the needs of all First Nations in BC, both on and off reserve, so that no individual or community is left behind;

L. further, BCAFN Resolution 12/2025 called for the development of a comprehensive BC-specific cost analysis and needs assessment, in accordance with the AFN's CTIG Report, to ensure alignment of federal, provincial, and municipal funding with First Nations priorities;

M. according to the AFN's updated cost estimate, the national CTIG estimate has increased to $376.1 billion, reflecting more recent escalation factors and accounting for federal spending from 2023 to 2025;

N. in September 2026, BCAFN released a regional analysis of the AFN Closing the Infrastructure Gap (CTIG) report, providing the first BC-specific estimate of what it will take to bring First Nations on-reserve housing and infrastructure up to the level of the rest of the BC population. According to the report, an estimated $92.3 billion will be needed by 2040 to close the BC First Nations infrastructure gap. Housing and infrastructure were the largest categories, totalling $32.6 billion and $24.4 billion, respectively; and

O. making the necessary financial investments to close the First Nations infrastructure gap is a fundamental issue of reconciliation and restorative justice, and is essential to the health, safety, and economic development of First Nations. Closing the infrastructure gap will improve the quality of life for both First Nations and the Canadian population at large;

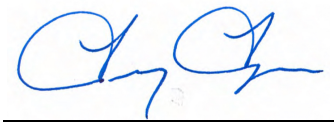
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support and endorse the findings of the *BCAFN Closing the Infrastructure Gap by 2040 - BC Regional Analysis Report,* and urge Canada and the province of BC to reaffirm their commitments, make the necessary investments to Close the Infrastructure Gap, recognize First Nations' fundamental human right to safe, affordable, and culturally appropriate housing, and ensure First Nations can enjoy a comparable quality of life to the rest of the BC and Canadian population;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada and the province of BC to immediately announce the required national $376.1 billion and provincial $92.3 billion budget allocations needed to close the Canadian and BC First Nations infrastructure gap, and to work with First Nations to co-develop a comprehensive, needs-based, and sustainable fiscal framework with legislated timelines and accountability mechanisms to disburse the necessary critical investments; and

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the BCAFN to work with the UBCIC and the FNS, collectively as the FNLC, to engage with the FNHIC, AFN and other relevant bodies to coordinate

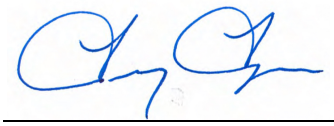
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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

advocacy efforts and ensure a unified approach to addressing the First Nations infrastructure gap at the provincial and federal levels.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

OMNIBUS Resolution 31(a-d)/2026

SUBJECT:	**OMNIBUS TO ADOPT FOUR (4) RESOLUTIONS**
MOVED BY:	**KÚKWPI7 ROSANNE CASIMIR, TK̓EMLÚPS TE SECWÉPEMC**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF EDDY JULES, SKEETCHESN**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

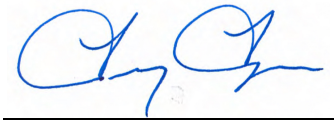
A. Upon review of the draft resolutions, it was determined that four (4) of the resolutions were Residential School-related resolutions that the BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) Chiefs-in-Assembly could support via an omnibus resolution.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BC Assembly of First Nations Chiefs-in-Assembly hereby adopt the following resolutions:

Number	Resolution Title
22/2026	**EXTENSION OF 2027 DESTRUCTION DEADLINE FOR INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION RECORDS PENDING REVIEW OF INFORMATION RELATING TO MISSING AND DISAPPEARED CHILDREN**

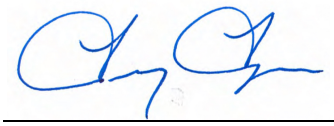
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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

23/2026	**ADVANCING A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL/INDIAN HOSPITAL DEATH INVESTIGATION INITIATIVE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**
24/2026	**INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, MISSING AND DISAPPEARED CHILDREN, LONG-TERM FUNDING**
25/2026	**CALL FOR JUST AND COMPLETE REDRESS FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL SURVIVORS WHO WERE EXCLUDED FROM OR INADEQUATELY COMPENSATED BY PAST SETTLEMENT PROCESSES**

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

1992 Landooz Road
Prince George, BC V2K 5S3
Website: www.bcafn.ca

BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 31(a)/2026

SUBJECT: **EXTENSION OF 2027 DESTRUCTION DEADLINE FOR INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION RECORDS PENDING REVIEW OF INFORMATION RELATING TO MISSING AND DISAPPEARED CHILDREN**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

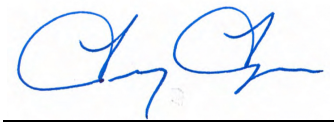
DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. in Canada (Attorney General) v. Fontaine, 2017 SCC 47, the Supreme Court of Canada upheld an order that Independent Assessment Process (IAP) and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) records be destroyed following the expiration of a retention period on September 19, 2027, subject to a Survivor consent process allowing records to be preserved with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation;

B. since the Supreme Court of Canada decision, substantial new information continues to emerge concerning missing and disappeared Indigenous children, unmarked graves, and burial sites associated with Indian Residential Schools, and there remains an ongoing need for access to records that may contain information relevant to deaths, disappearances, burials, transfers of children, institutional practices, and other matters of significant historical, cultural, legal, and investigative importance;

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C. the destruction of IAP and ADR records would be irreversible and may result in the permanent loss of information relevant to ongoing investigations concerning missing and disappeared Indigenous children, unmarked graves, burial sites, truth-seeking initiatives, repatriation efforts, and future accountability processes;

D. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:
Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights.
Article 31 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and historical records.
Article 37 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States.
Article 40: Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decisions through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States;

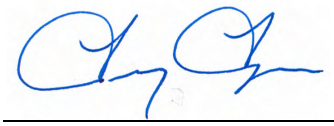
E. the Independent Special Interlocutor for Missing Children and Unmarked Graves and Burial Sites Associated with Indian Residential Schools, in her June 2023 Interim Report and October 2024 Final Report, called upon the federal government, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, to immediately appoint independent reviewers to review the IAP and ADR records in order to gather and report on information relating to the deaths and burials of children prior to the court-ordered destruction date in 2027;

F. information reported by the Court-Appointed Records Agent on March 31, 2025 demonstrated that participation in the My Records My Choice program has been extremely limited, including only ten Consent Forms received between 2021 and 2024 authorizing the transfer of records to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, of which only seven were determined to be valid, raising serious concerns regarding the adequacy, reach, effectiveness, accessibility, and cultural appropriateness of the notice and consent process intended to ensure Survivors could make informed choices regarding preservation of their records;

G. the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, in its 57th Session on Missing and Disappeared Indigenous Children and Unmarked Graves in Canada, expressed concern in its May 29, 2026 Preliminary Statement that Canada is failing to comply with its international obligations to investigate the fate of missing and disappeared Indigenous children and specifically criticized Canada's failure to prevent the imminent destruction of IAP records that may contain information relevant to those investigations;

H. international human rights law recognizes the right of victims, families, affected communities, and society as a whole to know the truth regarding gross violations of human rights and serious

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violations of international humanitarian law, including genocide, crimes against humanity, enforced disappearances, and the deaths and disappearances of children, and requires states to preserve evidence and facilitate access to information necessary to establish the truth, ensure accountability, and provide effective remedies;

I. the preservation of records, advancement of truth-seeking initiatives, support for accountability and respect for Indigenous children who never returned home are consistent with BCAFN mandates advancing investigations into former Residential School and Indian Hospital sites, addressing Residential School Denialism and upholding Indigenous human rights and the rights of Survivors (BCAFN Resolutions 20/2016, 30/2021, 11/2023, 16/2025 and 21/2025);

J. UBCIC Resolution 2026-57, *Extension of 2027 Destruction Deadline for Independent Assessment Process and Alternative Dispute Resolution Records Pending Review of Information Related to Missing and Disappeared Children*, mirrors the call for Canada to address the impending 2027 destruction of records deadline, and calls for an extension;

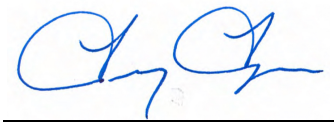
K. First Nations throughout British Columbia and across Canada continue investigations into missing and disappeared children associated with former Residential Schools and continue to pursue truth-seeking, accountability, repatriation, commemoration, and healing initiatives on behalf of Survivors, families, and communities; and

L. First Nations have a compelling interest in ensuring that no potentially relevant evidence relating to missing and disappeared children is destroyed before an independent review can be completed and before Survivors have been provided a meaningful opportunity to make informed decisions regarding their records.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Government of Canada to:
    - seek a Request for Direction and all other necessary legal remedies from the Supreme Court of Canada, or any other appropriate court, to extend and permanently remove the September 19, 2027, destruction deadline for Independent Assessment Process (IAP) and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) records due to evidence of unmarked graves and missing children since 2018 and the failure of the My Records My Choice program;
    - immediately implement Obligation #22 of the Independent Special Interlocutor's Final Report by appointing independent reviewers selected by First Nations through their respective governance and decision-making processes, in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, to review IAP and ADR records and testimonies for information relating to the deaths, disappearances, and burials, and evidence of the genocide committed through Canada’s Indian Residential School system, consistent with UNDRIP

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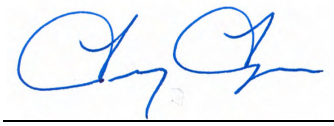
Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

Articles 13 and 15, and to support Indigenous-led truth-telling, historical accountability, and the preservation of Indigenous histories for future generations;

- ensure that no IAP or ADR records are destroyed until the review contemplated by Obligation #22 has been completed and publicly reported;
- provide resourcing for a First Nations-led independent assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the My Records My Choice notice and consent process, including Survivor awareness, accessibility, participation rates, cultural appropriateness, and barriers to participation, and for related legal proceedings, Survivor outreach, records analysis, archival research, and ongoing First Nations-led investigations into missing and disappeared Indigenous children and unmarked graves;
- co-develop and implement, in partnership with First Nations, Survivors, and Indigenous organizations, a renewed, adequately funded, culturally appropriate, First Nations-led notice and outreach process, including consultation regarding appropriate location(s) for preservation of records, to ensure Survivors are fully informed of their rights and options respecting preservation of their records and to support Indigenous data sovereignty regarding those records; and

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to work collaboratively with the First Nations Summit and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, as the First Nations Leadership Council, the Assembly of First Nations, the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, Survivors, First Nations, and other allied organizations, to advance preservation and review of these records to support truth-seeking, accountability, justice, healing and commemoration for First Nations children who never returned home.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 31(b)/2026

SUBJECT: **ADVANCING A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL/INDIAN HOSPITAL DEATH INVESTIGATION INITIATIVE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

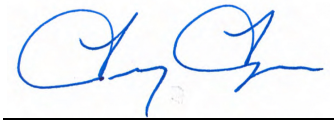
WHEREAS:

A. First Nations were subjected to Canada's policies of forced assimilation, including through the forcible removal of children to Residential Schools to "kill the Indian in the child." First Nations know the truth of the crimes and atrocities committed at these institutions, including the loss of culture and language, emotional, spiritual, sexual, physical, and psychological abuse and other injustices that severely impacted entire communities and families for generations;

B. the ongoing investigations into the unmarked graves and likely remains of children who were forced to attend former Residential Schools across Canada in unmarked graves have provided further evidence supporting longstanding findings and testimonies regarding genocide, cultural genocide, and serious human rights violations arising from Canada's Residential School system;

C. on May 27, 2021, Tk̓emlúps te Secwépemc announced that through efforts to learn the truth about the missing children who attended the former Kamloops Indian Residential School, 215 anomalies consistent with potential unmarked burials;

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

D. following the Tk̓emlúps te Secwépemc announcement in 2021, the 21 lead First Nations in British Columbia conducting investigations into missing children and unmarked burials associated with former Indian Residential Schools and Indian Hospitals endorsed the formation of the Technical Working Group (TWG) in 2022 to provide practical and functional support for community-led investigations. In 2025, an executive sub-committee was established to advance strategic recommendations and concerns affecting investigation work, and in 2026 it was renamed the BC Indian Residential School – Indian Hospital (IRS-IH) Advisory Committee, which serves as the governing body for shared strategic priorities while continuing to rely on the technical expertise and engagement of the TWG;

E. substantial barriers and threats continue to impact IRS-IH investigations, including federal political instability, the lack of long-term sustainable funding, access to databases and records, and the lack of federal action in addressing and implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action, and the key elements outlined in the Special Interlocutor for Missing Children and Unmarked Graves and Burial Sites' Final Report;

F. Ontario has established a dedicated Residential School Death Investigation Team within the Office of the Chief Coroner, providing support for archival research, historical death investigations, coordination with First Nations communities, record recovery and information-sharing. This model demonstrates a practical provincial mechanism that British Columbia could adapt in partnership with First Nations. Manitoba is also actively exploring a similar approach through provincial discussions and briefing processes;

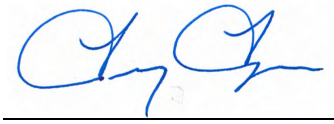
G. the BC IRS-IH Advisory Committee has called on British Columbia to establish a similar investigation initiative led by the BC Coroners Service; however, despite repeated calls from First Nations, a dedicated Residential School Death Investigation Initiative has not yet been established in British Columbia;

H. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

> **Article 7(2):** Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.
>
> **Article 8(1):** Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
>
> **(2):** States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for: (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities; (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources; (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any

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of their rights; (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration; (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them;

I. the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada estimates that 150,000 children were forced to attend Residential Schools nationwide, identifying that more than 4,100 children died at these facilities although survivors and families have maintained that that number is much higher. This number is likely to rise as First Nations continue to document and identify missing children and unmarked graves through archival, archaeological and oral histories;

J. the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action 71 through 76 specifically call upon governments, churches, coroners, archivists and related institutions to work with Survivors and Indigenous communities to identify, document, maintain, commemorate and respond to deaths associated with Residential Schools;

K. BCAFN Resolution 30/2021, Demanding Justice and Accountability for the Missing and Unidentified Children of Residential Schools, affirms support for all ongoing residential school investigations in British Columbia;

L. BCAFN Resolution 16/2025, Support for B.C. First Nation Community-Led Indian Residential School and Indian Hospital Investigations, affirms support for the Advisory Committee and the Technical Working Group, and directs the BCAFN to advance recommendations and key concerns identified by the group; and

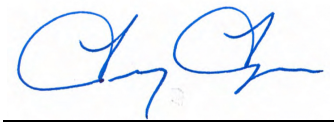
M. as residential school denialism and anti-Indigenous racism continue to increase across British Columbia and Canada, independent, credible, and culturally informed investigations are necessary to uphold truth, support Survivors and families, and ensure the public record accurately reflects the experiences of Indigenous children who were forced into Residential Schools and Indian Hospitals. First Nations require the immediate support of all levels of government to continue this work, grounded in culturally relevant approaches as determined by the 21 lead First Nations participating in the TWG Advisory Committee.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Province of British Columbia to establish, in partnership with the BC TWG and IRS-IH Advisory Committee, First Nations, Survivors, and affected families, a Residential School and Indian Hospital Death Investigation Initiative within the BC Coroners Service, supported by dedicated funding, Indigenous-led governance, and culturally safe protocols developed in collaboration with affected Nations;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Government of British Columbia and the BC Coroners to:

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

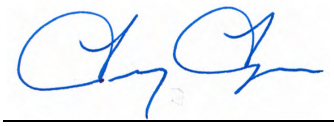
- convene discussions with First Nations, Survivors, families, the BC Coroners Service, and relevant provincial ministries regarding the establishment of a Residential School Death Investigation Initiative in British Columbia;
- direct the B.C. Coroners Service to review the Ontario Residential School Death Investigation Team model as a potential foundation for a made-in-British Columbia approach;
- support First Nations-led planning, engagement, capacity-building, and sustainable funding necessary to advance this work;
- meet with representatives of the BC IRS-IH Advisory Committee, First Nations leadership, and relevant subject matter experts to explore pathways toward implementation; and
- commit to developing a provincially supported, First Nations-informed process that helps Nations and families obtain answers regarding children who died while attending residential schools;

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on British Columbia to ensure adequate, long-term and sustainable resourcing is provided to ensure the Residential School-Indian Hospital Death Investigation Initiative will operate on a long-term basis, to ensure First Nations receive the proper support to complete death investigation projects;

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada to provide long-term sustainable funding, unrestricted access to federal records and databases, and technical supports necessary to assist First Nations and any future provincial investigative body in determining the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Indigenous children who attended Residential Schools and Indian Hospitals; and

5. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief, working with the First Nations Summit (FNS) and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) as the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC), to work with the BC Indian Residential School – Indian Hospital (IRS-IH) Advisory Committee and the Technical Working Group (TWG) to advocate for the necessary supports for First Nations to conduct investigations related to missing children and unmarked burial sites.

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BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 31(c)/2026

SUBJECT: **INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, MISSING AND DISAPPEARED CHILDREN, LONG-TERM FUNDING**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UN Declaration), which Canada and British Columbia have committed to implement, affirms:

Article 22(2): States shall take measures, in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples, to ensure that Indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination;

Article 28(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent;

Article 31(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures;

Article 37(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements; and
Article 38: States, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration;

B. the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, S.C. 2021, c.14 and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, SBC 2019, c.44 commit Canada and British Columbia to taking all measures necessary to ensure laws are consistent with the UN Declaration and to implementing action plans to achieve its objectives;

C. the Indian Residential School system resulted in the removal of Indigenous children from their families, communities, languages, cultures, and Nations, causing profound and intergenerational harms that continue to affect Indigenous Peoples throughout British Columbia and Canada;

D. the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada documented the deaths of thousands of Indigenous children who attended Indian Residential Schools and issued Calls to Action 71 through 76 respecting missing children and burial information;

E. the Government of Canada has committed to implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, including Calls to Action 71 through 76, and meaningful implementation of these Calls to Action requires sustained long-term investment in Indigenous-led investigations, records research, commemoration, repatriation, and healing initiatives;

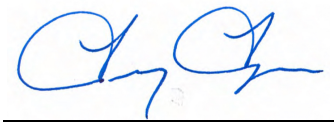
F. the Government of Canada established the Residential Schools Missing Children Community Support Fund in 2021 to support Indigenous-led and Survivor-driven initiatives to identify, investigate, commemorate, memorialize, and honour children who never returned home from Indian Residential Schools;

G. First Nations throughout British Columbia continue to undertake investigations at former residential school sites and continue to identify records, burial locations, and information relating to missing and disappeared Indigenous children, demonstrating that this work remains active, ongoing, and requires sustained long-term support;

H. First Nations in British Columbia continue to identify new records, burial locations, and information concerning missing and disappeared Indigenous children, demonstrating that investigations remain active, ongoing, and unlikely to conclude within existing short-term funding frameworks;

I. the Residential Schools Missing Children Community Support Fund supports a continuum of activities including archival research, records analysis, oral history collection, geophysical

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

investigations, burial site documentation, commemoration initiatives, repatriation planning, and community healing work;

J. increasing numbers of Indigenous Nations are undertaking efforts to identify children, locate descendants and home communities, and explore culturally appropriate options for repatriation where requested by families and Nations, resulting in new responsibilities and long-term resource requirements;

K. uncertainty regarding continuation of federal funding beyond the 2026-2027 fiscal year creates significant barriers to staffing retention, records preservation, investigative continuity, family engagement, and implementation of long-term strategic initiatives; and

L. the investigation of missing and disappeared children continues to cause significant emotional, spiritual, cultural, and psychological impacts for Survivors, families, leadership, Knowledge Keepers, staff, and community members, requiring long-term culturally appropriate wellness, mental health, and healing supports;

M. the Independent Special Interlocutor for Missing Children and Unmarked Graves and Burial Sites Associated with Indian Residential Schools identified the need for sustained support for Indigenous-led investigations, records analysis, burial site protection, implementation of Indigenous laws, commemoration efforts, and long-term truth-seeking processes, in accordance with UNDRIP Articles 18 and 31 respecting Indigenous decision-making authority and control over cultural heritage, historical records, and traditional knowledge; and

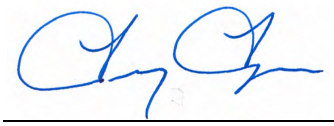
N. long-term federal funding commitments are necessary to ensure that First Nations are able to exercise their inherent rights and responsibilities respecting investigations, truth-seeking, repatriation, commemoration, healing, and accountability concerning children who never returned home;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support the establishment of long-term, predictable, and sustainable federal funding commitments for Indigenous-led investigations, repatriation, commemoration, and healing initiatives relating to missing and disappeared Indigenous children;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to advocate that the Government of Canada publicly confirm continuation of funding for the Residential Schools Missing Children Community Support Fund beyond the 2026-2027 fiscal year;

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3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support direct and flexible funding arrangements that allow First Nations to determine their own investigative priorities, methodologies, timelines, cultural protocols, and community engagement processes;

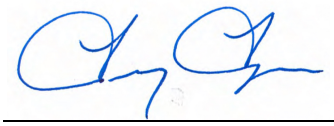
4. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support multi-year funding agreements supporting investigations, records analysis, archival research, family tracing, repatriation initiatives, commemoration activities, cultural practices, language revitalization initiatives, and community healing programs;

5. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support implementation of the funding-related obligations identified within the Independent Special Interlocutor's Final Report and Indigenous-led Reparations Framework for Missing and Disappeared Indigenous Children and Unmarked Burials;

6. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon Canada to establish a permanent funding framework supporting implementation of Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action 71 through 76 respecting missing children and burial information; and

7. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to advocate to the Government of Canada, with the First Nations Summit and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, working together as the First Nations Leadership Council, the Assembly of First Nations, Survivors, and First Nations for a permanent federal funding framework that recognizes investigations concerning missing and disappeared Indigenous children as a long-term national responsibility and ensures First Nations have predictable and sustainable access to resources necessary to carry out investigations, repatriation, commemoration, healing, records management, and accountability initiatives.

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BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 31(d)/2026

SUBJECT: **CALL FOR JUST AND COMPLETE REDRESS FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL SURVIVORS WHO WERE EXCLUDED FROM OR INADEQUATELY COMPENSATED BY PAST SETTLEMENT PROCESSES**

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

DECISION:

WHEREAS:

A. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UN Declaration), which Canada and British Columbia have committed to implement, affirms:

Article 22(2): States shall take measures, in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples, to ensure that Indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination;

Article 28(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent;

Article 31(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures;

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Article 37(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements; and
Article 38: States, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration;

B. the UN Declaration is affirmed in British Columbia's *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* and in Canada's *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, both of which commit government to act consistently with its standards, including the right to effective redress;

C. the Indian Residential School system resulted in the removal of First Nations children from their families, communities, languages, cultures, and Nations, causing profound and intergenerational harms that continue to affect Indigenous Peoples throughout British Columbia and Canada;

D. the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada documented the deaths of thousands of Indigenous children who attended Indian Residential Schools and issued Calls to Action 71 through 76 respecting missing children and burial information;

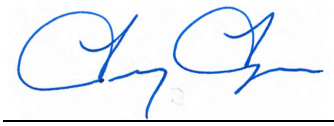
E. the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (IRSSA), implemented in 2007, established the Common Experience Payment and the Independent Assessment Process. However, many Survivors did not receive just compensation, including those who attended institutions not recognized under the IRSSA, those who died before eligibility dates or before their claims were resolved, those who missed claims deadlines or could not produce the records required, and those whose claims were denied or undervalued through processes many experienced as adversarial and retraumatizing;

F. subsequent class actions and settlements, including those addressing Federal Indian Day Schools and Residential School Day Scholars, have addressed some of these gaps, but they did not reach every Survivor, family or community harmed, and many who were eligible faced barriers to making a claim;

G. Call to Action 29 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada calls upon the parties, and in particular the federal government, to work collaboratively with plaintiffs not included in the IRSSA to have disputed legal issues determined expeditiously;

H. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly have repeatedly acted on the legacy of the Residential School system, including through Resolution 16/2025 Support for B.C. First Nation Community-Led Indian Residential School and Indian Hospital Investigations, Resolution 21/2025 Call to Reject and Criminalize Residential School Denialism and Resolution 10/2026 Call for Essential Services

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Designation for Health and Cultural Services for Residential School Survivors and Intergenerational Survivors;

I. the recent rise in Residential School denialism compounds the harm to Survivors and makes it more urgent that Canada fully acknowledge and remedy the wrongs of the Residential School system; and

J. Survivors are Elders and Knowledge Keepers and every year that passes without redress means more Survivors are lost without justice ever being done.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly affirm that all Residential School Survivors, and the families and estates of Survivors who have passed, are entitled to just, complete and timely redress, and that those who were excluded from, unable to access, or inadequately compensated by past settlement processes must not be left behind;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the BCAFN to establish, pending resourcing support, a Survivor-led working group, including Survivors, Elders, Survivor-serving organizations, BCAFN Knowledge Keepers and technical and legal experts, to identify the groups of Survivors and families who fell through the cracks of past compensation processes, and to develop recommendations for compensation and redress strategies for consideration by the Chiefs-in-Assembly;

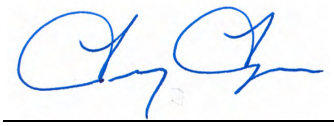
3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Government of Canada, and the churches and religious entities that operated Residential Schools, to work in partnership with First Nations to establish a fair, accessible, trauma-informed and Survivor-centred redress mechanism for those left out of past settlements, including by reopening or extending claims processes where Survivors were unable to participate, consistent with Articles 8(2) and 40 of the UN Declaration and TRC Call to Action 29;

4. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Governments of Canada and British Columbia to provide sustainable funding for culturally safe claims navigation, legal support, and health and cultural supports for Survivors and families throughout any redress process;

5. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the BCAFN to seek the resources necessary to carry out this work, and to coordinate with the First Nations Leadership Council, the Assembly of First Nations and Survivor-serving organizations to advance these calls at the provincial and federal levels; and

6. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the members of the proposed working group to report back on the progress of this work and the working group's recommendations at the next BCAFN Chiefs Assembly.

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BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 32/2026

SUBJECT:	**ELECTIONS APPEAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF NICHOLAS PETERSON, LOWER NICOLA INDIAN BAND**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF EDDY JULES, SKEETCHESTN**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

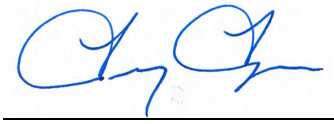
A. BCAFN Bylaw 10.1 requires the Chiefs-in-Assembly at this AGM to:
   a. appoint three (3) individuals to serve on a committee to hear and decide appeals of BCAFN election results, each for a term of three (3) years (the "2026-2029 Elections Appeal Committee"), and
   b. provide terms of reference for that committee;

B. The Board has reviewed draft terms of reference for the 2026-2029 Elections Appeal Committee, a copy of which is attached as Schedule "A" (the "Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference");

C. The Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference are substantially similar to the terms of reference for the Elections Appeal Committee that were adopted and ratified by the Chiefs-in-Assembly at the AGM in 2020 by Resolution 12/2020 and at the AGM in 2023 by Resolution 30/2023;

D. Sections 5.2 and 5.3 of the Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference clarify that the term of the individuals appointed to the 2026-2029 Elections Appeal Committee will begin after the end of the

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appeal period following this AGM or, if an appeal is filed, after the outcome of that appeal, whichever is later;

E. The BCAFN Board recommends that the Chiefs-in-Assembly approve and ratify the Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference;

F. BCAFN Bylaw 10.3 requires that the individuals appointed to the Elections Appeal Committee will, collectively, have the following mix of skills and experience:
   (i) experience managing or supervising elections,
   (ii) legal expertise,
   (iii) experience adjudicating disputes as part of an administrative tribunal or similar body, and
   (iv) familiarity with BCAFN processes and procedures; and

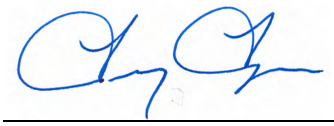
G. The Chiefs-in-Assembly wish to accept the Board's recommendation to adopt and ratify the Draft 2026-202 Terms of Reference and appoint the 2026-2029 Elections Appeal Committee.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the following individuals are appointed to the 2026-2029 Elections Appeal Committee, to serve until the close of the appeal period after the 2029 AGM or, if an appeal is filed at that AGM, after the outcome of that appeal, whichever is later:
   a. Ray Harris, Chemainus First Nation;
   b. Francine Alphonse, Cowichan Tribe; and
   c. NAME

2. the Draft 2026-2029 Terms of Reference are hereby ratified and approved.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
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Resolution 33/2026

SUBJECT:	**ENDORSEMENT OF THE UPDATED FNLC–BC FEDERATION OF LABOUR PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION AND COMMUNICATION**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF MAUREEN NYCE, HAISLA NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**KÚKWPI7 ROSANNE CASIMIR, TK'EMLÚPS TE SECWÉPEMC**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

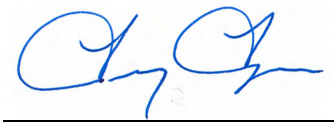
WHEREAS:

A. The BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN), the First Nations Summit (FNS) and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) work together as the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC), a collaborative working relationship between the political executives of the three organizations that reports to and takes direction from their respective Chiefs Assemblies. The FNLC is not a title or rights, or treaty rights holder, and cannot engage in processes to establish and provide free, prior and informed consent on behalf of individual First Nations;

B. On November 24, 2008, the FNLC and the British Columbia Federation of Labour (BCFED) executed a *Protocol on Cooperation and Communication* (the "Protocol"), setting out a mutual commitment to ongoing joint dialogue and action to improve the well-being of First Nations in British Columbia and to jointly increase public awareness amongst British Columbians of First Nations issues and workers' rights;

C. The BCFED brings together the majority of unions in British Columbia to provide a single voice on workers' rights, provides support to affiliated unions during labour disputes, and coordinates cross-

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union campaigns on issues ranging from occupational health and safety to political action, women's rights, human rights and climate change;

D. The FNLC and the BCFED share common interests in achieving justice for First Nations in British Columbia and in upholding the rights of workers, and a common belief that cooperative working relationships and effective communication contribute directly to the health and well-being of communities by facilitating collaborative action in areas such as employment, training and community development;

E. The FNLC and the BCFED have developed an updated Protocol (August 2026) that modernizes the 2008 Protocol, including by: committing the Parties to implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UN Declaration), including recognition of the inherent rights, title, self-determination, laws and jurisdiction of First Nations; committing the Parties to implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's 94 Calls to Action; recognizing the fundamental principles and rights at work of the International Labour Organization; and adding provisions on confidentiality, funding and resources, dispute resolution, implementation and review;

F. The updated Protocol is grounded in the principles of recognition, mutual respect, cooperation, collaboration, and implementation of the UN Declaration and the TRC Calls to Action, and its objectives include raising awareness of First Nations title and rights and of workers' rights, coordinating advocacy and public education, sharing information, expertise and resources, collaborating on public policy issues of mutual concern, and building relationships between the Parties;

G. The updated Protocol does not create legally binding financial obligations, may be amended or terminated by the Parties at any time, and will be reviewed for effectiveness within two years of taking effect;

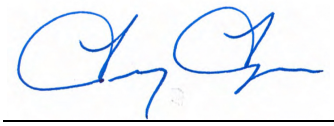
H. Article 17(1) of the UN Declaration states: "Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law";

I. Article 21(1) of the UN Declaration states: "Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security"; and

J. The UBCIC Chiefs Council endorsed the updated Protocol by Resolution 2026-45 on September 23, 2026, and the FNS has endorsed via resolution 0626.08 in June 2026.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

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1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly endorse the updated First Nations Leadership Council–BC Federation of Labour (BCFED) *Protocol on Cooperation and Communication* (August 2026), and support the BCAFN's continued participation in the Protocol as a member of the FNLC;

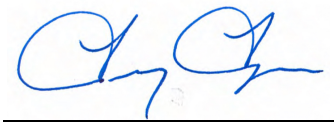
2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly authorize the BCAFN Regional Chief to recommit to and execute the updated Protocol on behalf of the BCAFN, together with the FNS and UBCIC;

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the BCAFN Regional Chief and Board of Directors, through the FNLC, to work with the BCFED to advance the objectives of the updated Protocol, including through joint working groups, implementation tables or regular meetings, and joint advocacy and public education on issues of mutual concern such as employment, training and workers' rights for First Nations people;

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly affirm that nothing in the updated Protocol diminishes or derogates from the inherent title and rights or treaty rights of any First Nation, or authorizes the BCAFN or the FNLC to provide free, prior and informed consent on behalf of any First Nation; and

5. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to report back to the Chiefs-in-Assembly on the implementation of the updated Protocol, including the outcomes of the two-year review.

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October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
Hybrid - In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 34/2026

SUBJECT:	**BC FIRST NATIONS CLIMATE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 5-YEAR REVIEW**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF MAUREEN NYCE, HAISLA NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF DON SAM, ʔAKISQ̓NUK**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. Canada and the Province of British Columbia (BC) are experiencing significant and increasingly irreversible changes to the climate and environment, with climate projections indicating that continued human-influenced global warming will intensify extreme heat, wildfires, flooding, and other climate-related impacts that continue to disproportionately affect First Nations' lands, waters, communities, cultures and way of life, underscoring the urgent need for strengthened climate action and adaptation;

B. If emissions continue on a path consistent with the current climate policies, Canada could experience much more severe climate change by the end of the century, including approximately 5°C of warming, increased precipitation and heavier rainfall and major glacier loss in western Canada;

C. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the UN Declaration), which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the

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government of BC, committed to implement through legislation, affirms:

> **Article 18**: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.
> **Article 32 (1)**: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.

D. In 2019, First Nations leadership mandated the BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN), the First Nations Summit (FNS) and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC), acting together as the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC), to co-develop a First Nations Climate Strategy and Action Plan (the Strategy) with rights and title holders in BC through BCAFN Resolution 04/2019, FNS Resolution 2021.15 and UBCIC Resolution 02/2019;

E. The overarching goals of the strategy are to ensure:

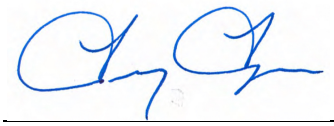
- First Nations' Title, Rights, and Treaty Rights in BC are recognized and affirmed in climate planning and response.
- First Nations in BC are empowered and prepared with the capacity and tools needed to effectively lead the response to the climate crisis both now and in the future.
- The health, stability, and resiliency of the land, waters, and environment for generations to come, and;
- First Nations in BC are effectively responding to the climate emergency and current and projected climate impacts by working to reduce GHG emissions and developing their own self-determined initiatives grounded in community-specific priorities.

F. In 2022, the FNLC organizations received support and endorsement from First Nations Chiefs and leaderships of the Strategy through BCAFN Resolution 06/2022, FNS Resolution 2022.06 and UBCIC Resolution 02/2022;

G. Provincial and federal climate mitigation and adaptation strategies and investment continue to be insufficient in meeting Canada's and BC's emission reduction targets, and include overreliance on unproven technologies concurrent with increased support for fossil fuel production; and

H. Since its endorsement, the FNLC has worked to advance the implementation of the recommendations and actions in the Strategy through coordinated advocacy, collaborative projects including the development of tools and resources, engagement with First Nations leadership, youth and technical staff, while responding to the changing climate realities, the

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projected impacts of climate change and emerging priorities since the development of the Strategy.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly mandate the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) to undertake a comprehensive five-year review of the BC First Nations Climate Strategy and Action Plan (the Strategy) that includes an assessment of:

    a) progress toward the implementation of the Strategy's four pathways, objectives, actions and urgent calls for action;

    b) the effectiveness of the FNLC's advocacy and implementation efforts since the endorsement of the Strategy;

    c) progress made by Crown governments in responding to the Strategy's priorities and recommendations, including any overlapping Action Plan measures through United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples legislation implementation;

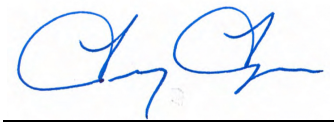
    d) barriers, gaps and capacity constraints affecting First Nations-led climate action, including access to funding and technical capacity;

    e) high-level changes in climate projections and impacts, risks and vulnerabilities affecting First Nations in BC since 2022, where data is available; and

    f) emerging First Nations climate priorities since 2022.

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the FNLC to seek funding from the Provincial and Federal governments to support the five-year review.

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October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 35/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH ON FIRST NATIONS-LED CONSERVATION ECONOMIES**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF PAM JACK, PENELAKUT TRIBE**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF EDDY JULES, SKEETCHESN**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. Conservation economies are an economic model in which income, employment, and community well-being are generated through activities that protect, restore, and sustainably steward ecosystems, rather than through extractive resource development, an approach that First Nations have practiced in their territories since long before it was given this name;

B. First Nations are already successfully stewarding some of Canada's most ecologically important and carbon-rich territories by pursuing conservation economy projects, including ecosystem protection, restoration, and stewardship, which are widely recognized as nature-based climate solutions, supporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and bringing biodiversity benefits alongside economic returns;

C. the benefits generated by First Nations-led conservation economy projects in British Columbia (B.C.) are not well documented, accessible, rights-based resources to help First Nations design and make the case for these projects are limited, and the current policy and funding landscape also does not adequately support their implementation and scaling;

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D. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration)*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

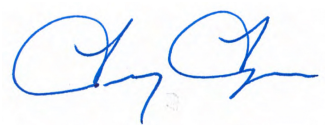
> **Article 3:** Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;
> **Article 21**: **(1)** Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security. **(2)** States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities;
> **Article 29: (1)** Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination;
> **Article 32: (1)** Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources. **(2)** States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources. **(3)** States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact;

E. The provincial and federal governments are fast-tracking major projects in the name of economic development whilst downplaying the environmental impacts of these projects as well as their infringement on First Nations' inherent, constitutionally protected and Treaty and Aboriginal rights, title, and jurisdiction;

F. conservation economies projects championed by First Nations including Indigenous Guardians programs, Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs), ecotourism, habitat and watershed restoration, and carbon markets, demonstrate that there is a way to generate income and employment while protecting the ecosystems that sustain us;

G. there is a need for a First Nations-led, rights-based approach to conservation economy research and the development of resources and tools that centres Title and Rights holders in the governance, stewardship, planning, and long-term resilience of their territories;

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H. by BCAFN Resolution 04/2019, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly declared a climate emergency and supported the development of the B.C. First Nations Climate Strategy and Action Plan, which calls for support and recognition of First Nations-led sustainable and low-carbon economic development initiatives;

I. by BCAFN Resolution 05/2021, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief and BCAFN to support First Nations in their leadership role to advance and benefit from the growth of a new, clean and just economy;

J. BCAFN's existing work through the Building Climate Resilience from Indigenous Perspectives Project (2024-2028) and the First Nations Carbon Toolkit (2023) advances Indigenous-led approaches to nature-based climate solutions and provides a foundation for further research into conservation economies; and

K. by BCAFN Resolution 05/2025, the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly endorsed the B.C. First Nations Climate Leadership Agenda, which supports First Nations-led conservation economies and stewardship (Theme 6, Recommendation 6.4) and calls for appropriate funding to be provided to First Nations governments to design, plan, and implement nature-based climate solutions.

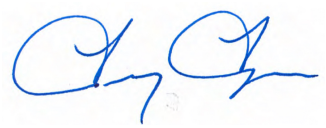
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. that the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to call on the Province of British Columbia and the Government of Canada to:
    a. ensure that decisions on all projects of national interest account for the full environmental, social, cultural, and economic costs and benefits of proposed development, including the value of the lands, waters, and ecosystems affected;
    b. ensure that all projects of national interest uphold First Nations' right to free, prior and informed consent and their inherent and constitutionally protected rights, title, and jurisdiction; and
    c. recognize First Nations-led conservation economy initiatives as major projects eligible for the same priority designation, streamlined approvals, and financing supports currently directed toward industrial and extractive development;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the BCAFN to undertake exploratory research and engagement on conservation economies to better understand and support conservation economy models among First Nations in B.C., and report back to First Nations Chiefs and leadership; and

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the BCAFN to seek funding for research and engagement that would examine how First Nations-led conservation economy models in B.C. can advance

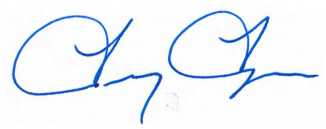
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nature-based climate solutions, reduce or avoid GHG emissions, support biodiversity, strengthen community well-being, and to identify policy funding barriers and opportunities.

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Resolution 36/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT FOR THE DZAWADA'ENUXW FIRST NATION CLAIM TO RESTORE THEIR LANDS**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF RICK JOHNSON, KWIKWASUT'INUXW HAXWA'MIS**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF WILLIE MOON, DZAWADA'ENUXW FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

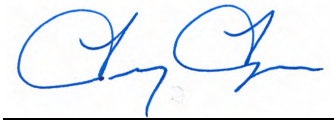
A. as First Nations people we continue to exercise our inherent and constitutionally protected title and rights to protect our lands, our waters, and our coasts, and we have the responsibility and jurisdiction to take care of the lands and resources for our future generations;

B. the Dzawada'enuxw First Nation ("Dzawada'enuxw") has maintained a continuous, law-based relationship with the lands and waters at the head of Kingcome Inlet since time immemorial, governed by ancestral legal orders that predate the arrival of the Crown and the creation of the Canadian state;

C. Dzawada'enuxw lands in the Kingcome River Valley were alienated through Crown grants and subsequent transfers into private forestry and conservation holdings without the consent of Dzawada'enuxw and without regard for Dzawada'enuxw title, rights or law:

D. contemporary conservation efforts by third-party organizations, while framed as environmental protection, often perpetuate colonial dispossession when they are built upon Crown-granted

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titles that fail to recognize the underlying and unextinguished inherent jurisdiction of the rightful title holders;

E. the Dzawada'enuxw have filed a Notice of Civil Claim (Court File No. VLC-S-S-260624) to rectify the historical and ongoing alienation of their Settlement Lands, which were improperly converted into private and "protected" holdings through a cycle of administrative dishonour;

F. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of BC, passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

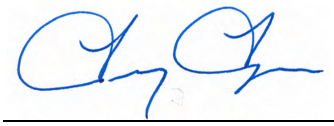
> Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.
> Article 26(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
> Article 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination;
> Article 32(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources;
> (2): States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with Indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources;

G. the Province of BC's, *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* requires the Province to take all measures necessary to ensure the laws of BC are consistent with the UN Declaration and section 7 authorizes agreements with Indigenous governing bodies for joint or consent-based decision making over lands and resources;

H. the cumulative impact of industrial extraction by the current logging company that owns the land in question and its predecessors, has resulted in ecological degradation of the Kingcome River Valley and its delicate estuary system, causing a "biological debt" through the removal of ancient forests and the disruption of the river's natural flow and regenerative capacity; and

I. these industrial practices, authorized under a colonial tenure system that ignored Dzawada'enuxw law, have caused lasting harm to the salmon and eulachan habitats that are the lifeblood of the Nation, constituting a violation of the Dzawada'enuxw's inherent responsibility to protect and sustain the lands and waters for future generations.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly fully supports the Dzawada'enuxw First Nation in their legal and political efforts to restore the integrity of their territory and affirms that Dzawada'enuxw law and governance, not the colonial record of alienation, must determine the future of the Kingcome River Valley;

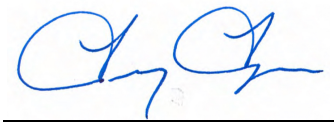
2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Province of British Columbia and the Government of Canada to resolve the Dzawada'enuxw claim through good faith, government-to-government negotiation rath than prolonged litigation, with the return of alienated lands to Dzawada'enuxw jurisdiction consistent with the UN Declaration;

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly asserts that conservation must never be used to validate or entrench the alienation of First Nations lands, and calls on the Province of British Columbia and environmental organizations to adopt and implement policies that prioritize returning those lands to First Nations and that support First Nations-led conservation;

4. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly urges the Province of British Columbia and the Government of Canada to move beyond adversarial litigation and toward an approach that respects Dzawada'enuxw laws as a valid and equal source of authority in the management of their ancestral lands; and

5. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly directs the Regional Chief to advocate for a resolution to this claim that results in the full return of the alienated lands to the jurisdiction of the Dzawada'enuxw First Nation, ensuring these lands are once again governed by the laws and customs of the People of the Dzawada'enuxw.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 37/2026

SUBJECT:	**COORDINATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO KAMLOOPS LAKE SPILL**
MOVED BY:	**KUKWPI7 ROSANNE CASIMIR, TK'EMLUPS TE SECWEPEMC**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF EDDY JULES, SKEETCHESTN**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. First Nations in B.C. are inherent title and rights holders with jurisdiction over their territories, lands, and waters, and have a sacred responsibility to protect salmon-bearing and other aquatic ecosystems through independent and First Nations-led precautionary decision-making for present and future generations;

B. on November 1, 2025, a Canadian Pacific Kansas City (CPKC) train derailed along the southern shore of Kamloops Lake, spilling approximately more than 70,000 litres of Jet-A aviation fuel and additional toxic additives into the Kamloops Lake Watershed, which is an essential habitat for salmon and other freshwater aquatic life;

C. the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

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Article 18(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own Indigenous decision-making institutions.
Article 26: Indigenous Peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
Article 29(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
Article 32(1): Indigenous Peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources; (3) States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

D. ongoing environmental and cumulative impacts caused by the November 1, 2025, spill have not been contained within Kamloops Lake, as freshwater from that watershed flows into the Thompson and Fraser Rivers and, ultimately, the Pacific Ocean, impacting the many First Nations located downstream of the initial spill location, as well as all First Nations who rely on the impacted salmon populations; and

E. Provincial and federal government-to-government engagement with impacted First Nations and requests for capacity funding to enable a First Nations-led impact assessment have not been meaningfully addressed via any correspondence to date.

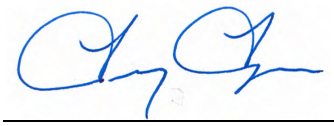
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon Environment and Climate Change Canada, Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, B.C. Ministry of Environment and Parks, B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship, and B.C. Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness to enact a coordinated response to address First Nations concerns pertaining to the November 1, 2025, CPKC derailment and spill;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly are not satisfied that provincial and federal spill response efforts have adequately addressed outstanding and potentially long-lasting environmental concerns identified by impacted First Nations;

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon Environment and Climate Change Canada, Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the B.C. Ministry of Environment and Parks, and the B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship to work in full partnership with impacted First Nations to develop and implement a transparent, coordinated, and adequately

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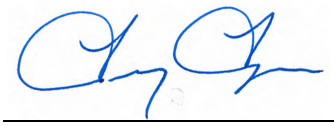


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resourced long-term monitoring and remediation plan that addresses all outstanding environmental concerns and potential long-term and cumulative impacts arising from the November 1, 2025, CPKC derailment and spill, including through timely information-sharing and regular reporting to impacted First Nations; and

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon Environment and Climate Change Canada, Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, B.C. Ministry of Environment and Parks, and B.C. Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship to collectively distribute capacity funding to impacted First Nations to support First Nations-led assessments addressing ongoing environmental and cumulative impacts caused by the November 1, 2025, CPKC derailment and spill.

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BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 38/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT FOR PHASE III OF THE INDIGENOUS INTERN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF JERRY JACK, MOWACHAHT/MUCHALAHT FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF EDDY JULES, SKEETCHESN**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. Canada is investing heavily in housing supply, defense capability, infrastructure, and economic growth. Those investments are creating jobs in the skilled trades, project coordination, procurement, Indigenous relations, administration, operations, and community-based delivery job sectors;

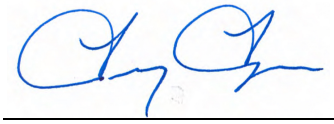
B. First Nations in British Columbia continue to face barriers to accessing, transitioning into, and remaining in employment opportunities, including in growing sectors of the Canadian and British Columbia economies, demonstrating the need for culturally relevant employment supports;

C. the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act states that:

Article 21 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

Article 21 (2): States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions.

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Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.
Article 23: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions;

D. Budget Canada's 2026 Spring Economic Update placed an emphasis on skilled trades expansion, apprenticeship completion, employer participation, Red Seal modernization, and the recruitment of tens of thousands of new workers required to deliver Canada's housing, infrastructure, defense, transportation, energy and nation-building ambitions;

E. the Indigenous Intern Leadership Program was established as an initiative of the Champions Table, created through the 2016 Memorandum of Understanding between BCAFN and the Business Council of British Columbia, and launched in 2018 to support Indigenous graduates in transitioning into meaningful employment;

F. Vancouver Island University serves as the lead administrative partner of the IILP;

G. the Indigenous Intern Leadership Program has demonstrated success in connecting Indigenous graduates with employment opportunities, with Phase I supporting 100 interns in employment with private companies, Indigenous organizations, governments and First Nations;

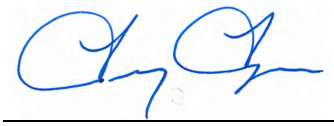
H. the Indigenous Intern Leadership Program uses an employer-supported model in which participating employers provide intern salaries and benefits, while program funding supports recruitment, employment navigation, mentorship, professional development, employer engagement and wraparound support that contribute to successful employment and retention;

I. phase III of the Indigenous Intern Leadership Program proposes to expand and strengthen the program from 2027 to 2031, including through support for Indigenous Employment Navigators hosted by implementing partners across the country, alongside enhanced regional delivery, employer engagement, mentorship and wraparound supports, and expanded pathways into skilled trades and other growing sectors;

J. phase III will expand the program into New Brunswick, the Yukon and Ontario while deepening delibery in British Columbia and maintaing strong linkages in Quebec and Alberta;

K. Indigneous Employment Navigators will serve as regional anchors and trusted interfaces among employers, Indigenous communities, post-secondary institutions, trades training providers,

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youth-serving organizations and prospective interns. Their work will include identifying talent, preparing candidates for work, coordinating interviews, helping resolve barriers to entry, matching employers and interns, facilitating cultural safety and orientation, and maintaining regular follow-up throughout placements; and

L. First Nations governments and Indigenous organizations require increased access to skilled workers in areas including economic development, housing, administration, policy, project coordination and other community priorities, and the Indigenous Intern Leadership Program can support First Nations in building and retaining this internal workforce capacity.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

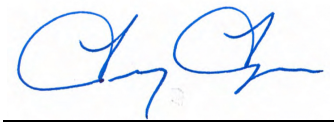
1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support the continued development, implementation and expansion of the Indigenous Intern Leadership Program (IILP) through Phase III to increase employment, career development, and leadership opportunities for First Nations people in British Columbia and throughout Canada;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief to call on the Governments of British Columbia and Canada to provide adequate, sustainable, and long-term funding to support the implementation of Phase III of the Indigenous Intern Leadership Program, including Indigenous Employment Navigators, participant supports, employer engagement, training, and regional delivery;

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support the BCAFN, hosting an Indigenous Employment Navigator position to help distribute program information directly to BCAFN members and ensure program alignment with First Nations priorities. The funding for this position will be provided as part of the IILP Phase III expansion; and

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly directs the Regional Chief to work with Vancouver Island University, as hosts of the IILP, to advocate for First Nations priorities, perspectives, and workforce needs to inform the continued development and implementation of Phase III of the Indigenous Intern Leadership Program.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 39/2026

SUBJECT:	**ESTABLISHING A WORKING GROUP TO ADVANCE A BC FIRST NATIONS CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES FUNDING MECHANISM**
MOVED BY:	**PROXY MARY TEEGEE, TAKLA FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF SHANA THOMAS, LYACKSON FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

A. Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and the BC Ministry of Children & Family Development (MCFD) currently funds child and family services for First Nations children and families living in BC

B. in 2016, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal found that Canada's design, management and control of the First Nations Child & Family Services (FNCFS) program discriminates against First Nations children and families. A decade later, long-term reform of the program remains unresolved;

C. MCFD does not currently have an adequate or appropriate mechanism to ensure that FNCFS funding reaches First Nations children and families, that funding allocations are aligned with First Nations priorities or track how spending relates to those priorities;

D. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

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Article 4: Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions;
Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision- making institutions.

E. First Nations in BC require a funding mechanism of their own to receive, allocate and account for child and family service funding across the province. Such a mechanisms must be aligned with our rights, administered and governed by First Nations and independent of ISC and MCFD;

F. Canada's *Children's Special Allowances Act* now permits the Children's Special Allowances to be paid to an Indigenous governing body or an authority established under its laws, that is caring for the child; and

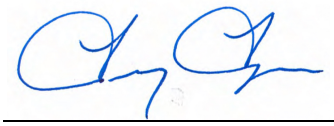
G. some BC First Nations already exercise or in transition to exercise jurisdiction over child and family service under their owns laws; and any First Nations funding authority must support First Nations exercise of their jurisdiction;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the BCAFN to work with the Union of BC Indian Chiefs and the First Nations Summit as the First Nations Leadership Council, pending funding support, to establish a BC First Nations Child and Family Working Group to Explore Mechanisms to recognize First Nations jurisdiction and authority over Children and Families Funding. This working group will be comprised of the Our Children Our Way Secretariat, the BC Representative for Children and Youth, the BC First Nations Justice Council, individuals with child and family expertise;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the BC First Nations Child and Family Working group to:
    - lead regional and sub-regional engagement with First Nations to develop options and directives, for review and approval by the Chiefs-in-Assembly to guide the establishment of a BC First Nations Child and Family Funding Services Mechanism;
    - Develop an environmental scan on existing models that could serve as templates for a First Nations-governed Children and Families Funding Mechanism, including existing authorities (FNHA), Funds, or other governing bodies.
    - Develop options for how funding would be allocated among First Nations and service providers, including a fair and transparent allocation approach and how it would report to First Nations on the funding model;
    - Identify what is required for the mechanism to receive funding directly, including the Children's Special Allowance ; and

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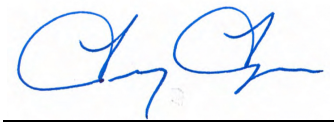


Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

- Report back to the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly; and

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada to work with First Nations in BC to transition the administration of FNCFS funding away from MCFD under the reformed FNCFS program and not further entrench MCFD's role in administering funding.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 40/2026

SUBJECT:	**SUPPORT FOR ḤAWIŁ TSU-TSII-IN' CALL TO REMOVE ATLANTIC SALMON FROM HUPACASATH AND TSESHAHT FIRST NATION TERRITORIAL WATERS**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF COUNCILLOR DON SVANVIK, ’NA̱MGIS FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF EDDY JULES, SKEETCHESTN**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

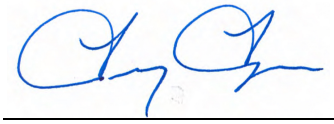
A. First Nations in British Columbia (B.C.) are inherent title and rights holders with jurisdiction over their lands, waters, and resources, and continue to exercise Indigenous laws and stewardship responsibilities to protect wild salmon, marine ecosystems, and the well-being of their communities;

B. wild salmon are central to the culture, governance, economy and food security of many First Nations in B.C. and immediate and meaningful action is required to protect and restore them for current and future generations;

C. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UN Declaration), which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the Province of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

> **Article 18**: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights.

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Article 19: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent be-fore adopting and implementing legislative or ad-ministrative measures that may affect them.

Article 26: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories, and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied, or otherwise used or acquired.

Article 29: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands, territories, and resources.

Article 32: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands, territories, and resources;

D. on June 19, 2024, Canada announced that they were banning open net-pen salmon aquaculture in B.C. coastal waters by June 30, 2029 and committed to consider only marine or land-based close containment systems for salmon aquaculture licenses in coastal B.C. after July 1, 2024, and imposed stricter conditions to ensure improved management of sea lice on farmed fish, which would strengthen protections for wild species and the marine environment during the transition period;

E. BCAFN Resolutions 03/2020 and 5(f)/2026 called for the immediate removal of all open-net pen salmon fish farms from the Pacific coast of B.C.,

F. fish hatcheries are facilities that primarily support the aquaculture industry and supply larval and juvenile fish to open-net pen fish farms; and

G. Ḥawiɬ Tsu-tsii-in (Hereditary Chief Alton Watts) of Hupacasath First Nation has advocated for an immediate end to the Boot Lagoon salmon hatchery within his nation's traditional territory, and with the support of Hupacasath First Nation, stating that Atlantic salmon, as a non-native species to the West Coast, acts as a contaminant and will harm, and potentially collapse, wild salmon stocks.

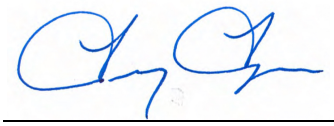
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support Ḥawiɬ Tsu-tsii-in's (Hereditary Chief Alton Watts) and Hupacasath First Nation's advocacy to immediately remove non-native salmon hatcheries from Hupacasath and Tseshaht First Nation traditional territories, specifically from Boot Lagoon salmon hatchery;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on the Government of Canada to reaffirm its June 19, 2024, commitment to ban open net-pen salmon aquaculture in British Columbia coastal waters by June 30, 2029; and

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly direct the Regional Chief and staff to continue to advocate for the full implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

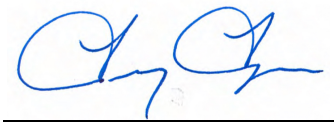
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through the federal *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, and B.C.'s *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* to ensure that First Nations are full participants in decisions related to inland and coastal fish-related activities.

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BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 41/2026

SUBJECT:	**CALL TO WITHDRAW AND END THE PROCESS OF UNILATERALLY DEVELOPED OPERATIONAL BULLETINS ASSOCIATED WITH FIRST NATIONS CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AND JORDAN'S PRINCIPLE**
MOVED BY:	**PROXY MARY TEEGEE, TAKLA FIRST NATION**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF SHANA THOMAS, LYACKSON FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

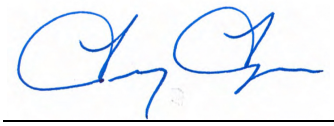
WHEREAS:

A. In 2016, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) substantiated a human rights complaint against Canada, finding that Canada's design, management and control of the First Nations Child & Family (FNCFS) program and Jordan's Principle was discriminatory and harmful to children and families;

B. in *First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada et al. v. Attorney General of Canada (for the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)*, 2016 CHRT 2, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal found Canada was discriminating against First Nations children and their families by failing to implement the full scope of Jordan's Principle and denying First Nations children the equal provision of child and family services, and ordered Canada to stop its discriminatory policies and practices;

C. efforts to reform the FNCFS program, Jordan's Principle, and Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) are ongoing and the CHRT is currently considering a Canada-led and a First Nations-led plan for long-term reform;

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

D. in the interim, ISC remains in control of the design and management of the FNCFS program and Jordan's Principle, and has issued multiple operational bulletins over the last two years without any consultation. These operational bulletins provide information regarding changes in operating procedures related to processing requests under Jordan's Principle and the terms & conditions of the FNCFS program;

E. The operational bulletins have restricted access to the supports and services children and families need, causing further harm to First Nations children;

F. Making unilateral program changes through administrative bulletins while long-term reform is before the CHRT undermines the Tribunal's orders and risks repeating the very discrimination CHRT found;

G. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

Article 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision- making institutions.

Article 19: States shall consult and cooperated in good faith with Indigenous Peoples through their own representatives institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them;

Article 21(2): States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of (indigenous peoples') economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Article 22(1): Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.

(2): States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

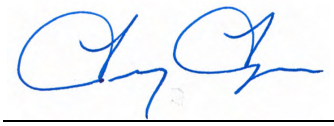
Article 24(2): Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada, through the Minister of Indigenous Services to immediately withdraw the unilateral First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's Principles

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

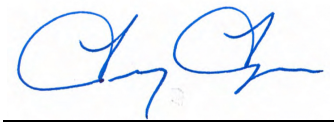
operational bulletins issued without consultation; and to stop issuing operational bulletins, directives or other administrative measures affecting these programs;

2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada to ensure that until the operational bulletins are withdrawn, that no First Nations child or youth is denied or delayed services and that every request is assessed in line with the CHRT orders and in the best interests of the child;

3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada to engage in meaningful consultation with First Nations leadership and experts of their choice, prior to making any changes to the design or management of the FNCFS program or Jordan's Principle; and

4. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call on Canada consistent with Article 19 of the UN Declaration to engage in meaningful consultation and cooperation with the free, prior and informed consent of First Nations and their experts on the design and implementation of long-term reform to fully and finally end the discrimination, as ordered in 2016 CHRT 2.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

1992 Landooz Road
Prince George, BC V2K 5S3
Website: www.bcafn.ca

BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
October 14, 15 & 16, 2026
In person & online via Zoom

Resolution 42/2026

SUBJECT:	**ADVANCING FIRST NATIONS-LED WILD SALMON REBUILDING AND COORDINATED POLITICAL ADVOCACY**
MOVED BY:	**CHIEF EDDY JULES, SKEETCHESTN**
SECONDED BY:	**CHIEF SHAREL WRIGHT, QAYQAYT FIRST NATION**
DECISION:	**CARRIED**

WHEREAS:

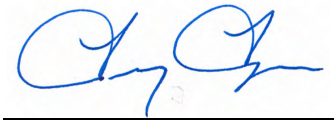
A. First Nations hold inherent title and rights and exercise jurisdiction over their lands, waters and resources, and wild salmon are foundational to First Nations cultures, food systems, economies, governance, laws, and spiritual well-being;

B. wild salmon populations and their habitats continue to experience cumulative impacts from habitat degradation, climate change, industrial development, aquaculture, and ineffective fisheries and watershed management, requiring urgent, coordinated, and long-term action through joint First Nations–provincial leadership;

C. the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the government of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

D. the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration),

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which the government of Canada has adopted without qualification, and has, alongside the Province of B.C., passed legislation committing to implement, affirms:

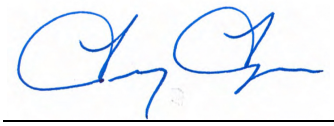
> **Article 18:** Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own Indigenous decision-making institutions.
> **Article 19:** States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.
> **Article 25:** Indigenous Peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.
> **Article 26(1):** Indigenous Peoples have the right to the lands, territories, and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied, or otherwise used or acquired.
> **Article 29(1):** Indigenous Peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for Indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
> **Article 32(1):** Indigenous Peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources;

E. Action 2.09 of the Declaration Act Action Plan commits the Province of B.C. to develop new strategies with First Nations and the government of Canada to protect and revitalize wild salmon populations, including the development and implementation of a cohesive B.C. Wild Pacific Salmon Strategy, with the Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship identified as the lead provincial ministry;

F. BCAFN Resolution 2026-05(d) "Rebuilding Wild Salmon as a Nation Building Project," affirms wild salmon rebuilding as a First Nations-led Nation Building project and calls upon Canada and B.C. to recognize wild salmon recovery as a core Nation-to-Nation priority requiring coordinated, long- term action across fisheries management, habitat

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restoration, watershed governance, and climate adaptation, and further calls for First Nations jurisdiction, laws, decision-making, and co-governance to guide wild salmon rebuilding and directs the BCAFN to work with First Nations organizations to advocate for coordinated action, sustained investment and accountability from Canada and B.C.;

G. advancing wild salmon rebuilding and habitat restoration at a province-wide scale requires coordinated implementation across provincial ministries, including the identification and alignment of existing programs and appropriations, and the establishment of a cross-ministry mechanism to coordinate sustained funding for First Nations-led salmon and watershed restoration;

H. the First Nations Wild Salmon Alliance (FNWSA) is advancing the B.C. Salmon Rebuilding and Salmon Habitat Restoration Project as a joint First Nations-provincial leadership initiative to support coordinated wild salmon rebuilding, habitat restoration, stewardship, and political advocacy throughout B.C.;

I. meaningful implementation requires sustained and dedicated funding that reaches First Nations and supports on-the-ground restoration, stewardship, monitoring, and rebuilding work, rather than being absorbed by internal government administration or used to replace existing Crown responsibilities and commitments; and

J. successful wild salmon rebuilding will require collaboration among First Nations, and like-minded organizations and partners that share an interest in restoring and sustaining healthy and abundant.

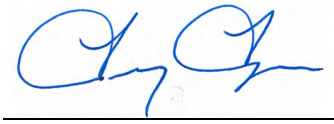
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly support the objectives and continued advancement of the proposed province-wide Joint First Nations–Provincial Leadership Initiative for Wild Pacific Salmon Rebuilding and Salmon Habitat Restoration;

2. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon the Province of B.C. to formally designate the rebuilding of wild Pacific salmon and salmon habitat as a province-wide Declaration Act implementation priority, with Action 2.09 of the Declaration Act Action Plan serving as the central provincial policy authority for the initiative;

3. The BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly call upon the Province of B.C. to require all participating ministries to identify existing programs, funding, and appropriations that can contribute

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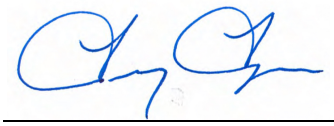
to First Nations-led wild salmon rebuilding, and salmon and watershed habitat restoration;

4. The BCAFN Chief-in-Assembly call upon the Province of B.C. to establish, in full partnership with First Nations, a jointly led cross-ministry salmon restoration funding table, with the Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship serving as the lead provincial ministry and the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation and all other relevant ministries participating;

5. The BCAFN Chief-in-Assembly call upon the governments of B.C. and Canada to provide sustained, multi-year funding dedicated to First Nations-led wild salmon rebuilding, habitat restoration, stewardship, and monitoring, ensuring that funding intended for this work supports First Nations priorities and on-the-ground restoration activities, and is not diverted to internal government costs; and

6. The BCAFN Chief-in-Assembly direct the BCAFN staff to work with First Nations; the Union of BC Indian Chiefs, and the First Nations Summit as the First Nations Leadership Council; the First Nations Wild Salmon Alliance; the Province of B.C.; and other like-minded organizations to advance the recognition, implementation and funding of a province-wide Joint First Nations–Provincial Leadership Initiative for Wild Pacific Salmon Rebuilding and Salmon Habitat Restoration.

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Terry Teegee, BC Regional Chief