

ANNOTATED SAMPLE FIRST NATION PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX LAW (BRITISH COLUMBIA)

Property transfer tax (“PTT”) is a tax levied on an interest in reserve lands at the time the interest is transferred to another person. PTT is payable by the transferee (or purchaser) of the interest. First Nations wishing to implement PTT under the *First Nations Fiscal Management Act* (“FMA”) must enact a Property Transfer Tax Law that creates the First Nation PTT system on its reserve lands.

The FMA provides a framework for First Nation property taxation on reserve. First Nation fiscal powers are set out in Part 1 of the FMA and include, under section 5, the authority to make laws respecting taxation for local purposes of reserve lands and interests in reserve lands. Laws enacted under the FMA must comply with the legislative framework, which includes all requirements in the FMA, any regulations made under paragraph 36(1)(d) of the FMA and any standards established by the First Nations Tax Commission (“Commission”) under section 35 of the FMA.

The Commission prepares sample laws for use and adaptation by First Nations. The sample First Nation Property Transfer Tax Law (“sample law”) complies with the legislative framework, including the *Standards for First Nation Property Transfer Tax Laws* (“PTT Law Standards”), and provides a comprehensive PTT law for First Nations wanting to implement the property transfer tax on their reserve lands.

This annotation of the sample law provides explanatory and additional information on key aspects of the sample law and is intended to assist First Nations in creating their own PTT laws. This annotated law is not intended to provide legal advice or legal interpretation and should not be relied upon as such.

General Considerations respecting the PTT Law:

Property transfer taxes are levied in many provinces in Canada but are not generally levied by provincial or local governments on reserve lands. When considering a PTT law and the implementation of a PTT regime on its reserve lands, a First Nation may wish to consider the following issues:

- **Administrative Capacity:** First Nations will need the administrative capacity to implement PTT. An administrator is required to review each PTT Return, confirm the calculation of the tax payable, and determine the applicability of exemptions.
- **Registration System:** Because the PTT is collected at the time an application is made for registration of a transfer in the land registry, First Nations that directly accept land transfer registrations will be in the best position to administer a PTT regime. If a First Nation does not directly accept registrations, it would need to coordinate collection with the land registry operator (for example, INAC).
- **Nature of Leasehold Interests:** The PTT is levied at the time of transfer of leasehold interests. First Nations may wish to undertake a review and estimate of the PTT tax potential from leasehold transfers on their reserve lands before undertaking PTT law development.

- Expenditures: As taxes levied under the FMA authority, PTT revenues must be placed in the local revenue account and budgeted and expended in accordance with the First Nation's annual expenditure law in accordance with the legislative framework.
- Stakeholder Engagement: First Nations may wish to engage stakeholders (for example, taxpayers, realtors, adjacent governments) early in its law development process, as the PTT will be a new form of taxation on reserve. Early engagement will provide more time during which the First Nation can provide information on the proposed tax and respond to any concerns raised.

**_____ FIRST NATION
PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX LAW, 20__
(BRITISH COLUMBIA)**

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EXPANATORY NOTES & COMMENTS

The title of the law should include the name of the First Nation, and the year the First Nation will enact the law.

This indicates that the sample law has been created for First Nations located in British Columbia. This wording should be deleted in the First Nation's law.

When the drafting is complete, ensure that all of the part numbers and headings correspond to the actual part numbers and the headings used in the law.

When the drafting is complete, ensure that the Schedule numbers and names correspond to the numbers and names used in the law.

WHEREAS:

A. Pursuant to paragraph 5(1)(a) of the *First Nations Fiscal Management Act*, the council of a first nation may make laws respecting taxation for local purposes of reserve lands and interests in reserve lands;

B. The Council of the _____ First Nation deems it to be in the best interests of the First Nation to make a law that provides for the levy and collection of a tax on certain interests in reserve lands at the time of the transfer of those interests; and

C. The Council of the _____ First Nation has given notice of this law and has considered any representations received by the Council, in accordance with the requirements of the *First Nations Fiscal Management Act*;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the _____ First Nation duly enacts as follows:

These recitals are recommended in order to show the authority for the law and the fulfillment of notice requirements. Additional recitals can also be included as the First Nation determines appropriate.

The enactment clause is required in order to show Council's intention to enact the law.

**PART I
CITATION**

Citation

1. This Law may be cited as the _____ First Nation Property Transfer Tax Law, 20____.

The citation includes the First Nation's name and the year the law is made by the First Nation. Proper citation of the law should be used when referencing it in documents, forms or other laws.

**PART II
DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES**

Definitions and References

2.(1) In this Law:

"Act" means the *First Nations Fiscal Management Act*, S.C. 2005, c. 9, and the regulations enacted under that Act;

"administrator" means a person appointed by Council under subsection 3(1) to administer this Law;

The definitions used are the same as set out in the FMA, the *Indian Act*, the FMA Regulations. Where terms are not defined in those enactments, additional definitions are included to assist in the interpretation of the law. When drafting is complete, any definitions that are not used in the law should be deleted.

This term is used to refer to the individual appointed by Council to administer the law. The First Nation can use a different term for example, "tax administrator" or "Land Manager" provided that a person is appointed to administer the law and fulfill the obligations required of that person under the law.

“Assessment Law” means the _____ *First Nation Property Assessment Law, 20__*;

“civil resolution tribunal” means the civil resolution tribunal established under the *Civil Resolution Tribunal Act*, S.B.C. 2012, c.25;

“correcting transfer” means a taxable transfer that was intended to be transferred to the transferee when the original transfer was registered;

“Council” has the meaning given to that term in the Act;

“expenditure law” means a law enacted under paragraph 5(1)(b) of the Act;

“fair market value” means the fair market value determined in accordance with the applicable rules and formulae set out in Schedule I;

“First Nation” means the _____ First Nation, being a band named in the schedule to the Act;

“First Nation Entity” means

(a) a corporation in which the First Nation beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, shares

(i) having not less than fifty percent (50%) of the votes that could be cast at an annual meeting of the shareholders of the corporation, or

(ii) having not less than fifty percent (50%) of the fair market value of all of the issued shares of the capital stock of the corporation; or

(b) a partnership in which the First Nation beneficially owns, directly or indirectly,

(i) not less than fifty percent (50%) of all voting rights of the partnership, or

(ii) interests in the partnership having not less than fifty percent (50%) of the fair market value of all of the interests in the partnership;

“holder”, in relation to an interest in reserve lands, means a person

(a) in possession of the interest,

(b) entitled through a lease, licence or other legal means to the interest,

(c) in actual occupation of the interest, or

(d) who is a trustee of the interest;

The civil resolution tribunal is a new, online tribunal that adjudicates claims having a value of up to \$5000. A First Nation can use it to collect unpaid taxes in amounts up to \$5000.

This definition and the definition for “original transfer” are used in section 10.

This term is defined in the FMA and it therefore cannot be changed in this law.

Fair market value must be determined in accordance with the PTT Law Standards. These rules are attached as Schedule I to the law.

This definition can be modified to create a greater share holding or partnership interest requirement than 50%, but cannot be modified to create a lower requirement. Note that this definition cannot be expanded to include other types of business ventures.

This definition is used in the Commission Standards and sample laws, and therefore should remain consistent in this law.

“improvement” means any building, fixture, structure or similar thing constructed, placed or affixed on, in or to land, or water over land, or on, in or to another improvement and includes a manufactured home;

This definition is used in the Commission Standards and sample laws, and therefore should remain consistent in this law.

“interest”, in relation to reserve lands, means any estate, right or interest of any nature in or to the lands, including any right to occupy, possess or use the lands, but does not include title to the lands that is held by Her Majesty;

This definition is used in the FMA and it therefore cannot be changed in this law .

“lease” includes a sublease or any further sublease;

This definition is intended to capture leases, subleases, and any further subleasing of those interests.

“lease modification agreement” means an agreement that extends the term of a lease;

“local revenue account” means the account referred to in section 13 of the Act;

“manufactured home” means a structure, whether or not ordinarily equipped with wheels, that is designed, constructed or manufactured to

This definition is used in provincial assessment legislation and therefore should remain consistent in this law.

(a) be moved from one place to another by being towed or carried, and

(b) provide

(i) a dwelling house or premises,

(ii) a business office or premises,

(iii) accommodation for any other purpose,

(iv) shelter for machinery or other equipment, or

(v) storage, workshop, repair, construction or manufacturing facilities;

“member” means a member of the First Nation;

“Notice of Tax Assessment” means a notice containing the information set out in Schedule III and includes an amended Notice of Tax Assessment;

“original transfer” means a taxable transfer to a transferee that was in error, or an error was made in the description or survey under which an interest in reserve lands was registered;

This definition and the definition for “correcting transfer” are used in section 10.

“parcel” means a block or other defined area of land on the reserve;

“permanent resident of Canada” means a permanent resident as defined in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (Canada)*;

“person” includes a partnership, syndicate, association, corporation and the personal or other legal representatives of a person;

“principal residence”,

This definition is used in certain exemptions from PTT relating to use of the interest in land as a principal residence. If a First Nation chooses to not include these exemptions, this definition should be deleted. If the First Nation does not include the first-time home buyer exemption, this definition should be modified to delete paragraph (b).

(a) for the purposes of section 12, means an interest in reserve lands

(i) on which the person in relation to whose residency the exemption in section 12 is claimed usually resided and used as his or her home,

(ii) on which there are improvements that are designed to accommodate and that are used to accommodate three (3) or fewer families,

(iii) on which all of the improvements are residential improvements, and

(iv) that is not larger than a half (0.5) hectare, and

(b) for the purposes of sections 14 to 24, means the usual place where an individual makes his or her home; “registration date” means the date on which an application is made to register a taxable transfer in the registry;

“registration date” means the date on which an application is made to register a taxable transfer in the registry;

This definition is necessary because the tax is payable on the date an application is made to register a taxable transfer, rather than the date that the transfer is actually registered.

“registry” means the **[insert name]** land registry in which interests in reserve lands are registered;

The name of the First Nation’s specific land registry should be included

“related individual” means

This definition is used in a number of exemptions from PTT that a First Nation may choose to provide in the law. If a First Nation chooses to not include these exemptions, this definition should be deleted.

(a) a person’s spouse, child, grandchild, great-grandchild, parent, parent’s spouse, grandparent or great-grandparent,

(b) the spouse of a person’s child, grandchild or great-grandchild, or

(c) the child, parent, grandparent or great-grandparent of a person’s spouse;

“Request for Information” means a request containing the information set out in Schedule V;

“Request for Reconsideration” means a request containing the information set out in Schedule VI;

“reserve” means a reserve of the First Nation within the meaning of the *Indian Act*;

“residential property” means an interest in reserve lands that is classified as class 1 property under the Assessment Law, used for residential purposes, or zoned for residential uses under the **[insert zoning law citation]**; **[Note to First Nation: This definition and the definition for “Assessment Law” are required only if the First Nation is including the additional tax on residential properties set out in paragraph 8(1)(d).]**

“residential improvement” means an improvement, or a part of an improvement, constructed on and permanently affixed to land and that is intended to be a dwelling;

“Return” means a tax return containing the information set out in Schedule II and in the form or forms determined by the administrator;

“settlor” means, in relation to an interest in reserve lands held in trust, the person who

- (a) contributed the interest to the trust estate, or
- (b) contributed to the trust estate the assets used to acquire the interest,

whether or not that person is the creator of the trust;

“spouse” includes a common law partner;

“tax” means the property transfer tax imposed under this Law and includes all penalties, interest, and costs added to taxes under this Law;

“Tax Certificate” means a certificate containing the information set out in Schedule IV;

“taxable transfer” means

Laws made under the FMA can apply only on the reserve lands of a First Nation, as that term is defined in the *Indian Act*.

The additional tax can only be levied on residential property. If the First Nation has a zoning law that defines a residential use, the name of the law should be inserted here. If not, the reference to the zoning law should be deleted.

This definition is used in certain exemptions from PTT relating to a person’s principal residence that a First Nation may choose to provide in the law. It is also used in the first-time home buyer exemption. This definition may be deleted if a First Nation chooses to not include these exemptions in its law.

The Commission has sample forms of Returns for use and adaptation by First Nations.

This definition is used in certain trust-related exemptions from PTT that a First Nation may choose to provide in the law. This definition may be deleted if a First Nation chooses to not include these exemptions in its law.

A “common law partner” is a defined term in *Indian Act* and therefore it isn’t necessary to define it in this law. It requires cohabitation for a period of at least one year.

The term “tax” refers only to the PTT levied under this law and not to other taxes. It also includes any penalties, interest and costs added to these taxes in accordance with this law.

A tax certificate is used to show the PTT owing in respect of an interest in land.

This definition reflects all of the possible transfers that may be subject to PTT in accordance with the PTT Law Standards. Any modifications to this definition should be carefully considered, as the intended scope of the tax could be affected.

- (a) a transfer, grant, assignment or other disposition of a lease by any method, including by court order (including an order absolute of foreclosure) or by the operation of any enactment,
- (b) a transfer, grant or other disposition of a life estate in a lease, including by court order (including an order absolute of foreclosure) or by the operation of any enactment,
- (c) the extension of the term of a lease by a lease modification agreement, and
- (d) a grant of an option to renew or extend the term of a lease;

“taxpayer” means a person liable for payment of tax under this Law;

“transferee” means a person to whom an interest in reserve lands is transferred or whose interest is created, increased or given effect to under a taxable transfer; and

“transferor” means a person from whom a transferee receives a taxable transfer.

(2) For greater certainty, an interest, in relation to reserve lands, includes improvements.

(3) For the purpose of calculating tax payable under this Law, a person registered in the registry as the holder of the interest in reserve lands, other than a person registered only as the owner of a charge, is deemed to be the legal and beneficial holder of the interest, even if the person holds the interest in trust.

(4) For the purposes of this Law, a person is considered to have only one (1) principal residence at a time.

(5) In this Law, references to a Part (e.g. Part I), section (e.g. section 1), subsection (e.g. subsection 2(1)), paragraph (e.g. paragraph 3(4)(a)), subparagraph (e.g. subparagraph 20(1)(c)(i)), clause (e.g. 23(1)(b)(i)(A)) or Schedule (e.g. Schedule I) is a reference to the specified Part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, clause or Schedule of this Law, except where otherwise stated.

The terms “transferee” and “transferor” are used to refer to the persons usually thought of as the seller and purchaser of an interest, respectively. These terms are used because they are broader in scope, as in some cases interests are not purchased or sold but are transferred under other circumstances, such as on death, bankruptcy, etc.

This provision clarifies that an “interest” includes improvements on the land.

This provision ensures that the person to be registered as the new holder of the interest in land is liable for the tax levy.

This provision relates to the applicability of certain exemptions based on use as a principal residence.

PART III ADMINISTRATION

Administrator

3.(1) Council must appoint an administrator to oversee the administration and enforcement of this Law.

The law must provide for the appointment of an administrator, as the administrator has specific required duties under the law. PTT Law Standards subsection 1.1.

[Note to First Nation: The following wording may be used for subsection (1): The person appointed as the tax administrator under the Taxation Law is appointed as the administrator under this Law.]

(2) The administrator must fulfill the responsibilities given to the administrator under this Law and such other duties assigned to the administrator by the First Nation from time to time.

(3) The administrator may, with the consent of **[insert title]**, assign the performance of any duties of the administrator to any officer, employee, contractor or agent of the First Nation.

This provision provides flexibility where the administrator is not able to personally fulfill all of the duties at any given time.

(4) The administrator must, in each year no later than **[insert date]**, report to Council on the administration of this Law during the previous fiscal year, which report must include

The law must include these reporting requirements. PTT Law Standards subsection 1.2. The First Nation should include the date by which the report will be provided in each year. This could be a date that ties in with the First Nation's fiscal year.

- (a) the amount of all taxes levied;
- (b) the amount of all taxes received;
- (c) the amount of any exemptions from taxes;
- (d) the amount of any refunds of taxes;
- (e) a list of all requests for reconsideration received by the administrator and the decision made respecting each request;
- (f) any appeals filed; and
- (g) any enforcement proceedings taken.

Revenues and Expenditures

4. Taxes collected by the First Nation must be placed in the local revenue account of the First Nation and expended under the authority of an expenditure law or in accordance with section 13.1 of the Act.

Where a First Nation levies PTT, these revenues are shown in the expenditure law and the requirements that apply to other property taxes apply equally to PTT. FMA section 13.

PART IV TAX LIABILITY AND LEVY

Tax Liability

5.(1) This Law applies to all interests in reserve lands, and every transferee is subject to tax at the time of application for registration of a taxable transfer in respect of an interest in accordance with this Law.

The law applies to all interests in land in the reserve, and every transferee is subject to the tax at the time of application for registration of a taxable transfer in respect of an interest in land. A taxable transfer is a defined term. PTT Law Standards subsections 2.1 and 2.2.

(2) Except where an exemption applies as provided in Part V, a tax

Unless an exemption applies, the PTT is levied at the time of application for registration of a taxable transfer and is payable by the transferee. PTT Law Standards subsection 2.3.

- (a) is levied and imposed on an interest in reserve lands at the time of the application for registration of a taxable transfer relating to that interest; and
- (b) must be paid by the transferee in accordance with this Law.

(3) A person who is a transferee of a taxable transfer under this Law is liable for the tax even if

This provision clarifies that PTT is payable regardless of whether a person is liable for other taxes imposed by the First Nation, and whether or not a co-transferee is exempt from PTT.

- (a) that person is also liable to pay taxes imposed under other property taxation laws of the First Nation; or
- (b) the interest acquired by a co-transferee of the taxable transfer is exempt from tax under this Law.

(4) Where there is more than one (1) transferee in respect of a taxable transfer, each transferee is jointly and severally liable to the First Nation for the tax imposed under this Law.

This provision clarifies that transferees are jointly and severally liable for the PTT, except where a co-transferee is exempt as provided in subsection (5).

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply to a co-transferee of a taxable transfer who is exempt from tax under this Law.

(6) Taxes are due and payable under this Law notwithstanding any proceeding initiated or remedy sought by a taxpayer respecting those taxes, including without limitation respecting the assessment of taxes, the applicability of an exemption, or the taxpayer's liability to taxation.

This provision ensures that a transferee must pay the PTT even if the transferee is requesting a reconsideration or appealing an assessment of tax.

Tax Payment and Filing Return

6.(1) On application for registration of a taxable transfer in the registry, the transferee must

Because PTT is levied only at the time of registration of a taxable transfer, the transferee is required to complete and file a Return, and pay the tax in full, concurrent with the application for registration. The First Nation will need to develop a form (or forms) for the Returns that transferees are required to complete. The Return must include the information set out in Schedule II to the sample law. The Commission has prepared sample Returns for use and adaptation by First Nations. PTT Law Standards subsections 7.1, 7.2 and 7.5.

- (a) pay the tax in accordance with this Law; and
- (b) file a completed Return in accordance with this Law, whether or not the taxable transfer is exempt from tax under this Law.

(2) The registry must refuse to accept an application for registration of a taxable transfer if

- (a) the transferee does not pay the tax owing at the time of registration;
- (b) the transferee does not file a completed Return; or
- (c) the administrator or the registry staff have reasonable grounds to believe that the Return is incomplete, or the transferee does not qualify for an exemption being claimed on the Return.

(3) Payment of taxes must be made by cheque, money order or electronic transfer.

(4) Payments by cheque or money order must be made payable to the _____ First Nation, and payments by electronic transfer must be made as directed by the administrator.

(5) The First Nation must issue a receipt to the taxpayer for taxes paid under this Law.

Payment of Estimated Tax

7.(1) Despite section 6, where the amount of tax owing on a taxable transfer cannot be determined on the registration date because an appraisal or other valuation information is required to determine the fair market value of the taxable transfer, the administrator may, on the request of the transferee,

- (a) estimate the tax owing using the best information available to the administrator on the registration date; and
- (b) authorize the registry to accept the application for registration of the taxable transfer on payment by the transferee of the administrator's estimate of the tax owing.

This provision requires the registry to refuse an application for registration if a transferee does not provide a completed Return or does not pay the tax in full. These processes will ensure taxes are collected up front and minimize collection and enforcement proceedings.

The law must include the acceptable forms of payment for the PTT. The law should list all forms of payment accepted by the First Nation. PTT Law Standards subsection 7.5.

This section enables a transferee to proceed with registration of a taxable transfer in circumstances where the fair market value cannot be calculated because an appraisal or other valuation information is required. In these circumstances, the administrator may agree to allow the registration to proceed if the transferee chooses to pay an estimate of the PTT as determined by the administrator. A First Nation may wish to include this section where property assessment information may not be available for all taxable transfers. PTT Law Standards subsection 7.6.

(2) Where a transferee makes a payment of estimated tax owing under subsection (1), the administrator must, on receipt of the appraisal or other valuation information, determine the tax owing on the taxable transfer.

(3) Despite subsection (2), if the transferee was required to provide the appraisal or other valuation information and the transferee does not provide the information within the required time, the administrator must determine the tax owing on the taxable transfer on the registration date, based on the best information available to the administrator at the time of the determination under this subsection.

(4) Where the administrator makes a determination of tax owing under subsection (2) or (3), the administrator must deliver a Notice of Tax Assessment to the transferee and section 32 applies.

Tax Rate

[Note to First Nation: The Law may set a tax rate that is the same or less than the rate set provincially. The rates and rate structure set out below reflect the current provincial rates.]

Subsection 8(1) sets out the rate of PTT, which must be a single rate or rate structure applicable to all taxable transfers, based on the fair market value. Further, for First Nations in British Columbia the rate cannot exceed the provincial rate of 1% of the first \$200,000, 2% of the fair market value between \$200,000 and \$2,000,000, and 3% of the fair market value that exceeds \$2,000,000. The law can also set an additional rate for residential property transfers. Subsections 8(3) to (6) address situations that where one or more transferees split taxable transfers such that each transfer has a lower fair market value which then results in less tax being payable. In these cases, the transfers will be treated as a single transfer and the fair market value and tax payable will be adjusted accordingly. These subsections are necessary only where the law provides for a tiered tax rate approach, such as the approach used in British Columbia. PTT Law Standards section 4.

8.(1) The tax payable under this Law is the sum of the following:

- (a) one percent (1%) of the taxable transfer's fair market value that does not exceed two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000);
- (b) two percent (2%) of that portion of the fair market value that exceeds two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) but does not exceed two million dollars (\$ 2,000,000);

(c) three percent (3%) of that portion of the fair market value that exceeds two million dollars (\$ 2,000,000); and

(d) where the subject matter of the taxable transfer includes residential property, an additional two percent (2%) of that portion of the fair market value of the residential property that exceeds three million dollars (\$3,000,000), determined in accordance with subsection (2).

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(d), the fair market value of a residential property is

(a) where the subject matter of the taxable transfer includes only residential property, the fair market value of the taxable transfer; and

(b) where the subject matter of the taxable transfer includes an interest that is not residential property, the fair market value of that portion of the taxable transfer comprising the residential property.

(3) If a transferee

(a) applies to register a taxable transfer, and

(b) within six (6) months after the application referred to in paragraph (a) applies to register one or more additional taxable transfers respecting the same interest,

the tax owing on the taxable transfer referred to in paragraph (b) must be calculated based on the total fair market value of the taxable transfers referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) as if all the taxable transfers referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) were a single taxable transfer.

(4) If

(a) a transferee applies to register a taxable transfer, and

(b) one or more related individuals of the person referred to in paragraph (a) apply, as transferees, at the same time as or within six (6) months after the application referred to in paragraph (a), to register one (1) or more taxable transfers respecting the same interest for which the transferor is not the person referred to in paragraph (a),

the tax owing must be calculated based on the total fair market value of the taxable transfers referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) as if all those taxable transfers were a single taxable transfer, and the transferees referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) are jointly and severally liable to pay the total tax owing.

(5) If

(a) a transferee that is a corporation (in this subsection and subsection (6) called the “corporate transferee”) applies for registration of a taxable transfer, and

(b) one or more corporations associated with the corporate transferee apply, as transferees, at the same time as or within six (6) months after the application referred to in paragraph (a), for registration of one or more taxable transfers respecting the same interest for which the transferor is not the corporate transferee,

the tax owing on the taxable transfers must be calculated based on the total fair market value of the taxable transfers referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) as if all those taxable transfers were a single taxable transfer, and the transferees referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) are jointly and severally liable to pay that total tax.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5), a corporation is associated with a corporate transferee if the corporation and the corporate transferee are associated, within the meaning of section 256 of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), on the registration date of the taxable transfer referred to in subsection (5).

[Note to First Nation: Subsection (7) is an optional provision where the First Nation can set an amount below which the tax will not be levied. A First Nation may wish to set this amount so that it does not collect tax on transfers with low values where the administrative costs may exceed the tax that would be collected.]

(7) Despite subsection (1), a tax in an amount of less than _____ (\$____) must not be levied on a taxable transfer.

Subsection (7) provides optional wording where a First Nation wishes to include an amount below which PTT won't be levied. First Nations may wish to include a nominal amount to avoid having to administer the PTT for taxable transfers with very low fair market values. First Nations should note that a “minimum tax” is not permitted for PTT. (A minimum tax is a minimum amount of tax to be paid regardless of fair market value.) PTT Law Standards subsection 5.2.

Tax Return

9. A Return must be dated and certified

- (a) if no exemption is claimed, by the transferee or a person with actual authority to certify the Return on behalf of the transferee;
- (b) if an exemption is claimed and the transferee is an individual, by the transferee or by an agent of the transferee who has personal knowledge of the matters certified; or
- (c) if an exemption is claimed and the transferee is a corporation, by a person who has personal knowledge of the matters certified and actual authority to certify the return on behalf of the transferee.

Each Return must be dated and certified by the transferee or an authorized person. Certified means that the person signing the Return is giving a formal confirmation that the information in the Return is complete and correct in all respects. PTT Law Standards subsection 7.4.

Correcting Transfer

10.(1) Despite section 8, the tax payable for a correcting transfer is the tax payable determined under that section as if the fair market value of the taxable transfer were determined on the registration date of the original transfer.

This section provides a process for applying a PTT payment made where a transfer was made in error, and a further transfer is required to correct the original transfer (the "correcting transfer"). In these situations, the PTT paid on the original transfer is applied to the PTT levied on the correcting transfer, and the amount of PTT payable on the correcting transfer is determined as though the transfer were made on the date of the original transfer. This ensures that PTT is paid only on the intended transfer and as though that transfer was in fact effected on the intended date of transfer.

(2) On the registration of a correcting transfer, the amount of tax paid by a transferee in respect of the original transfer is deemed to be tax

- (a) paid by the transferee in respect of the correcting transfer; and
- (b) paid on the registration date of the correcting transfer.

PART V EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION

[Note to First Nation: First Nations must decide what, if any, exemptions to provide from the property transfer tax. Exemptions can be included that are the same type of exemptions found in similar provincial legislation. Exemptions can also be given for transfers to members. Please refer to the Commission Standards for further information on exemptions. Note that all exemptions must be set out in this Law. What follows are examples of exemptions the First Nation may wish to consider including in its Law.]

Applicability of Exemptions

11.(1) A transferee is exempt from taxation on a taxable transfer under sections 12 and 13 only where

- (a) the taxable transfer is within any of the descriptions set out in sections 12 and 13; and
- (b) the transferee files a claim for the exemption concurrently with the transferee's completed Return and application for registration of the taxable transfer in the registry.

(2) A claim for an exemption under this section must

- (a) be in the form required by the administrator;
- (b) provide sufficient information for the administrator to confirm that the taxable transfer or the transferee, as the case may be, qualifies for the exemption claimed; and
- (c) include a consent by the transferee to the administrator conducting inquiries respecting the taxable transfer and the transferee that the administrator considers necessary to confirm the qualification for the exemption.

This Part provides sample wording for exemptions from PTT that a First Nation may wish to include in the law. It is the First Nation's decision whether to provide any exemptions from PTT. All exemptions provided must be set out in the law. PTT Law Standards section 6.

Exemptions will apply only where a taxable transfer is within any of the descriptions in sections 12 or 13, and where the transferee files a claim for an exemption concurrently with a Return and an application for registration of the taxable transfer in the registry. A First Nation may wish to use a different form of Return where a transferee is claiming an exemption. The Commission has developed sample Returns for use when a transferee is claiming an exemption.

Exemptions from Tax

12.(1) In this section a related individual must be a person who is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident as defined in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

This section sets out some exemptions that are provided in provincial property transfer tax legislation. Each First Nation should review these exemptions to determine which, if any, it wishes to include in its PTT law. The sample law does not include all of the exemptions from PTT that are provided in provincial legislation. In determining which exemptions to include, First Nations may wish to consider issues such as the likelihood of each exemption arising, the potential lost tax revenues, and the benefits of harmonizing with provincial exemptions. If a First Nation wishes to modify an exemption, it should ensure that the modified exemption complies with the legislative framework. Once a First Nation decides which exemptions to include in its law, if any, the definitions should be reviewed to delete any corresponding definitions that are not required in the law. PTT Law Standards subsection 6.2.

(2) A transferee is exempt from taxation on a taxable transfer under this Law where the taxable transfer is

(a) from a transferor who is not a trustee to a transferee who is a related individual, if the interest transferred has been the principal residence of either the transferor or the transferee for a continuous period of at least six (6) months immediately before the registration date;

(b) from a trustee of a deceased's estate or of a trust established under a deceased's will and who is registered in that capacity in the registry, to a transferee, if

(i) the transferee is a beneficiary of the estate or trust,

(ii) the transferee beneficiary was a related individual of the deceased at the time of the deceased's death, and

(iii) immediately before the deceased's death, the interest to be transferred was the deceased's principal residence or had been the transferee's principal residence for a continuous period of at least six (6) months;

(c) from a trustee of a trust that is settled during the lifetime of the settlor and who is registered in that capacity in the registry, if

(i) the transferee is a beneficiary of the trust,

This exemption applies to certain principal residence property transferred into a trust.

(ii) the transferee beneficiary is a related individual of the settlor of the trust, and

(iii) the interest transferred was the principal residence of either the settlor or the transferee for a continuous period of at least six (6) months immediately before the date of transfer or of the transferee beneficiary for that period;

(d) from a transferor to a transferee who is a spouse or former spouse of the transferor where the transfer is made pursuant to a written separation agreement, a court order, or other legally binding order or agreement under an applicable provincial, federal or First Nation enactment respecting the division of matrimonial or family property;

(e) to change a joint tenancy to a tenancy in common, if

(i) the persons holding the interest are the same before and after the transfer, and

(ii) each person holding a share of the interest after the transfer has an interest equal to that held by the other holders;

(f) by operation of law to the survivor of a joint tenancy consequent on the death of a joint tenant holder of the interest;

(g) in relation to the subdivision of an interest into smaller parcels, where

(i) the transferee of one or more of the resulting subdivided parcels was one of the registered holders of the original interest immediately before its subdivision, and

(ii) the transferee's proportionate share of the fair market value of those smaller parcels, calculated using the fair market values as they were immediately after the subdivision, does not exceed the transferee's proportionate share of the fair market value of the original interest, calculated using the fair market value as it was immediately before the subdivision;

This exemption applies to property transfers between spouses or former spouses where made pursuant to separation agreements or court orders.

This exemption applies when joint tenants change their ownership to a tenancy in common. The owners and their ownership shares remain the same both before and after the change.

This exemption applies to property that is subdivided provided there is no change in ownership or ownership shares.

(h) by which an interest reverts, escheats or is forfeited to the First Nation or the federal or provincial Crown, or by which an interest that has reverted, escheated or been forfeited to the First Nation or the Crown is returned to its previous holder;

This exemption applies to property that has reverted, forfeited or escheated, and also that if such property is returned to its previous owner.

(i) to the trustee in bankruptcy of an interest forming part of the estate of a bankrupt;

This exemption applies to trustees in bankruptcy when taking ownership of the bankrupt's property.

(j) from the trustee in bankruptcy to the bankrupt of an interest forming part of the estate of the bankrupt, if no consideration for the transfer is paid by or on behalf of the bankrupt transferee and a declaration to that effect is made by the transferee and the transferor on the application for the exemption;

This exemption and the exemption in paragraph (k) apply to certain transfers to or from a trustee in bankruptcy.

(k) from the trustee in bankruptcy to the spouse or former spouse of the bankrupt of an interest forming part of the estate of the bankrupt, if

(i) the interest transferred was the principal residence of the bankrupt immediately before the date of the bankruptcy, and

(ii) no consideration for the transfer is paid by or on behalf of the transferee and a declaration to that effect is made by the transferee and the transferor on the application for the exemption;

(l) to a person in his or her capacity as personal representative, if the interest transferred is part of the deceased's estate;

This exemption applies to executors and personal representatives when taking ownership of a deceased's property when administering the estate.

(m) of a life estate in a lease, if the transferee of that life estate transferred the lease in the same interest to the transferor of the life estate in a concurrent transaction;

This exemption applies to an owner transferring a lease (on which PTT would be levied) and taking a concurrent life estate back.

(n) to a mortgagee, if the mortgagee was the immediately preceding holder of the interest that was subject to the mortgage;

This exemption applies where a mortgagee (lender) receives a transfer and was the holder of the interest in land immediately before the current owner.

(o) to the provincial public guardian and trustee or the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, if

This exemption and the exemption in paragraph (p) apply to transfers to and from guardians acting for the benefit of property held by a minor.

(i) the interest transferred is to be held in trust by the public guardian and trustee or the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, as the case may be, for the sole benefit of a minor,

(ii) the minor is a related individual of the transferor or the person whose estate is the transferor, and

- (iii) the interest transferred was the principal residence of the minor, the transferor, or the person whose estate is the transferor;
 - (p) from the provincial public guardian and trustee or the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, if
 - (i) the interest transferred was held in trust by the public guardian and trustee or the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, as the case may be, for the sole benefit of a minor, and
 - (ii) the transferee is the beneficiary;
 - (q) from a transferor to a transferee, each of whom is registered in the registry as a trustee of the interest in land, if
 - (i) the change in trustee is for reasons that do not relate, directly or indirectly, to a change in beneficiaries or in a class of beneficiaries or to a change in the terms of the trust, and
 - (ii) the transferor and the transferee make a declaration to that effect on the application for the exemption;
 - (r) for the purpose of transferring an interest
 - (i) that was transferred in error, or
 - (ii) in respect of which an error was made in the description or survey relating to the registration of the interest;
 - (s) to a not-for-profit educational institution, including a public school, university, technical institute or public college, if the interest being transferred will be used for an educational purpose;
 - (t) to a not-for-profit hospital or health institution, if the interest in land being transferred will be used for hospital or health care related purposes;
- [Note to First Nation: A First Nation may wish to include the exemption in paragraph (u) where it wishes to exempt from the tax the transfer of a lease, where the developer will be subdividing the head lease parcel for resale within not more than a five-year time frame. The First Nation would then collect the tax on each resale of the subdivided property, but not on the initial lease transfer.]

This exemption applies to transfers that are required because of a change in a trustee.

This exemption applies when property is transferred in order to correct a transfer error.

This exemption and the exemption in paragraph (t) apply to transfers to certain non-profit entities.

- (u) of a lease for an interest that is intended for subdivision, development and resale of at least

In British Columbia, an exemption is given to lease transfers having a term or remaining term of 30 years

five (5) parcels, provided that the transferee completes a subdivision to create at least five (5) parcels within _____ () years after the registration date.

[Note to First Nation: The number of years must not be more than five.]

[Note to First Nation: The exemption in paragraph (v) would exempt from the property transfer tax all leases having a term of 30 years or less. In deciding whether to include this exemption, the First Nation may wish to consider the nature of the leasehold interests on its lands, and how this exemption could impact its property transfer tax regime. If this exemption is included, a First Nation may consider adding the wording in subsection (3) to prevent transferees from “stacking” leases. If this exemption is not included, consider deleting paragraph 6(1)(a) of Schedule I, as the tax will have already been paid on an initial term under 30 years and therefore should not be counted again for a lease modification agreement.]

(v) of a lease with a term of thirty (30) years or less remaining as of the registration date, other than a lease modification agreement.

(3) Despite paragraph (2)(v), the exemption from taxation in that paragraph does not apply to a taxable transfer where

- (a) two (2) or more taxable transfers are made in respect of the same interest;
- (b) the applications for registration of the taxable transfers are made at the registry within six (6) months of each other;
- (c) each of the taxable transfers provides a term during which a person is given a right to occupy the interest under a lease; and
- (d) the terms referred to in paragraph (c) exceed thirty (30) years in total.

or less. In deciding whether to include this exemption, First Nations may wish to consider the nature of the leasehold interests in its lands and the potential lost revenues if the exemption is included. If this exemption is included, a First Nation may consider adding the optional wording in subsection (3) to prevent transferees from “stacking” leases.

This wording addresses a situation where a lessee enters into one or more back-to-back leases, each with terms shorter than 30 years. Under this provision, the terms are added and the tax applied to the sum of the lease terms.

Additional Exemptions

13.(1) A transferee is exempt from taxation on a taxable transfer under this Law where the taxable transfer is to

This section provides wording for exemptions for members for certain taxable transfers and for the First Nation itself. Where a First Nation provides PTT exemptions for members or First Nation Corporations, the First Nation must pay into the local revenue account, from non-local revenues, an amount equivalent to the amount of the exemption given. PTT Law Standards subsection 6.4.

- (a) the First Nation as the sole transferee;
- (b) a First Nation Entity as the sole transferee;
- (c) a corporation in which the First Nation beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, all of the shares of the corporation, where the corporation is the sole transferee;
- (d) a member where, in respect of the taxable transfer,
 - (i) the member is the only transferee,
 - (ii) all of the transferees are members, or
 - (iii) the member and the member's spouse are the only transferees,

provided that the transferee will hold the interest directly and not as a trustee;

- (e) a trustee who will hold the interest in trust only for the sole benefit of one (1) or more members and no other person.

(2) Where an exemption is given under paragraph (1)(b), (d) or (e), the First Nation must

- (a) pay into the local revenue account an amount equivalent to the taxes that would have been payable by the exempted person or corporation had the exemption not applied; and
- (b) make the payment under paragraph (a) using moneys that are not local revenues.

[Note to First Nation: Sections 14 to 18 provide for a first-time home buyers exemption, similar to the exemption program offered provincially. First Nations who do not wish to provide for this exemption should delete these sections and renumber the remaining sections of the Law accordingly.]

First-Time Home Buyer – Exemption Definitions

14. The following definitions apply to sections 15 to 18:

“first-time home buyer” means an individual who

- (a) is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident of Canada on the registration date of a taxable transfer,
- (b) has not previously
 - (i) owned land in British Columbia or elsewhere that constituted the individual’s principal residence,
 - (ii) held a lease in British Columbia or elsewhere that constituted the individual’s principal residence, or
 - (iii) held an interest in reserve lands under a lease that constituted the individual’s principal residence, and
- (c) has not previously obtained a first-time home buyers’ exemption or refund under this Law or under any other federal, provincial or first nation enactment; and

“qualifying property” means an interest in reserve lands

- (a) with a fair market value that does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) on the registration date, and
- (b) with a total parcel area of a half (0.5) hectare or less.

First-Time Home Buyer – Exemption Qualifications

This definition is required only if the First Nation will be providing a first-time home buyer exemption as part of its law. (See ss.15-18.)

This definition is required only if the First Nation will be providing a first-time home buyer exemption as part of its law. (See ss. 15-18.)

Sections 15-18 provide wording for the first-time home buyer exemption, an exemption program available under British Columbia provincial legislation. This exemption provides for an exemption from PTT for those buying their first residential property to be used as a principal residence. Each First Nation should decide whether it wishes to include this exemption in its law. If this exemption is included, the First Nation may want to create a form of Return to be used when a transferee is claiming this exemption, as there are a number of requirements that must be fulfilled in order to qualify for the exemption. The Commission has developed a sample Return for use when a transferee is claiming this exemption. Sections 15 to 18 do not include the provincial provisions respecting partial exemptions and the requirement that an applicant is a resident of the province of British Columbia to qualify.

15.(1) A transferee who applies for registration of a taxable transfer of a qualifying property is exempt from taxation under this Law if

- (a) the taxable transfer is referenced in paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of “taxable transfer” in subsection 2(1);
- (b) the residential improvement is the only improvement on the qualifying property;
- (c) the transferee is a first-time home buyer;
- (d) the transferee meets the requirements set out in section 16; and
- (e) the transferee files a claim for the exemption concurrently with the transferee’s completed Return and application for registration of the taxable transfer in the registry.

(2) A claim for an exemption under this section must

- (a) be in the form required by the administrator;
- (b) include a declaration that the transferee is a first-time home buyer;
- (c) provide sufficient information to confirm that the interest is a qualifying property; and
- (d) include a consent by the transferee to the administrator conducting inquiries respecting the transferee that the administrator considers necessary to confirm the qualifications of the transferee for the exemption.

First-Time Home Buyer – Requirement to Establish a Residence

16.(1) A transferee who has applied for an exemption under section 15 or a refund under section 17 must establish a residence on the qualifying property in accordance with subsection (2) or (3).

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a transferee establishes a residence on the qualifying property if, on the registration date, the qualifying property contains a residential improvement that the transferee inhabits as the transferee’s principal residence within ninety-two (92) days after the registration date and continuing to a date that is not earlier than the first anniversary of the registration date.

This section enables a person to claim the exemption where the property has an existing residential improvement that is occupied within 92 days of the registration date, or where a residential improvement is constructed on the property and occupied before the first anniversary of the registration date. In the latter circumstances, section 18 sets out the process for ensuring the requirement is fulfilled.

(3) If, on the registration date, the qualifying property does not contain a residential improvement as required by subsection (2), a transferee may establish a residential improvement before the first anniversary of the registration date provided

(a) the transferee inhabits the residential improvement as the transferee's principal residence beginning at the time it is completed and continuing to a date that is not earlier than the first anniversary of the registration date; and

(b) the qualifying property, taking into consideration the total costs incurred to establish the residential improvement and the fair market value of the qualifying property on the registration date, would have been a qualifying property on the registration date.

First-Time Home Buyer – Refund on Application

17.(1) A transferee who is entitled to an exemption under section 15 who does not apply for that exemption on the registration date may, within eighteen (18) months after that date, apply to the administrator under subsection (3) for a refund of the tax paid on the taxable transfer by the transferee.

This section enables a transferee who would have qualified for the exemption on the registration date, but did not apply, to apply for a refund of PTT paid, within 18 months after the registration date.

(2) If a transferee is not entitled on the registration date to an exemption under section 15 only because the transferee does not meet a requirement set out in paragraph (a) of the definition in section 14 of "first-time home buyer" on the registration date, the transferee may apply to the administrator under subsection (3) for a refund of the tax paid on the taxable transfer by the transferee if

This section enables a transferee who did not qualify on the registration but qualifies within 1 year, to apply for a refund of PTT paid, within 18 months after the registration date.

(a) the transferee meets the requirements of paragraph (a) of that definition on or before the first anniversary of the registration date; and

(b) the transferee makes the application for a refund within eighteen (18) months after the registration date.

(3) To claim a refund under subsection (1) or subsection (2), a transferee must provide to the administrator

(a) a written application for a refund, in the form required by the administrator, signed by the transferee;

(b) a claim for the exemption in the form required by the administrator; and

(c) any additional information or evidence necessary to satisfy the administrator that the applicant is entitled to claim the exemption.

(4) On receiving an application under subsection (1) and additional information under subsection (3), the administrator must,

(a) on being satisfied that the transferee would have qualified for an exemption under section 15 on the registration date, pay to the transferee a refund of the tax paid by the transferee equivalent to the amount of the tax exemption had the application for the exemption been made on the registration date; or

(b) if not satisfied that the transferee would have qualified for an exemption under section 15 on the registration date, refuse the application and provide a written notice to the transferee stating the reasons for the refusal.

(5) On receiving an application under subsection (2) and additional information under subsection (3), the administrator must,

(a) on being satisfied that the transferee would have qualified for an exemption under section 15 on the registration date but for the transferee's failure to meet a requirement set out in paragraph (a) of the definition in section 14 of "first-time home buyer" on that date, pay to the transferee a refund of the tax paid by the transferee equivalent to the amount of the tax exemption had the transferee met the requirement on the registration date; or

(b) if not satisfied that the transferee met that requirement on or before the first anniversary of the registration date, refuse the application and provide a written notice to the transferee stating the reasons for the refusal.

(6) A notice given under paragraph (4)(b) or (5)(b) is deemed to be a Notice of Tax Assessment for the purpose of allowing the taxpayer to make a Request for Reconsideration under this Law.

First-Time Home Buyer – Unqualified Transferee

18.(1) The administrator must, after the first anniversary of the registration date, confirm with each transferee who has obtained an exemption under section 15 or a refund under section 17 that the

This section provides a process for the administrator to confirm that a transferee who obtained an exemption (or refund) met the residence requirements in section 16.

requirements in section 16 have been met.

(2) Where the administrator determines that a transferee who has obtained an exemption under section 15 or a refund under section 17

- (a) did not qualify for the exemption on the registration date, or
- (b) fails, refuses or ceases to comply with section 16,

the administrator must deliver a Notice of Assessment to the transferee and the transferee must pay to the First Nation the tax that would have been owing by the transferee had the transferee not received the exemption or refund, plus interest calculated on the tax from the registration date and any penalty assessed under section 39.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply where a transferee does not comply with section 16 only because

- (a) the transferee dies before the first anniversary of the registration date; or
- (b) the interest in reserve lands is transferred by the transferee to a spouse or former spouse pursuant to a written separation agreement or court order under a federal, provincial or First Nation enactment relating to the division of matrimonial property.

[Note to First Nation: Sections 19 to 24 provide for a new housing exemption, similar to the exemption program offered provincially. When considering whether to include this exemption in their Law, First Nations may wish to assess the potential fiscal impacts, as the exemption provides a 100% exemption for all new homes with a fair market value of \$750,000 or less, and a partial exemption for homes with a fair market value between \$750,000 and \$800,000. First Nations who do not wish to provide for this exemption should delete these sections and renumber the remaining sections of the Law accordingly.]

New Housing Exemption – Definitions

19. The following definitions apply to sections 20 to 24:

“qualifying individual” means an individual who is a

These definitions are required only if the First Nation will be providing a new housing exemption as part of its law. (See ss. 20-24.)

Canadian citizen or a permanent resident of Canada;

“qualifying property” means an interest in reserve lands

(a) with a fair market value that does not exceed the sum of the qualifying value of an interest and fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) on the registration date, and

(b) with a total area of a half (0.5) hectare or less; and

“qualifying value”, in respect of an interest in reserve lands, means seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000).

New Housing Exemption – Qualifications

Sections 20-24 provides wording for the new housing exemption, an exemption program available under British Columbia provincial legislation. This exemption provides for an exemption from PTT for those buying a newly constructed home with a value of \$750,000 or less (although partial exemptions can be provided where the value is higher) that is to be the purchaser’s principal residence. Each First Nation should decide whether it wishes to include this exemption in its law. If this exemption is included, the First Nation may want to create a form of Return to be used when a transferee is claiming this exemption, as there are a number of requirements that must be fulfilled in order to qualify for the exemption. The Commission has developed a sample Return for use when a transferee is claiming this exemption.

20.(1) A transferee who applies for registration of a taxable transfer of a qualifying property that contains a residential improvement is exempt from taxation under this Law if

(a) the taxable transfer is referenced in paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of “taxable transfer” in subsection 2(1);

(b) the transferee is a qualifying individual on the registration date;

(c) the taxable transfer is in respect of either of the following:

(i) a qualifying property in respect of which the residential improvement

(A) was constructed or placed on the qualifying property, and

(B) on the registration date, has not been used as a dwelling since the construction of the residential improvement began or since the residential improvement was placed on that qualifying property, as the case may be, or

(ii) a qualifying property that resulted from a subdivision of a parcel and in respect of which the residential improvement

(A) was developed from the division of an improvement that was on the parcel that was subdivided, and

(B) on the registration date, has not been used as a dwelling since the subdivision of the parcel;

(d) the qualifying property does not, on the registration date, contain an improvement other than a residential improvement that falls within the description in subparagraph (c)(i) or (ii);

(e) the application is the first application for registration in respect of the qualifying property,

(i) in the case of a qualifying property described in subparagraph (c)(i), since the residential improvement was completed or since the residential improvement was placed on that qualifying property, as the case may be, or

(ii) in the case of a qualifying property described in subparagraph (c)(ii), since the subdivision of the parcel;

(f) the transferee files a claim for the exemption concurrently with the transferee's completed Return and application for registration of the taxable transfer in the registry.

(2) If the fair market value of a qualifying property exceeds the qualifying value of that qualifying property, the exemption under subsection (1) is the amount calculated as follows:

$$PTT \times ((QV + 50,000 - FMV) / 50,000)$$

where

FMV is the fair market value of the qualifying property;

PTT is the amount of tax that would be payable on the taxable transfer but for the exemption under subsection (1); and

QV is the qualifying value of the qualifying property.

This provision provides a formula for a partial exemption where the property value exceeds \$750,000.

(3) A claim for an exemption under this section must

- (a) be in the form required by the administrator;
- (b) include a declaration that the transferee and the taxable transfer meet all of the requirements for the exemption;
- (c) provide sufficient information to confirm that the interest is a qualifying property; and
- (d) include a consent by the transferee to the administrator conducting inquiries respecting the transferee that the administrator considers necessary to confirm the qualifications of the transferee and the transfer for the exemption.

New Housing Exemption – Obligation to Inhabit as Principal Residence

21. A transferee who has applied for an exemption under section 20 or a refund under section 22 must,

- (a) beginning on a date that is not more than ninety-two (92) days after the registration date, and
- (b) continuing to a date that is not earlier than the first anniversary of the registration date,

inhabit as the transferee's principal residence the residential improvement on the qualifying property.

New Housing Exemption – Refund where Principal Residence on Registration Date

22.(1) A transferee who is entitled to an exemption under section 20 and who fails to apply for that exemption on the registration date may, within eighteen (18) months after that date, apply to the administrator for a refund of the tax paid by the transferee on the registration date of the taxable transfer.

(2) A transferee who is not entitled on the registration date to an exemption under section 20 because the transferee is not a qualifying individual on that date may apply to the administrator for a refund of the tax paid on the registration of the transaction by the transferee if

- (a) the transferee becomes a qualifying individual on or before the first anniversary of the registration date; and
- (b) the application for the refund is made within eighteen (18) months after the registration date.

The purchaser must inhabit the new home as their principal residence within the timeframes set out in this section.

The Law provides for an 18-month period for a transferee to claim the exemption.

This provision enables a person who did not qualify on the registration date to qualify within 1 year and apply within 18 months.

(3) On receiving an application under subsection (1), the administrator,

(a) if satisfied that the transferee would have qualified for an exemption under section 20 on the registration date, must refund the portion of the amount of tax paid by the transferee that is equivalent to the amount of the exemption to which the transferee would have been entitled had the application for the exemption been made on the registration date; or

(b) if not satisfied that the transferee would have qualified for an exemption under section 20 on the registration date, must refuse the application and provide the transferee with written notice stating the reasons for the refusal.

(4) On receiving an application under subsection (2), the administrator,

(a) if satisfied that the transferee

(i) would have qualified for an exemption under section 20 on the registration date but for the transferee's failure to be a qualifying individual on that date, and

(ii) became a qualifying individual on or before the first anniversary of the registration date,

must refund that portion of the amount of tax paid by the transferee that would have been exempted under section 20 had the transferee been a qualifying individual on the registration date; and

(b) if not satisfied that the requirements for the refund set out in paragraph (a) have been met, must refuse the application and provide the transferee with written notice stating the reasons for the refusal.

(5) A notice given under paragraph (3)(b) or (4)(b) is deemed to be a Notice of Tax Assessment for the purpose of allowing the taxpayer to make a Request for Reconsideration under this Law.

New Housing Exemption – Refund where no Principal Residence on Registration Date

23.(1) A transferee of a qualifying property that does not, on the registration date, contain a residential improvement may apply for a refund of the tax paid on

If a transferee purchases a property that did not contain a residence on the registration date but establishes a residence and inhabits it as their

the registration date by the transferee if

principal residence (and meets all other requirements)
a refund of the taxes paid can be claimed.

(a) the transferee is a qualifying individual on the registration date or becomes a qualifying individual on or before the first anniversary of the registration date;

(b) before the first anniversary of the registration date, the transferee establishes a residential improvement on the qualifying property

(i) that the transferee inhabits, as the transferee's principal residence,

(A) beginning at the time the residential improvement is completed, and

(B) subject to subsection (2), continuing to a date that is not earlier than the first anniversary of the registration date, and

(ii) in respect of which the total costs incurred to establish the residential improvement, when added to the fair market value of the qualifying property at the registration date, do not exceed the sum of the qualifying value of the qualifying property and fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000); and

(c) the application for the refund is made on a date that is

(i) after the first anniversary of the registration date, and

(ii) on or before the date that is eighteen (18) months after the registration date.

(2) The requirement set out in clause (1)(b)(i)(B) is deemed to have been met in respect of a qualifying property if the transferee fails to meet that requirement only because, before the first anniversary of the registration date,

(a) the transferee dies; or

(b) the qualifying property is transferred by the transferee pursuant to a written separation agreement or a court order under a federal, provincial or First Nation enactment relating to the division of matrimonial property.

(3) On receiving an application under subsection (1), the administrator,

(a) if satisfied that

(i) the qualifying property was, on the registration date, a qualifying property that did not contain a residential improvement, and

(ii) the requirements for the refund set out in subsection (1) have been met,

must refund the portion of the amount of tax paid by the transferee that is equivalent to the amount of the exemption to which the transferee would have been entitled under section 20 had the qualifying property contained a residential improvement meeting the requirements in subsection 20(1); or

(b) if not satisfied that the requirements for the refund set out in subsection (1) have been met, must refuse the application and provide the transferee with written notice stating the reasons for the refusal.

(4) A notice given under paragraph (3)(b) is deemed to be a Notice of Tax Assessment for the purpose of allowing the taxpayer to make a Request for Reconsideration under this Law.

New Housing Exemption – Unqualified Transferee

24.(1) A transferee who has obtained an exemption under section 20 or a refund under section 22 is liable under subsection (2) if the transferee,

(a) in the case of a transferee who obtained an exemption under section 20 or a refund under paragraph 22(3)(a), is not a qualifying individual on the registration date;

(b) in the case of a transferee who obtained a refund under paragraph 22(4)(a), does not become a qualifying individual on or before the first anniversary of the registration date;

(c) in the case of a transferee who obtained an exemption under section 20, fails or refuses to comply with paragraph 20(1)(f) or subsection 20(3); or

(d) fails to inhabit the residential improvement referred to in section 21 as the transferee's principal residence as required by that section.

(2) A transferee referred to in subsection (1) must pay to the First Nation tax in the same amount that the transferee would have been obliged to pay under this Law had the transferee not received the exemption or refund.

If a person claims the exemption or refund, but is unqualified, the transferee must repay the First Nation.

(3) Where the administrator determines that subsection (1) applies to a transferee, the administrator must deliver a Notice of Tax Assessment to the transferee and the transferee must pay to the First Nation the tax that would have been owing by the transferee had the transferee not received the exemption or refund, plus interest calculated on the tax from the registration date and any penalty assessed under section 39.

The administrator must deliver a Notice of Tax Assessment where the transferee did not meet all of the requirements.

(4) A transferee not referred to in subsection (1) who has obtained an exemption under section 20 or a refund under section 22 or 23 for an amount greater than the amount to which the transferee is entitled under this Law must pay to the First Nation as a tax liability the amount by which the exemption or refund received exceeded the exemption or refund to which the transferee was entitled, plus interest calculated on the tax from the registration date and any penalty assessed under section 39.

(5) Subsections (1) to (4) do not apply to a transferee who has obtained an exemption under section 20 or a refund under section 22 if the transferee does not comply with section 21 only because, before the first anniversary of the registration date,

- (a) the transferee dies; or
- (b) the qualifying property is transferred by the transferee pursuant to a written separation agreement or a court order under a federal, provincial or First Nation enactment relating to the division of matrimonial property.

Rule Respecting Exemptions

25. Despite sections 14 to 24, a transferee is not entitled to and must not apply for both a first-time home buyers' exemption or refund and a new housing exemption or refund in respect of the same taxable transfer.

This provision ensures that a transferee cannot claim both exemptions in respect of a transfer.

PART VI REVIEWS, INFORMATION REQUESTS AND INSPECTIONS

Review by Administrator

26.(1) The administrator must review every Return and every claim for an exemption submitted under this Law.

This section requires the administrator to review every Return and every claim for an exemption. The administrator must ensure that Returns are complete and accurate, and that the determination of fair

market value and the calculation of PTT owing are accurate.

- (2) The administrator may determine whether
 - (a) a Return is accurate;
 - (b) a claim for an exemption is accurate;
 - (c) the tax owing has been paid as required by this Law; and
 - (d) any provision of this Law has been contravened.

Requests for Information or Documents

27.(1) The administrator may deliver a Request for Information to any person, including a transferor, a transferee, or a holder of an interest on which tax has or should have been levied, and that person must provide to the administrator, within fourteen (14) days or a longer period as specified in the notice, information, including the production of records, for any purpose related to the administration of this Law.

(2) The administrator is not bound by any information provided under subsection (1) and may despite any information delivered or if no information is delivered, make a tax assessment in respect of taxes payable, or make any other determination or take such action as the administrator determines appropriate.

Inspections

28.(1) The administrator or another person authorized by the First Nation may, for any purpose related to the administration or enforcement of this Law,

- (a) during normal office hours enter into a place where a business is carried on, or where anything is done in connection with a business, or where business records are or should be kept, and inspect the records that relate or may relate to the amount of tax payable under this Law; and
- (b) examine any interest in reserve lands an examination of which may, in the person's opinion, assist in determining the accuracy of a Return or a claim for an exemption, information that is or should be in the Return or the claim for an exemption, or the amount of tax payable under this Law.

(2) If a record has been inspected or produced under this section, the person by whom it is inspected or to whom it is produced may make copies of that

This section provides key powers of inspection for the administrator in order to ensure the necessary tools are available for the administrator to fulfill his or her duties.

record.

(3) A person must not obstruct a person doing anything that he or she is authorized by this section to do.

PART VII REFUNDS

Refund of Taxes Paid

29.(1) If a person has paid tax pursuant to a Notice of Tax Assessment and, as a result of

This section provides for a refund where a person has paid tax pursuant to a Notice of Tax Assessment, but a decision on reconsideration or of a court subsequently determines that the tax payable is less than the amount actually paid. A refund is also required where a person withdraws an application for registration, an application is rejected and not resubmitted, or the amount owing on a correcting transfer is less than that paid on the original transfer. Where a refund is required in these circumstances, the First Nation must pay interest in accordance with subsection 29(4). PTT Law Standards subsections 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5.

(a) a decision of the administrator under section 33, or

(b) an order of the court under section 34,

the tax payable is less than the amount actually paid, the administrator must refund the excess tax paid, including interest on the amount overpaid calculated in accordance with subsection (4).

(2) If, after a person has paid tax under section 6,

(a) the person withdraws the application for registration, or

(b) the application for registration is rejected and not resubmitted,

the administrator must refund the tax paid, including interest calculated in accordance with subsection (4).

(3) If a person is deemed to have paid tax in respect of a correcting transfer and the tax payable is less than the amount deemed to have been paid, the administrator must refund the overpaid tax, including interest on the amount overpaid calculated in accordance with subsection (4).

(4) Where interest is payable on a refund of taxes under this Law, the administrator must calculate the interest payable as follows:

- (a) interest accrues from the date that the taxes were originally paid to the First Nation;
- (b) the interest rate during each successive three (3) month period beginning on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 in every year is two percent (2%) below the prime lending rate of the principal banker to the First Nation on the 15th day of the month immediately preceding that three (3) month period;
- (c) interest will not be compounded; and
- (d) interest stops running on the earliest of the day payment of the money owed is mailed, delivered or actually received by the person to whom it is owed.

Refund of Taxes on Application

30.(1) Where a person has paid an amount as tax under this Law in circumstances where there was no legal obligation to pay the amount as tax, the person may apply to the administrator for a refund of the amount paid.

This section enables a transferee to apply for a refund in circumstances where PTT was paid but there was no legal obligation to pay it. In such cases the person must submit an application to the administrator for a refund and provide sufficient evidence to satisfy the administrator that the person is entitled to a refund. Under subsection 30(5), the First Nation may include a time limit on applying for a refund that is not less than 2 years from the date the payment was originally made. Where a refund is given under this section, interest is not payable. Where the administrator refuses a refund under this section, the administrator must give written notice of the refusal, with reasons, and the applicant may request a reconsideration of that decision under section 33. PTT Law Standards subsection 8.2.

(2) To claim a refund under subsection (1), a person must

- (a) submit to the administrator a written application, in the form required by the administrator, signed by the person who paid the amount claimed; and
- (b) provide sufficient evidence to satisfy the administrator that the person who paid the amount is entitled to the refund.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a), if the person who paid the amount claimed is a corporation, the application must be signed by an authorized signatory of the corporation.

(4) Where the administrator receives an application for a refund under this section and is satisfied that person paid an amount as tax in circumstances where there was no legal obligation to pay the amount as tax, the administrator must refund

that amount to the person entitled to it, without interest.

(5) As a limitation on subsection (4), the administrator must not provide a refund for an amount paid more than __ () years before the date on which the application for a refund is submitted under paragraph (2)(a). **[Note to First Nation: Must be at least 2 years.]**

(6) Where the administrator determines that a refund is not payable under this section, the administrator must give a written notice to the transferee stating the reasons a refund is not payable and the notice is deemed to be a Notice of Tax Assessment for the purpose of allowing the taxpayer to make a Request for Reconsideration under this Law.

Recovery of a Refund Wrongly Obtained

31.(1) If a refund is made under this Law and the administrator subsequently determines that the person was not entitled to the refund, or was entitled only to a refund in a lesser amount, the amount of the refund to which the person was not entitled is deemed to be tax imposed by section 6 which was required to have been paid by the person on the date the refund was made to the person.

This provision provides that any refund wrongly obtained is deemed to be a tax that was not paid, as of the date the tax would have been due.

(2) Where the administrator makes a determination under subsection (1), the administrator must give a Notice of Tax Assessment to the person stating the reasons the person was not entitled to the refund or was entitled only to a refund in a lesser amount, and the amount of taxes payable, including interest and penalties where section 39 applies.

This provision requires that the administrator give a Notice of Tax Assessment where a refund was wrongly obtained, in order to collect the taxes.

PART VIII

ASSESSMENT, RECONSIDERATION AND APPEAL

Tax Assessment by Administrator

32.(1) The administrator may determine, in respect of a taxable transfer, and on information available to the administrator,

The administrator has the authority to determine the fair market value of a taxable transfer, the applicability of an exemption, and the PTT owing by a transferee. Where the administrator reviews a Return and determines that the fair market value is not correct, a claimed exemption is not applicable, or the transferee has not paid the correct amount of tax, the administrator must make an assessment of the PTT owing and deliver a Notice of Tax Assessment to the transferee.

(a) the fair market value of a taxable transfer;

(b) the applicability of an exemption claimed under this Law; and

(c) the tax owing by a transferee under this Law.

(2) If the administrator determines that

(a) the fair market value indicated on a Return is not correct,

(b) an exemption claimed by a transferee is not applicable, or

(c) for any reason a transferee has not paid the correct amount of tax,

the administrator must make a tax assessment and deliver a Notice of Tax Assessment to the transferee.

(3) The Notice of Tax Assessment must set out, as applicable,

Where the administrator issues a Notice of Tax Assessment, it must include the information required under subsection 32(3). A form of Notice of Tax Assessment is attached as Schedule III to the sample law.

(a) the name and address of the transferee;

(b) a description of the interest in reserve lands;

(c) the administrator's determination of the fair market value of the taxable transfer;

(d) the administrator's determination of the applicability of an exemption claimed by the transferee;

(e) the administrator's determination of the total amount of tax payable on the taxable transfer;

(f) the amount of tax paid by the transferee;

(g) any penalty and interest owing by the transferee under Part X, as of the date of the Notice of Tax Assessment;

(h) the balance of tax owing or overpaid; and

(i) the date of the Notice of Tax Assessment.

PTT Law Standards subsections 9.1 and 9.2.

(4) The delivery of a Notice of Tax Assessment by the administrator constitutes a statement of and demand for payment of the taxes where taxes are owing.

(5) Where a Notice of Tax Assessment indicates an overpayment of taxes, the administrator must refund any excess taxes that have been paid, in accordance with this Law.

(6) Where a Notice of Tax Assessment indicates taxes owing, the taxes are due and payable within thirty (30) days after the date shown on the Notice of Tax Assessment, whether or not a taxpayer delivers a Request for Reconsideration in respect of the tax assessment.

The transferee must pay any amount owing within 30 days after the date shown on the Notice of Tax Assessment.

(7) Subject to being varied on reconsideration, a Notice of Tax Assessment is valid and binding despite any error, defect, omission, or error in procedure.

(8) Except as provided in subsections (9) to (12), the administrator must issue a Notice of Tax Assessment within one (1) year after the registration date of a taxable transfer.

In most cases, the administrator must deliver a Notice of Tax Assessment within one year of the registration date of the taxable transfer.

(9) Where a claim for an exemption is made under paragraph 12(2)(g), the administrator must issue a Notice of Tax Assessment within twenty-four (24) months after the date of the first transfer after the subdivision.

Where an exemption is claimed under paragraph 12 (2) (g) of the law (transfers after subdivision), the time is extended to 24 months after the date of the first transfer after the subdivision.

(10) Where a claim for an exemption is made under paragraph 12(2)(u), the administrator must issue a Notice of Tax Assessment within _____ () months after the registration date of the taxable transfer relating to the exemption.

Where a first-time home buyer exemption or refund is claimed, the time is extended to 24 months after the registration date of the taxable transfer.

[Note to First Nation: This provision is only required if the exemption set out in paragraph 12(2)(u) is included in the Law. Determine the number of months by determining the number of months provided for in the exemption under paragraph 12(2)(u) and adding an additional 2 to 4 months.]

(11) Where a claim for an exemption is made under section 15 or 20, or an application for a refund is made under any of sections 17, 22 or 23, the administrator must issue a Notice of Tax Assessment within twenty-four (24) months after the registration date of the taxable transfer relating to the exemption or refund.

(12) Despite the time limitations set out in this section, where the administrator determines that a person has made any misrepresentation that is attributable to neglect, carelessness or wilful default, or has committed any fraud, in supplying any information under this Law, in claiming an exemption or applying for a refund, or in omitting to disclose any information, or the person has failed to deliver a Return required by

This provides the administrator to issue a Notice of Tax Assessment at any time where there has been a misrepresentation in supplying information to claim an exemption or a refund.

this Law, the administrator may make a tax assessment and deliver a Notice of Tax Assessment to that person at any time.

Reconsideration of Tax Assessment

33.(1) A transferee who receives a Notice of Tax Assessment may request that the administrator reconsider that tax assessment by delivering a Request for Reconsideration to the administrator within sixty (60) days after the date shown on the Notice of Tax Assessment.

This section sets out the process for requesting a reconsideration. A transferee who receives a Notice of Tax Assessment, or a notice of refusal to provide a refund, may request a reconsideration by the administrator. The request for reconsideration must be made within 60 days, and the administrator must consider the request and make a decision within 30 days of receiving the request. The administrator must provide a written notice of the decision, either confirming the assessment or refusal to provide a refund, or varying the assessment or providing a refund, as the case may be. A First Nation may modify the sample wording for reconsiderations, provided the requirements in the PTT Law Standards are met. PTT Law Standards subsection 9.3.

(2) A Request for Reconsideration must include the reasons for the request and set out all relevant facts, including an estimate of the fair market value if that information is relevant to the request.

(3) On receipt of the Request for Reconsideration, the administrator must consider the request and, within thirty (30) days after receiving the Request for Reconsideration, either

- (a) confirm the assessment or the refusal to provide a refund, as the case may be; or
- (b) vary the assessment or provide a refund, as the case may be.

(4) Where, under subsection (3), the administrator confirms the assessment or the refusal to provide a refund, the administrator must give a written notice of that decision to the transferee.

(5) Where, under paragraph (3)(b), the administrator decides to vary an assessment or provide a refund, the administrator must determine the taxes and interest owing on the taxable transfer, if any, or the refund payable, as the case may be, and deliver an amended Notice of Tax Assessment to the transferee reflecting the decision.

(6) The administrator may extend the time limit for a transferee to deliver a Request for Reconsideration

where

- (a) an application for extension is made before the expiry of the time allowed under subsection (1); and
- (b) the application contains the reason for the extension and specifies the period of time applied for.

(7) A Request for Reconsideration may not be made in respect of a reconsideration decision, or in respect of an amended Notice of Tax Assessment given under subsection (5).

Appeal to Court

34.(1) An appeal lies from a decision of the administrator under section 33 to a court of competent jurisdiction.

This section provides for a right of appeal from a reconsideration decision. An appeal must be made within 60 days of the date of the notice of the reconsideration decision. A First Nation may provide for a longer time period but may not provide for a period that is shorter than 60 days. PTT Law Standards subsection 9.4 and 9.5.

(2) An appeal under this section must be commenced within sixty (60) days of the notice of the administrator's decision.

(3) An appeal under this section is a new hearing that is not limited to the evidence and issues that were before the administrator.

(4) The court may dismiss the appeal, allow the appeal, vary the decision from which the appeal is made or refer the decision back to the administrator for reconsideration.

(5) An appeal lies from a decision of the court to the appellate court with leave of a justice of that court.

PART IX

RECORDS AND TAX CERTIFICATES

Record of Taxes Levied

35. The administrator must keep the following records in respect of the administration of this Law:

- (a) all taxes levied;
- (b) all Returns received;
- (c) all applications for exemptions received and the decision made respecting each request;
- (d) all tax payments made and receipts issued;

The administrator has a duty to maintain records in respect of the administration of the law, as set out in this section. PTT Law Standards subsection 11.1.

- (e) all requests for reconsideration received by the administrator and the decision made respecting each request;
- (f) all refund applications received and all refunds paid; and
- (g) all enforcement proceedings taken.

Tax Certificate

36.(1) On receipt of a written request and payment of the fee set out in subsection (2), the administrator must issue a Tax Certificate showing whether taxes have been paid in respect of a taxable transfer, and if not, the amount of taxes outstanding.

(2) The fee for a Tax Certificate is _____ dollars (\$____) for each taxable transfer.

PART X PENALTIES AND INTEREST

Interest

37. Where this Law provides for the payment of interest on unpaid taxes, the interest accrues on the unpaid taxes at the rate of fifteen percent (15%) per year until paid or recovered, and accrued interest is, for all purposes, deemed to be part of the taxes.

Where interest accrues on unpaid taxes under the law, it will accrue at this rate. The law may set a lower interest rate but may not set a rate higher than 15%. *First Nations Taxation Enforcement Regulations* subsection 4(2).

Penalty

38. Where this Law provides for a penalty to be added to unpaid taxes, a one-time penalty of ten percent (10%) of the portion of the taxes that remain unpaid must be added to the amount of the unpaid taxes and the amount added is, for all purposes, deemed to be part of the taxes.

Where a penalty is assessed on unpaid taxes under the law, it will be a one-time penalty of 10% of the unpaid amounts. The law may set a lower penalty amount but may not set a penalty at more than 10%. *First Nations Taxation Enforcement Regulations* subsection 4(3). PTT Law Standards subsection 10.3.

Penalty and Interest in Certain Situations

39. If the administrator determines that a transferee provided information that is false or misleading

Because PTT will in most cases be assessed and paid on the registration date of a taxable transfer, interest and penalties will only be assessed in certain cases. This section provides that a penalty and interest will be assessed where a person has provided false or misleading information in support of an exemption claim or a refund or relating to the fair market value of a transfer.

- (a) in support of an exemption from tax under this Law,
- (b) in support of an application for a refund under any of sections 17, 22, 23 or 30, or
- (c) relating to the fair market value of a taxable transfer,

the transferee must pay, in addition to the taxes owing on the taxable transfer, a penalty on the unpaid taxes added as of the registration date and interest calculated from the registration date.

Penalty and Interest Where Notice of Assessment Not Paid

40.(1) Except where a penalty is applied under section 39, a penalty must be added to taxes that remain unpaid on the day after the due date shown on a Notice of Tax Assessment.

(2) Except where interest is applied under section 18, 24 or 39, interest must accrue on taxes that remain unpaid on the day after the due date shown on a Notice of Tax Assessment, starting on the first day after the due date until the date the taxes are actually paid.

This section provides that a penalty and interest will be assessed where a person does not pay any taxes owing under a Notice of Tax Assessment when due.

PART XI COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

This Part provides for the collection of unpaid taxes and enforcement processes. Although they are not included in the sample law, First Nations can include the specific enforcement mechanisms set out in the *First Nations Taxation Enforcement Regulations*. First Nations can only use those methods if they are specifically set out in the law. PTT Law Standards section 10.

Recovery of Unpaid Taxes

41.(1) Taxes levied under this Law are a debt owed to the First Nation, recoverable by the First Nation in a court of competent jurisdiction, in a proceeding before the civil resolution tribunal, or in any manner permitted by law.

First Nations in British Columbia may want to be able to use the civil resolution tribunal to recover unpaid taxes. This tribunal can adjudicate matters having a value of up to \$5000 and is accessible online.

(2) The use of one method of collection and enforcement does not prevent seeking recovery by one or more other methods.

(3) A copy of a Notice of Tax Assessment that refers to the taxes payable by a person, certified as a true copy by the administrator, is evidence of that person's debt for the taxes.

(4) Costs incurred by the First Nation in the

collection and enforcement of unpaid taxes

- (a) are determined in accordance with Schedule VII; and
- (b) are payable by the debtor as unpaid taxes.

Notice of Enforcement Proceedings

42.(1) Before taking enforcement proceedings for the recovery of taxes, the administrator must give written notice to the taxpayer of the intention to enforce payment.

(2) Failure to give notice under subsection (1) does not affect the validity of proceedings taken for the recovery of taxes or money to be collected as taxes under this Law.

Creation of Lien

43.(1) Unpaid taxes are a lien on the interest in reserve lands to which they pertain that attaches to the interest and binds subsequent holders of the interest.

(2) The administrator must maintain a list of all liens created under this Law and file a notice of the lien in the registry.

(3) A lien listed under subsection (2) has priority over any unregistered or registered charge, claim, privilege, lien or security interest in respect of the interest in reserve lands.

(4) The administrator may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to protect or enforce a lien under subsection (1) where the administrator determines such action is necessary or advisable.

(5) On receiving payment in full of the taxes owing in respect of which a lien was created, the administrator must register a discharge of the lien without delay.

(6) Discharge of a lien by the administrator is evidence of payment of the taxes with respect to the interest.

(7) A lien is not lost or impaired by reason of any technical error or omission in its creation or recording in the list of liens.

If a First Nation chooses to create liens as part of its enforcement scheme, these provisions must be included in the law. *First Nations Taxation Enforcement Regulations* sections 7 and 8.

PART XII GENERAL PROVISIONS

Disclosure of Information

44.(1) The administrator or any other person who has custody or control of information or records obtained or created under this Law must not disclose the information or records except

- (a) in the course of administering this Law or performing functions under it;
- (b) in proceedings before the civil resolution tribunal or a court of law; or
- (c) in accordance with subsection (2).

(2) The administrator may disclose to the agent of a transferee confidential information relating to the taxable transfer if the disclosure has been authorized in writing by the transferee.

(3) An agent must not use information disclosed under subsection (2) except for the purposes authorized in writing by the transferee referred to in that subsection.

Disclosure for Research Purposes

45. Notwithstanding section 44,

- (a) the administrator may disclose information and records to a third party for research purposes, including statistical research, provided the information and records do not contain information in an individually identifiable form or business information in an identifiable form;
- (b) Council may disclose information and records to a third party for research purposes, including statistical research, in an identifiable form where
 - (i) the research cannot reasonably be accomplished unless the information is provided in an identifiable form, and
 - (ii) the third party has signed an agreement with Council to comply with Council's requirements respecting the use, confidentiality and security of the information.

This section sets out the circumstances under which information or records obtained or created under the law can be disclosed. PTT Law Standards section 12.

This section enables the First Nation to disclose information for research and statistical purposes provided the information is not in an identifiable form. PTT Law Standards section 12.

Council may disclose this information in an identifiable form provided Council takes steps to protect the confidentiality of the information.

Validity

46. Nothing under this Law must be rendered void or invalid, nor must the liability of any person to pay tax or any other amount under this Law be affected by

- (a) an error or omission in a determination made by the administrator, the First Nation or any person authorized by the First Nation;
- (b) an incorrect or incomplete assessment, a failure to make an assessment, or an error, defect or omission in procedure in a Notice of Tax Assessment or any notice given under this Law; or
- (c) a failure of the First Nation, administrator or any person authorized by the First Nation to do something within the required time.

Limitation on Proceedings

47.(1) Except as specifically provided in this Law, a person must not commence an action or proceeding for the return of money paid to the First Nation, whether under protest or otherwise, on account of a demand, whether valid or invalid, for taxes or any other amount paid under this Law, after the expiration of six (6) months from the date the cause of action first arose.

(2) If a person fails to start an action or proceeding within the time limit prescribed in this section, the money paid to the First Nation is deemed to have been paid voluntarily.

Notices

48.(1) Where in this Law a notice is required to be given by mail or where the method of giving the notice is not otherwise specified, it must be given

- (a) by mail to the recipient's ordinary mailing address;
- (b) where the recipient's address is unknown, by posting a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place on the recipient's property; or
- (c) by personal delivery or courier to the recipient or to the recipient's ordinary mailing address.

(2) Except where otherwise provided in this Law,

- (a) a notice given by mail is deemed received on the fifth day after it is posted;
- (b) a notice posted on property is deemed received on the second day after it is posted; and

This section supports the validity of the law where errors or omissions are made. Although it may be helpful to include this type of provision, First Nations should strive for compliance with the law and not rely on this section to ensure the validity of its actions.

This section wouldn't apply where the law specifically provides otherwise—for example, where a refund is required under Part VII.

This section sets out notice provisions that apply under the law unless otherwise specified.

(c) a notice given by personal delivery is deemed received upon delivery.

Interpretation

49.(1) The provisions of this Law are severable, and where any provision of this Law is for any reason held to be invalid by a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid portion must be severed from the remainder of this Law and the decision that it is invalid must not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Law.

These general rules apply to the interpretation of the law. The federal *Interpretation Act* also applies when interpreting the law.

(2) Where a provision in this Law is expressed in the present tense, the provision applies to the circumstances as they arise.

(3) Words in this Law that are in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

(4) This Law must be construed as being remedial and must be given such fair, large and liberal construction and interpretation as best ensures the attainment of its objectives.

(5) Reference in this Law to an enactment is a reference to the enactment as it exists from time to time and includes any regulations made under the enactment.

(6) Headings form no part of this Law and must be construed as being inserted for convenience of reference only.

Force and Effect

50. This Law comes into force and effect on the day after it is approved by the First Nations Tax Commission.

The law comes into force on the day after the Commission approval. The First Nation can specify a later date for the law to come into force by modifying this language.

THIS LAW IS HEREBY DULY ENACTED by Council on the _____ day of _____, 20____, at _____, in the Province of British Columbia.

These enactment provisions must be filled in and completed at the time the law is enacted by the Council.

A quorum of Council consists of _____ (____) members of Council.

_____ [Name]

_____ Chief [please spell out name]

_____ [Name]

Councillor [please spell out name]

SCHEDULES:

The sample law contains seven schedules. Each Schedule should be completed as much as possible, including by filling in the name of the First Nation and the references to the First Nation's law where indicated.

If a change is made to the substance of the law, any related schedules should be carefully reviewed, and changes made to those schedules as necessary to ensure consistency. Conversely, if a substantive change is made to a schedule, the law should be reviewed, and changes made as necessary to ensure consistency.