An Image of the Future – Entity 43 and Regional Service District 10

To illustrate the benefits of this new framework, take the example of Entity 43. For the duration of this discussion the municipality shall be referred to as Entity 43, as while the municipality would presumably adopt the name Campobello, the naming of the 53 municipal entities remains a task for the citizens of each proposed entity.[[1]](#footnote-2) Leaving the name of each entity undetermined is an important measure for the development of sustainable new municipal identities to compliment those of the existing towns, villages, and LSDs.

**Geographic Boundaries**

Entity 43 would be solely comprised of the Rural Community of Campobello. While these boundaries make Entity 43 far smaller than most of the other 52 proposed entities, due to the isolation of the area’s population, including the island in another, larger entity would not be feasible.

**Demographic Base**

The total population of the municipality would be approximately 900 people. Even in comparison with neighbouring Entity 42, the municipal entity encompassing the islands of Grand Manan, Campobello has a small population. However, given the limited access to the rest of the province and existing representative government, it is worth incorporating the island community into the proposed new framework.

**Financial Base**

Despite having no alterations to its territory of population, the proposed framework would allow Entity 43 to have a financial base capable of service provision beyond a simple aggregation of the assessed value of the rural community. Under the new framework, municipal revenues will come from a combination of equalization payments from the provincial government, municipal property taxes, and other user fees related to services like water and wastewater usage.

Because its population is below 10000, Entity 43 would qualify as a ‘Group A’ municipality. As Entity 38’s assessment base per capita would be greater than the group average, it would not be entitled to an annual equalization grant. Rather, equal opportunity among the 53 municipalities would be guaranteed by its expanded tax warrant. With the tax room transfer from the provincial government to municipal governments included in the proposed new framework, Entity 38’s assessment base of $95,831,900 would be able to yield more revenue than it could under the current local governance regime. Equal Opportunity among municipalities remains a priority in the new framework, but the primary guarantor of said equality is now tax warrants rather than equalization payments.

Of course, the tax room transferred from the provincial government does not necessitate that property tax rates will increase by $1.50 per $100 of valuation across Entity 43, nor does it indicate that the entire municipality will operate with one uniform property tax rate. Because Entity 43 would be composed of suburban and rural populations and since the level of local services may vary considerably within the same municipality, existing provisions regarding differentiated tax rates within the same municipality would need to be used. Residents within each municipality should be taxed for the level of services they receive.[[2]](#footnote-3)

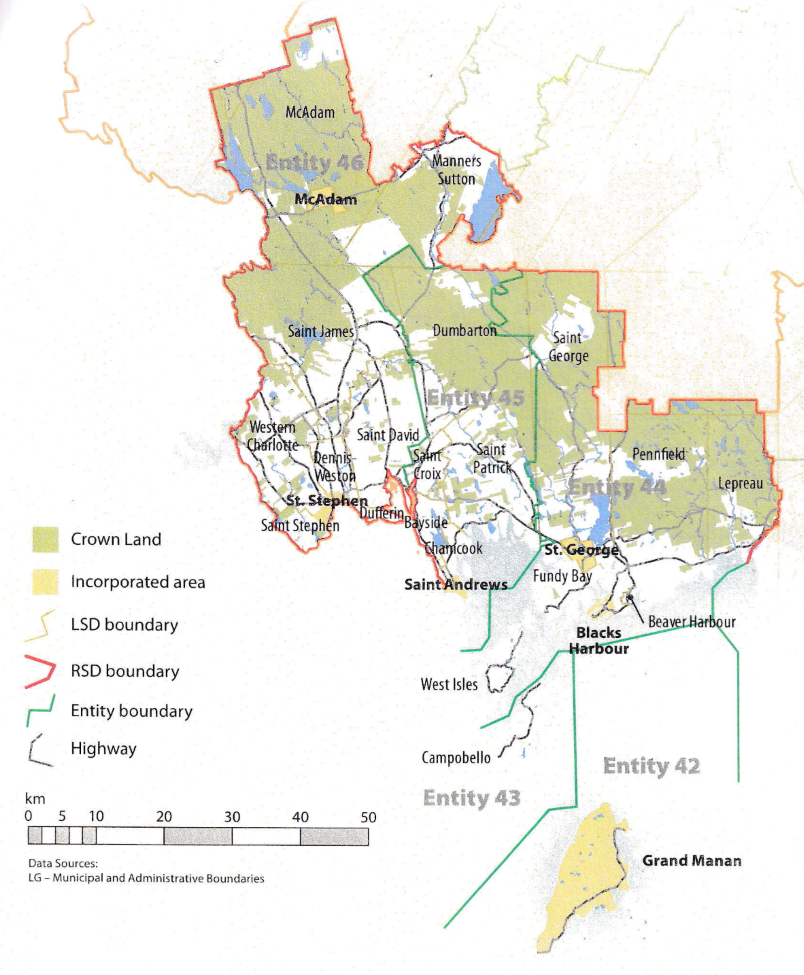
As has been seen in many municipalities around the province, municipalities can adopt differing tax rates for different areas under their jurisdiction. For example, while Eel River Crossing’s property tax rate in 2011 was $1.32 per $100, each former LSD had different, lower property tax rates appropriate to their circumstances. Similar situations can be found across the province, with some cities even imposing different tax rates for those inside and outside the urban center. If created, Entity 43 could easily implement a multi-tiered property tax regime similar to Fredericton and Dieppe where those inside the urban area and those outside are charged substantially different rates.

Overall, then, Entity 43 would have a financial base appropriate to its size and population. With such a financial base, the municipal entity could be as ambitious or cautious in its service provision as its residents please.

**Division of Municipal and Provincial Responsibilities**

In addition to policing, emergency measures planning, fire prevention and suppression, roads, and garbage disposal, a municipality may choose to enlarge its role and provide a great number of other services. Many municipalities also take responsibility for local arts and culture, parks and recreation, public transportation, and more. Whether or not this sort of expansion is done is entirely up to the residents of Entity 43, and the tax rates of the entity would reflect this level of service. Many of these services, however, would be better served being provided at the regional rather than local level. Rather than leaving some services in the care of the province, the new framework provides Regional Service Districts within which municipalities can collaborate on such basic services as policing, waste management, economic development, and land-use planning. Collaboration on these issues will further reduce cost for services, allowing property tax rates to remain at a reasonable rate.

Entity 43 would belong to RSD 10 along with Entities 43, 44, 45, and 46. As with each municipal entity, RSDs could conceivably be named, but this would be left to each to determine for itself. All entities would be partners in the provision of regional services, with each contributing in accordance with their respective demographic and tax bases.

While this region is too large to be incorporated into a single municipality, the populations nonetheless have a great deal of shared experiences and challenges. RSD 10 covers portions of both Charlotte and York counties and the distribution of commuters reflects the economic interdependence within these areas. Unlike the other 11 RSDs, however, two of RSD 9’s constituent entities have overwhelming majorities of commuters who remain within their communities as the island communities of Campobello and Grand Manan are relatively self-contained. Typically only urban centers report such a level of commuter retention, but given the exceptional circumstances of island communities, these numbers can be regarded as exceptional.

That being said, the commuting populations of the three other included entities see over half of their workers leave their respective communities to work in another part of their county of origin. Such numbers illustrate the need for further collaborative economic planning to reflect the interconnected economies of these communities.

By better enabling municipalities to provide the services their citizens require through cooperation in service provision, the new framework would therefor clarify the distinction between municipal and provincial responsibilities. While today the service provision of roads, animal control, and policing is dependent on whether or not you live in an incorporated or unincorporated local governance entity, in the new framework, all of these services will be provided by the municipal government. When the residents know exactly who is accountable for what, services will improve.

**Summation**

Overall, Entity 43 would allow all residents to enjoy a comparable level of service in correlation with their level of taxation, to feel represented at a local level and have a real say in how their property tax dollars are being spent, and create a municipal entity that is sustainable enough to navigate the demographic and economic challenges of the 21st century.

1. Finn, 111. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Finn, 90. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)