

**STANDARDS FOR  
FIRST NATION FEE LAWS, 2017**

**PART I  
PREAMBLE**

WHEREAS:

- A. Section 35 of the *First Nations Fiscal Management Act* gives the First Nations Tax Commission the authority to establish standards respecting the form and content of First Nation local revenue laws enacted under subsection 5(1) of the Act;
- B. Standards are established by the Commission to further the policy objectives of the Commission and the Act, including to ensure the integrity of the First Nations property taxation system and to assist First Nations to achieve economic growth through the generation of stable local revenues; and
- C. Section 31 of the Act requires the Commission to review every local revenue law and subsection 5(2) of the Act provides that such a law has no force and effect until it is reviewed and approved by the Commission.

**PART II  
PURPOSE**

These Standards set out the requirements that must be met for First Nation fee laws enacted under paragraph 5(1)(a.1) of the Act. These Standards are used by the Commission in its review and approval of First Nations' fee laws, pursuant to section 31 of the Act. The requirements established in these Standards are in addition to those requirements set out in the Act.

The Commission recognizes that each First Nation's property taxation system operates within the broader context of its fiscal relationships with other governments. These Standards are intended to support a more comprehensive First Nation fiscal framework within Canada.

**PART III  
AUTHORITY AND PUBLICATION**

These Standards are established under subsection 35(1) of the Act and are published in the *First Nations Gazette* as required by subsection 34(1) of the Act.

**PART IV  
APPLICATION**

These Standards apply to every law enacted under paragraph 5(1)(a.1) of the Act submitted to the Commission for approval.

**PART V  
CITATION**

These Standards may be cited as the *Standards for First Nation Fee Laws, 2017*.

**PART VI  
DEFINITIONS**

In these Standards:

“Act” means the *First Nations Fiscal Management Act*, S.C. 2005, c.9, and the regulations enacted under

that Act;

“assessment law” means an assessment law enacted under subparagraph 5(1)(a)(i) of the Act;

“Commission” means the First Nations Tax Commission established under the Act;

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

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

“holder” means a person in lawful possession of an interest in land or a person who

- (a) is entitled, through a lease, licence or other legal means, to possess or occupy the interest in land,
- (b) is in actual occupation of the interest in land,
- (c) has any right, title, estate or interest in the interest in land, or
- (d) is a trustee of the interest in land;

“interest in land” or “property” means land or improvements, or both, in a reserve and, without limitation, may include any interest in land or improvements, any occupation, possession or use of land or improvements, and any right to occupy, possess or use land or improvements;

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

“reserve” means any land set apart for the use and benefit of a First Nation within the meaning of the *Indian Act*;

“resolution” means a motion passed and approved by a majority of Council present at a duly convened meeting;

“service” means any of the following:

- (a) an activity or work provided by or on behalf of a First Nation,
  - (b) a facility operated by or on behalf of a First Nation, and
  - (c) a regulatory process, permit, license or other authorization,
- in respect of which a fee will be levied under a Law;

“tax administrator” means a person appointed by Council to administer and enforce a Law;

“tax district” means a tax district established in a First Nation’s taxation law; and

“taxation law” means a taxation law enacted under paragraph 5(1)(a) of the Act but does not include a property transfer tax law.

Except as otherwise provided in these Standards, words and expressions used in these Standards have the same meaning as in the Act.

## **PART VII STANDARDS**

### **1. Administration of Law**

The Law must provide for

- (a) the appointment by resolution of a tax administrator, or
- (b) the tax administrator appointed under the First Nation’s taxation law,

to oversee the administration and enforcement of the Law.

### **2. Description of Service**

The Law must describe the service respecting which the fee is levied.

### **3. Basis of Fee**

3.1 The Law must state the basis on which the fee will be levied, in accordance with subsection 3.2, 3.5 or 3.7, as applicable.

3.2 Where a fee is for a service provided to property, the Law must establish the fee based on one or more of the following:

- (a) the use or consumption of the service;
- (b) a single amount for each property;
- (c) a single amount for each service or aspect of the service;
- (d) the taxable area of the property or buildings located on the property; or
- (e) the frontage of the property.

3.3 In establishing the fees under subsection 3.2, the Law

- (a) may provide for different rates or levels of fees for different property classes established in the First Nation's assessment law; and
- (b) must provide for the same rates or levels of fees for all properties within a property class.

3.4 As an exception to paragraph 3.3(b),

- (a) where a First Nation has established tax districts and the cost of providing the service to the tax districts varies, the Law may provide for different rates or levels of fees within a property class for each tax district; and
- (b) where a First Nation has more than one reserve and the cost of providing the service to the reserves varies, the Law may provide for different rates or levels of fees within a property class for each reserve.

3.5 Where a fee is for a service not provided to property, including for the use of a facility, the Law must establish the fee based on the use or consumption of the service.

3.6 In establishing the fees under subsection 3.5, the Law may establish categories of uses or users and may establish different rates or levels of fees for those different categories.

3.7 In establishing the fees for a regulatory process, permit, license or other authorization, the Law may establish different rates or levels of fees based on one or more factors set out in the Law.

### **4. Cost of Service**

4.1 The Law must establish rates and levels of fees that reflect the projected cost of providing for the administration, operation and maintenance of the service or portion of the service that is to be funded by the fee.

4.2 The Law must establish rates and levels of fees that are supported by a report setting out the projected cost of the service, how the cost of the service was determined, and the proportion of the total cost that the First Nation will recover through the fee.

4.3 The Law must require the tax administrator to make the report referenced in subsection 4.2 available to any person, either on the First Nation's website or at the First Nation's administration offices.

4.4 Where

- (a) a First Nation has a service agreement with another government under which that government provides a service to the First Nation or its reserve lands, and
- (b) the First Nation's Law levies fees in respect of that service,

the Law may establish fees for that service using the same rates and levels of fees set by the other

government for the service within its boundaries.

## **5. Fee Collection**

The Law must set out

- (a) the manner in which the fee will be levied and collected; and
- (b) where fee payments must be made and the acceptable forms of payment.

## **6. Fee Exemptions**

6.1 Where a First Nation wishes to provide for an exemption from a fee, the exemption must be set out in the Law.

6.2 A Law may provide for a full or partial exemption from a fee on the basis that the person is a member of the First Nation provided that

- (a) the Law requires the First Nation to pay from its general revenues into the local revenue account the fee that would have been payable by the member for the service; or
- (b) the service is partially funded by the fees and partially by the First Nation's general revenues, and the report referenced in subsection 4.2 indicates that the portion funded by general revenues pays for the provision of the service to the members of the First Nation.

## **7. Refunds**

7.1 The Law must set out procedures for providing refunds of fees and the circumstances under which refunds will be given.

7.2 The Law must include at least the following provisions:

- (a) a refund of a fee paid where a person has paid a fee when a fee was not payable, or has made an overpayment of a fee; and
- (b) payment of interest on refunds at a rate of two percent (2%) below the prime lending rate of the principal banker to the First Nation on the fifteenth day of the month immediately preceding the calculation of the interest for the following three (3) month period.

## **8. Revenues and Expenditures**

8.1 The Law must provide that all revenue collected by the First Nation under the Law, and interest earned on it, only be used for the provision of the service for which the fee is levied.

8.2 The Law must require the First Nation to account separately for the fee revenues from each service for which a fee is imposed.

## **9. Records and Reporting**

9.1 The Law must require the tax administrator to keep records of

- (a) the amount of all fees levied under the Law;
- (b) the amount of all fees collected under the Law;
- (c) the amount of all refunds paid under the Law;
- (d) any complaints received under the Law; and
- (e) all enforcement proceedings taken under the Law.

9.2 The Law must require the tax administrator to report annually to Council on the administration of the Law during the previous fiscal year, which report must include the matters referenced in subsection 9.1.

## **10. Complaints to Tax Administrator**

The Law must provide for a complaints process that allows a person to object to a fee on at least the following grounds:

- (a) there is an error or omission respecting the application or calculation of a fee; and
- (b) where the Law provides for exemptions, that an exemption has been improperly allowed or disallowed.

## **11. Penalties and Interest**

11.1 Where the Law provides for a penalty to be imposed in respect of unpaid fees, the Law must set out

- (a) the manner in which the penalty is calculated;
- (b) the amount of the penalty, which must not exceed 10% of the amount of the unpaid fees; and
- (c) the date that, or timeframe after which, a penalty will be imposed if the fees remain unpaid.

11.2 Where the Law provides for interest to be charged on unpaid fees, the Law must set out

- (a) the manner in which the interest is calculated;
- (b) the amount of the interest, which must not exceed 15% per year; and
- (c) the date that, or timeframe after which, interest will be levied if the fees remain unpaid.

## **12. Enforcement**

12.1 The Law must provide for the enforcement measures that may be taken by the First Nation to collect unpaid fees.

12.2 Where a fee is levied for a service provided to property, the Law may provide that unpaid fees in respect of that service may be collected in the same manner and with the same remedies as taxes levied under the First Nation's taxation law.

12.3 Where a fee is levied for a service provided to property, the Law may provide for the First Nation to use the enforcement measures set out in the *First Nations Taxation Enforcement Regulations*, provided the Law

- (a) requires the First Nation to follow the procedures for those enforcement measures that are set out in the First Nation's taxation law; or
- (b) incorporates into the Law the procedures set out in the *First Nations Taxation Enforcement Regulations*.

## **13. Confidentiality**

The Law must provide for the confidentiality of information and documents obtained by the tax administrator and any other person who has custody or control of records obtained or created under the Law, except that disclosure may be made

- (a) in the course of administering the Law or performing functions under it;
- (b) in proceedings before a court of law;
- (c) where a holder gives written authorization for his or her agent to obtain confidential information relating to a property;
- (d) by the tax administrator to a third party for research (including statistical) purposes, provided the information or documents do not include any information that is in an individually identifiable form; or
- (e) by Council to a third party for research (including statistical) purposes.

**PART VIII  
COMING INTO FORCE**

**Coming into Force**

These Standards are established and in effect as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017.

**PART IX  
ENQUIRIES**

All enquiries respecting these Standards should be directed to:

First Nations Tax Commission  
321 – 345 Chief Alex Thomas Way  
Kamloops, BC V2H 1H1  
Telephone: (250) 828-9857