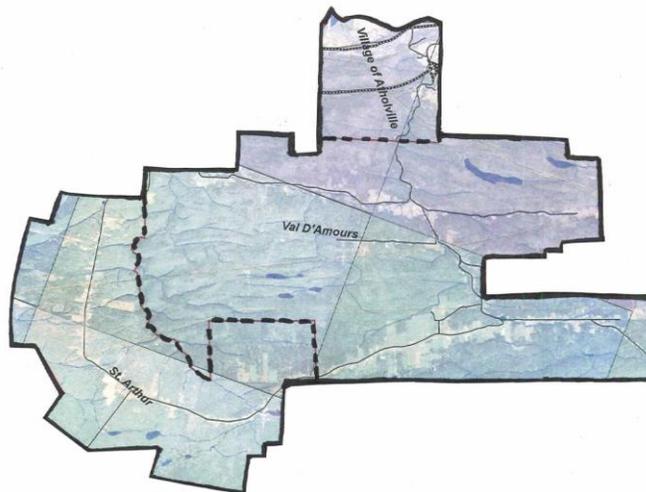


ONE MUNICIPALITY: THE RESTRUTURING OF THE VILLAGE OF ATHOLVILLE, AND THE LSDs OF VAL D'AMOUR AND ST. ARTHUR

Final Report of the Feasibility Study



October 15, 2014

Executive Summary

In the New Brunswick government's project "Our Communities, Our Future", the local service districts (LSDs) of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur saw the opportunity to approach the municipality of Atholville in order to study the feasibility of some form of union and possible sharing of services between their respective communities. The first meetings took place in November 2012 and continued through October of 2014. Two representatives from each community, Atholville, St. Arthur and Val D'Amour, got together to form a working committee whose mandate was to explore the eventuality of some form of union and sharing of services. From the beginning, it was clearly evident that each member of the committee was devoting serious and sustained efforts in taking into account the aspirations and needs of the population they represent. They took into serious consideration and sought the concerns of residents, businesses, leaders, industries, and various organisations in each of their respective communities.

Several public forums and a workshop on community vision served as the basis for the numerous meetings of the working committee, with ongoing consultations being held with local committees to ensure effective representation of the residents. A series of meetings, with leaders from each community, were held in early May 2014 to identify the potentially differing needs of each community.

A preliminary assessment was presented in March of 2014, to the Minister of the Environment and Local Government of the time, the Honourable Bruce Fitch. The assessment included a request to conduct a feasibility study for a possible merger of the three communities. Two forms of governance are being considered, either the formation of a rural community, or the annexation of two LSDs of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur to the municipality of Atholville. As work progressed, the committee members saw annexation becoming the primary choice. A great deal of the committee's time and consideration was spent on budgetary details. Members of the working committee endeavoured to honor their respective population needs without having them incur too much of a cost. The population of the LSDs of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur will be called upon in December 2014 to express its choice through a plebiscite.

Road conditions are the primary concern of the citizens of all three communities. The vast majority of the population in the LSDs, sees the primary and critical link between road conditions, the community and economic development on the one hand, and the need for people commuting to work, business, health care, family, social, and volunteer activities. Roads are the gateway to the outside world. In fact, the possibility to influence decisions regarding road maintenance was one the determining factors in choosing to form a larger municipality. The other major determining factor being, the opportunity to establish their own priorities for community development. Without safe and well maintained roads, community development is not possible.

**The Working Committee wishes to thank the Department of Environment and Local
Gouvernement for providing the coaching, information, and technical advice throughout the
process. Special thanks to:**

Johnny St-Onge, Manager, Community Restructuring Section

and

Benoît Locas, Development Officer at the Department then.

For her great contribution, collaboration and availability,

Special thank you to,

Nicole LeBrun, Executive Director of the Village of Atholville.

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Message from the President, Michel Soucy

Several months ago, officials from the Local Service Districts (LSDs) of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur, and the municipality of Atholville met to share their interest for a proposed merger. Today I am very happy to share with you our progress to date. The project has allowed us to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a new extended municipality.

My sincere thanks go to the members of our three communities who made it possible to reach this milestone. Their availability and involvement show their will to move forward and work towards our communities' growth.

It goes without saying that such an important undertaking will have a major impact on our environmental, economic, and community development. A very important project, indeed! We have approached local citizens and business leaders to realise their interest in regards to this initiative.

Democracy will guide us in order to shape our future and decide our fate. Together, we will be able to face the challenges ahead.

1. Background

1.a. Steps for the Completion of the Feasibility Study

In recent months, the Village of Atholville and the advisory committees of the LSDs of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur have been discussing the possibility of a community restructuring, by either:

- Proceeding with annexation of Local Service Districts (hereinafter "LSD") of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur to the Village of Atholville; or by
- Regrouping the Village of Atholville, and the LSDs of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur into one rural community.

The LSDs of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur have clearly expressed their wish of self-governance and have already initiated discussions with the Village of Atholville. A working committee has formed and self-governance has been favoured and set as a main objective from the onset.

The Village of Atholville has a significant tax base that allows it to provide excellent services to its citizens at very advantageous property tax rate. The tax rate benefits mainly acquired from, non-residential, commercial, and industrial basis. The economic diversity allows elected officials to assess the merit of each economic development project. Consequently, there is strength in numbers when it comes to dealing with other governing bodies. A major study has recently been submitted to the Government of New Brunswick with some recommendations suggesting that communities should count greater numbers in their population. The Village of Atholville currently has the necessary infrastructure to increase its population without incurring major investments. The new proposed municipality will possess a tax base of \$202, 356,950.

There are some significant factors that influence such a grand undertaking, all of whom have been taken into account from the inception of this project. Presently, a six-member elected

council governs the Village of Atholville. These elected officials represent the entire population within the geographic area. By joining the LSDs, they would develop a more global understanding of community issues. Given a merger, the ensuing territory would be ten times larger than the original with the decision making process evolving and being modified accordingly. It is exciting to consider the opportunities for economic growth of this large, well positioned territory in Northern New Brunswick. A new municipal entity of this importance, with a population of nearly 4,000 citizens would certainly have a much stronger voice at the provincial level.

1.b. Community Panel, Working Committee and Technical Committee

The Working Committee is responsible for communication with the population of the three communities. It has set up several public consultation sessions, and a workshop on community vision. Meetings with opinion leaders, from the business community and the non-profit sectors, are organised to inform and seek the views of the population.

The Working Committee consists of two representatives from each community, serving members are:

Michel Soucy, mayor of the Village of Atholville;
Maurice Power, councillor of the Village of Atholville;
Jean-Guy Levesque, president of the LSD of Val D'Amour;
Donald LeBlanc, member of the LSD of Val D'Amour;
Marc Thibeault, president of the LSD of St. Arthur;
Hector Pitre, member of the LSD de St. Arthur.

The Technical Committee consists of:

Nicole LeBrun, executive director of the Village of Atholville;
Johnny St-Onge, Manager, Department of Environment and Local Government (DELG)
Benoît Locas, Analyst, Community Restructuring, DELG (For a short period).

Once the report is submitted, a committee of the plebiscite will be formed to raise awareness among citizens about the importance of exercising their choice in the communities of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur. The committee will take advantage of winning approaches that have proven successful in other communities and will follow a well prepared action plan.

1.c. Targeted objectives, benefits sought by the Working Committee

Benefits of the annexation:

Greater collaboration and better communication:

- Collaboration and communication between communities promote the good of all communities, allowing them to assess their common needs and share control of service delivery.

- Instead of competing with each other, communities gain a stronger voice to advocate their priorities by working together.

Strengthening capacities:

- Greater access to a wider pool of human resources (volunteers and professional expertise) and financial capacity to deliver necessary common public services (infrastructures, premises, equipment, staff, administration, programs) to support volunteer efforts to promote economic growth and attract investment from both the public and private sectors.

Cost saving services:

- Reduction and elimination of duplication (infrastructure, buildings, equipment, administration), achieving economies of scale, bulk purchasing and strategic allocation of resources and services.
- A more equitable distribution of the cost of services.
- Improved access to affordable and quality services to all communities. This would not be possible without the coordination of efforts, the sharing and better utilisation of resources.

2. Communities of Atholville, Val D'Amour, and St. Arthur

2.a. Communities, Community Identity and Pride

The three communities have many common features because of their close proximity and their similar interests. Known for their warm and friendly population, the Village of Atholville and the LSDs of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur are only separated by their geographical borders, their communities have very close ties and know no real borders. They share a sense of pride and solidarity, although each community has specific strengths.

2.b. Common ties and interests

- The three communities share close social, economic and environmental ties and interests. They all seek economic prosperity, by maintaining and improving infrastructures, protecting the environment and nature while maximizing people's health, well-being and population growth. The three communities face the same challenges, the exodus of young people, the brain drain, and an ageing population.

People of the region share a strong sense of community and belonging. In June 2014, the Village of Atholville was selected by Radio-Canada for the filming of the highly-valued TV show *La petite séduction*, aiming at showcasing a community, its people and its points of interest. The show is a rather rare and much sought-after event in New Brunswick. The television show mobilized efforts and interest from all three communities.

Not only do the students of St. Arthur, Val D'Amour and Atholville attend the same school, *Versant Nord*, but they often have family ties, as people from one community have roots in the other communities. In addition, these students often participate in summer sports or various activities together. The Sugarloaf Park is also an important point of interest for the three communities since the entire population uses it and benefits from its existence. The mountain bike trail at the Sugarloaf Park is a unique tourist attraction. Cyclists come from various places, some from as far as Québec city to join the Mountain Bike Club. The shopping mall, grocery stores and car dealerships in Atholville owe a great deal of their prosperity because, people from St. Arthur and Val D'Amour do business there. Hiking, snowmobile and ATV trails are available for the population of the entire region. The sewer network which extends 37 km between Atholville and Val D'Amour is another reason for the two communities to collaborate. Finally, tourism development and promotion are key factors in uniting the active efforts of all three communities.

In conclusion, one of the more important aspects in a community is the sense of belonging. It is clear that all three communities each have their own charm and benefit; by joining forces, they can capitalise on and optimise the attraction to their region.

2.c. The geographic territory

To the North lies the Village of Atholville, connected to the LSD of Val D'Amour which extends from east to west, while St-Arthur covers western Val D'Amour. Both LSDs cover a wide range inland. The new limits after the restructuring will see Tide Head and Glencoe to the west, and Campbellton, Dundee and Balmoral to the east.

2.d. The People

The following Table 1 shows the number of inhabitants according to Census 2011 and 2006. Unfortunately, there was a decrease in population in the three communities. This declining population, exemplifies the advantage of coming together and increasing the population.

The three regions also share an important common trait with respect to linguistics. The French speaking population dominates, there are more than 3,295 Francophones in the three communities (see Table 2 below). Despite this, all documents produced by the LSDs and the Village of Atholville are presented in both official languages. Promotion of the French language becomes more efficient when it is the primary language used among families at home.

According to 2011 Census, the average number of children per family is 0.8 for Atholville and Val D'Amour, and 0.9 for St. Arthur (see Table 3 below). We can also see that, compared to New Brunswick, the median age, as shown in Table 3, is quite high for all three regions. Fortunately, we see more and more young families settling in the LSD of St. Arthur, which is very encouraging. Despite the decline in population in recent years, communities remain positive and searching for ways to bring young people in their area.

Statistics on education, labour market, and income and earnings from Census 2011 have not yet been released by Statistics Canada.

Table 1 : Population¹

	Population 2006	Population 2011
Atholville	1,317	1,237
St. Arthur	743	683
Val D'Amour	1,906	1,858

Table 2 : Knowledge of official languages

	English Only	French Only	English and French	Other
Atholville	255	920	40	10
St. Arthur	15	665	5	0
Val D'Amour	115	1710	30	0

Table 3 : Median age and Average number of children per family

	Median age	Number of children/family
Atholville	49.9	0.8
St. Arthur	43.5	0.9
Val D'Amour	47.0	0.8
Restigouche	48.7	0.8
Nouveau-Brunswick	43.7	0.9

2.e Community life, organisations, and citizens' participation in community development

The three communities are blessed as their citizens volunteer their time to help create an active and social environment. Many nonprofit organisations have been in place for quite some time, such as the golden age clubs, the Knights of Columbus. These organisations continue to be active thanks to committed citizens who want to see their community grow. Many people began to volunteer their time at a very early age. Currently, community organisations can count on the enthusiasm of young volunteers and the experience of the more mature generation. An ideal intergenerational combination likely to ensure the smooth running of activities.

The three communities each have a golden age club grouping enthusiastic seniors who meet several times a week to play bingo, to play cards, or participate in various activities. In addition,

¹ **Source :** Statistics Canada, Census2011– Population

all three communities each have their own fire brigade active and dedicated to the well-being of the community.

Restigouche is a fertile ground for growing artists, this is especially true for the LSD of Val D'Amour renowned for its talented artists. Jean-Marc Couture, Christian Essiambre, and Luc LeBlanc who generate a great sense of pride for residents in the area. The community can proudly claim that these very accomplished people grew up amongst them. These artists have indeed contributed to promote the LSD of Val D'Amour, which also has very active and dedicated volunteers in their community, the community of Val D'Amour in turn allows them to organise activities and to maintain an active lifestyle. Val D'Amour can count among its community organisations, the Knights of Columbus, the newly formed golden age club *Le bel âge* which already has over a 100 members. The committee in charge of the community hall has organised fundraiser for the construction of an outdoor rink. The citizens of Val D'Amour particularly show their community involvement when it comes to organising events in order to raise funds for the sick. These activities shows how the population forms a close and united community.

In St. Arthur, the community felt great sense of pride with the construction of the community arena. The decision was made to rename the arena in honor of Mr. Hector Pitre. His work stood out with his generous dedication of time and energy toward the creation and operation of the arena. Additionally, many citizens of the community have poured their heart and soul into building their arena. Those who have contributed to the achievement and proper functioning of this arena feel immense pride in their accomplishment, while those who regularly use the premises are grateful to have access to such infrastructure in the community. The bulk of the day to day operation of the arena was conducted by volunteers. This project demonstrates how the community of St. Arthur is ready to work hard to ensure that its citizens and young people can benefit from the arena. Unfortunately, on March 21, 2014, a fire destroyed what had become the pride of the community. Already the population has mobilised once again to rebuild the arena anew. This will certainly result in many more hours being volunteered. St. Arthur has many organisations and residents who are actively involved in community development. The citizens actively help ensure the well-being of the residents in the LSD. This was exemplified last year when a group of volunteers raised funds and donated materials to build a new porch to the church. In the LSD, almost all organisations are entirely managed by volunteers, as there is no dedicated funding for such projects with volunteers not wanting to punish the entire community for the lack of funding. People keep busy through various activities and groups established to enjoy nature and outdoor sports. The snowmobile club is very active; having a membership of 200 members, a newly renovated garage, and a trail groomer. The club operates a snowmobile trail extending more than 60 km.

In Atholville, residents saw the return of the Winter Carnival in March 2013. The Carnival Committee is an excellent example of a community organisation seeking participation of its

citizens. The committee is composed of volunteer members who were there over 20 years ago when the carnival was an annual event. While, new members, joining the committee this year to provide assistance and organise events for the public. Citizens of all ages are all working toward the same goal: raising funds for sports, recreation and culture, while providing the public with a carnival packed with activities.

Atholville's public library, the Raymond-Lagacé Library, is an important community organisation as it strongly engages citizens in various educational activities, including reading clubs and craftwork for children. Adults can also benefit from these services as special interest training on various topics is offered by the library.

The various community organisations, such as the Knights of Columbus, the Golden Age Club, as well as the numerous volunteers, constantly invigorate the Village with their hard work.

2.f. Environment and Natural resources

Located in Restigouche County, the LSDs of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur, and the Village of Atholville are fortunate when it comes to the environment and natural resources. Forests are abundant and people take the opportunity to enjoy their outdoor activities. Well groomed and maintained trails encourage people to go walking, biking, ATV (All terrain vehicles) riding, snowmobiling and snowshoeing in winter. St. Arthur's Outdoor Centre for instance, is the ideal place to do some fishing or to simply enjoy nature. Hunting and fishing enthusiasts in the area are particularly fortunate. In 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, the Forest Festival has seen a comeback after an absence of 25 years, thanks to the volunteer work of dedicated citizens. With respect to the forestry sector, following the mill closure in St. Arthur, the region had access to a development fund of about \$1.2 million, money that was used to develop a tourism development plan and to establish a furniture manufacturing company, *Meubles St. Arthur*, which unfortunately did not last long.

In Val D'Amour, there is now a forestry workers coop that tends to forest management by preparing the land in order to increase forest productivity. This cooperative is important and crucial for the development of primary natural resources in the region.

The Restigouche River and Sugarloaf Park are among the busiest natural attractions, with citizens enjoying these locales to relax in a natural setting and enjoy the outdoors.

2.g. Economy and businesses

The three communities have businesses that are crucial to the region's economy. A number of these merchants located in the shopping mall and surrounding commercial spaces throughout the Village of Atholville. Businesses established in the industrial park are major contributors to the Village's economy, as are the rest of the businesses located throughout the village. The upcoming establishment of a medical marijuana production and processing facility opens up prospects for job creation and for reinvigorating the industrial sector. The AVCell mill, the

industrial park and the storage buildings, and many pieces of equipment are part of the existing major infrastructure, with the Village also owning the industrial park. Car dealerships, a grocery store, and pharmacy are among many commerce's in the Village of Atholville that need the participation of the population of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur to keep them prospering.

The LSD of St. Arthur has a good number of merchants that drive the economy of the region. Garages, beauty salons, construction companies, a convenience store, a gas service station, and several other businesses are owned and operated by locals. The acquisition of the old school by a company is an encouraging sign of the possibility of an undisclosed start-up business.

A directory of businesses created in Val D'Amour in recent years, shows approximately 40 local businesses. In addition to the usual convenience stores and hairdressers, one can also find a nursing home, construction and welding companies, garages, among its variety of companies.

2.h. infrastructures, facilities and equipment

Together, the three communities have a large number of infrastructure in place. Each community has its own fire station and emergency vehicles, convenience stores and churches. In addition, among the facilities included are two ball fields, a swimming pool, an outdoor skating rink, and two schools. In St. Arthur, the arena was a very important infrastructure that was unfortunately destroyed in a fire March 21, 2014 with efforts are in place to rebuild it as community mobilises for the reconstruction of this great community asset. The outdoor centre is an asset to the community. Val D'Amour counts a community centre, a school, and a nursing home, among its infrastructure.

2.i. Local/municipal, provincial, and federal services

Among local, provincial and federal services offered in the three communities, we can list postal service, schools (Val D'Amour and Atholville), garbage collection, and emergency services. In addition, there are in the vicinity (in Campbellton) other significant services such as the regional hospital, Service Canada and Service New Brunswick offices. As for the municipality of Atholville, it offers services from the town hall, including snow removal, road maintenance, and water and sewer services.

2.j. Assets and liabilities

Assets – Village of Atholville – 2013	
Land	\$322,964
Buildings	\$4, 567,158
Machinery and equipments	\$809,079
Heavy machinery	\$342,888
Roads and streets	\$1, 359,482
Leisure and culture	\$115,200
Water and sewer	\$3, 559,008
TOTAL	\$11, 075,779
Liabilities – Village of Atholville - 2013	
Total	\$2, 594,000

2.k. Tax base to pay for municipal/local services and tax rate

	<i>Population 2011</i>	<i>Tax Base 2014</i>	<i>Land area in km²</i>	<i>Tax rate 2014</i>
Village of Atholville	1237	\$123, 828,700	10.25 km ²	1.4559
LSD of Val D'Amour	1858	\$56, 295,650	72.65 km ²	1.0975
LSD of St. Arthur	683	\$22, 232,600	36.26 km ²	1.1809
Total	3778	\$202, 356,950	119.16 km²	--

2.l. Role / function within Restigouche and the province of New Brunswick

Each community has strengths that contribute to the development of Restigouche and the province. The contribution of local businesses and industries in the region to the development and growth of the economy is undeniable. Parks, play grounds and sports facilities attract people from across Restigouche. The St. Arthur's Arena hosted hockey games with players from all over as it was part of the Minor hockey league Association. Once rebuilt, it will continue to play a leading role and serving as a gathering place for the various sports and community activities.

The LSD of Val D'Amour has a predominantly Acadian population. It is named the Summit of Acadia as it is, in altitude, the highest inhabited region in New Brunswick.

2.m. Strengths/assets, the desired future for the communities, improvements to our communities to get there

Among The Village of Atholville's assets are services and document production in almost bilingual format. In addition, the commercial and industrial sectors fuel the economy with the high level of commercial and (AVCell mill) activities. The Sugarloaf Park is one of the assets that would gain from the ensuing development and improvement. It is indeed a beautiful park with high touristic potential to attract tourists and locals.

While the arena in St. Arthur was one of its main assets, hunting, fishing and the natural beauty of the outdoors also represent major part of the communities' advantages. This sector with enormous potential housing several tourist attractions lacks serious promotion and development at the provincial level. The network of forest trails could be improved and expanded to give people the opportunity to benefit from it.

Bilingualism, active volunteering, and social clubs are some of the main strengths in Val D'Amour. The one area needing to be addressed and improved is the decline of youth in the community. As elsewhere in rural communities in the province, one of the biggest concerns is young people tend to leave the area to go elsewhere. In order to deter the situation, promotion, development, job creation and various incentives should be considered.

2. n. Governance structures and the tools they provide to meet today's needs and achieve the desired future for our communities

Both LSDs are currently managed by the province and have no local governance. This can be problematic as the people's needs are not always heard or understood by their representatives. With local governance in the LSDs, more projects and development initiatives could be undertaken. With decisions made on site, there would be more opportunities for progress.

In Atholville, the council manages its funds and revenues, leaving more flexibility to divert fund according to the population's needs. A community vision and overall perspective contribute largely to the growth and improvement of our region.

3. The chosen option – a municipality, or a rural community

The Working Committee has chosen the annexation into one municipality.

3.a. Targeted objectives by the communities

Political objectives:

- Provide residents with the opportunity to democratically choose representatives who will make service, by-laws and taxation decisions that reflect and respond to their citizens' needs.
- Put community decisions in the hands of community members.
- Gain responsibility for local services at a pace the community is comfortable with and at a cost it can afford.
- Have decision-making authority for the sharing of services with other communities.
- Increase more direct representation on the decisions of the Regional Service Commission serving the municipality (For example, with a larger population, the proportion of votes for the municipality in the affairs of the commission may increase).

Social objectives:

- Support and sustain local volunteer efforts.
- Strengthen communication and collaboration amongst community residents, groups and volunteers.
- Preserve the community character and identity.
- Enhance community spaces for community meetings and social gatherings.

Economic objectives:

- Strengthen and diversify the economic base.
- Encourage commercial and industrial businesses to locate in existing appropriately zoned areas (parks) that would continue to serve and attract new development.

Environmental objectives:

- Better deal with existing or anticipated environmental issues (e.g., scarcity or contamination of water supply, need for water supply and wastewater systems).
- Better plan the use of land to protect environmentally sensitive areas and maintain the integrity of agricultural and forest lands.

Service and administrative objectives:

- Plan the use of land to ensure that development takes place where adequate services and related infrastructure exist or can be provided in a timely, economic and efficient manner.
- Provide more and better local services.
- Employ trained and qualified staff to serve council and the community.

Financial and fiscal objectives:

- Have local control over local property taxes.
- Achieve cost savings by achieving economies of scale: when more taxpayers are sharing the total cost of a service, potentially resulting in a reduction of the cost paid by each taxpayer.
- Achieve cost savings by avoiding the duplication of infrastructure, facilities and equipment, thereby making better use of limited public resources.
- Better access to funding programs from other orders of government.

3.c. Benefits and concerns – Pros and cons

The many benefits have been detailed above; they apply to numerous areas, such as opportunities for cost-sharing, economic development, negotiating power, access to development funds, access to revenues from the gas tax, the power to make decisions regarding services, the power to influence decisions affecting the road network and the presence of a pool of human resources.

Main disadvantages are the increase in taxation for businesses and second homes owner in the LSDs.

4. The proposed municipality

4.a. Boundaries

The new community include Atholville, Val D’Amour and St. Arthur, and a property located in Blair Athol.

4.b. Maintaining and strengthening community identity

Maintaining and strengthening community identity is crucial to this endeavour. Each community has its distinct features; one must ensure that these traits are protected in order to keep the charm and values of the communities. Services remain the same; for instance, each community will hold on to its fire brigade. Public safety in general would remain as is, as would emergency services and civic and postal addresses.

4.c. The name

In accordance with the decision of the Working Committee and based on extensive consultations, it is an annexation of the LSDs of St. Arthur and Val D’Amour to the Village of Atholville, hence the name remains Atholville. The greater village would have three wards: Atholville, Val D’Amour and St. Arthur. Regarding the 911, emergency service, the LSDs and the Village would keep their identities since the names remain the same. The new elected council will have the option on deciding to change the name.

4.d. The wards

As mentioned above, wards are determined according to current community boundaries. Atholville will be a ward, Val D’Amour another one and St. Arthur a third ward, since we are moving to the creation of a new municipality.

4.e. The council and committees

The new council will be composed of one mayor and six councillors. Three councillors from the Atholville ward; two, from the ward of Val D’Amour; and one, from the ward of St. Arthur. The proportion of the electorate and representation is as follows

The following table shows the number of voters and the number of representatives in each ward.

Ward	Community	Number of Voters (2012 Elections)	Number of Councillors	Pourcentage of Electorate	Total Population according to Census 2011
1	St. Arthur	593	1	19%	683
2	Val D'Amour	1,454	2	46%	1,858
3	Atholville	1,087	3	35%	1,237
	At large	3,134	1 mayor		
	TOTAL	3,134	7	100%	3,778

The current council of the Village of Atholville is composed of one mayor and five councillors. This council handles matters pertaining to **emergency preparedness services, finance and administration, community services, residential, industrial and commercial development, and public works**. Emergency preparedness services ensure adequate protection against fires. Additionally, this sector is responsible for coordinating the emergency response plan and police services in the municipality. Finance and administration manage matters related to finances of the municipality such as requests for funding, capital projects, job creation projects, staff, etc. Finance and administration is also tasked with promoting activities such as *Remembrance Day* and *New Brunswick Day*. Community services sector ensures that citizens have access to various sports, cultural and social activities. They are also represented within various organisations such as the library, NB Trails Council, and the Campbellton Regional Chamber of Commerce. The residential, industrial and commercial development sector deals with municipality development planning, by-laws, beautification, the industrial park, and the tourism sector. Public works are devoted to street and water and sewer maintenance. Public works are devoted to street, water and sewer maintenance.

4.f. Citizens committees

The Working Committee did not seek citizens committees as such. Opting instead for continuous consultation with citizens and leaders of diverse backgrounds in the three communities.

4.g. Support to community organisations

The municipality of Atholville will continue to provide support to community organisations within the budgetary limits. Support is mainly illustrated: by the participation of elected officials to the various activities.

4.h. Representation in regional and local service providers organisations

The Village of Atholville represents the municipality within regional and local organisations, such as the Chamber of commerce, the Tourism Association, NB Francophone Municipalities Association, the Library Commission, the Regional Service Commission, the CBDC (Community Business Development Corporation). Each affiliation is examined and analysed in light of its usefulness and advantage to the community.

4.i. Current local municipal services

Current services include the following:

- Emergency preparedness services, police, fire and emergency measures;
- Public works, including the street lights, snow removal, and road maintenance;
- Solid waste collection services, planning and urban development, and beautification;
- Leisure and cultural services, sports, Alma community hall, the library and parks;
- Water and sewer services.

4.j. By-Laws

The Village of Atholville is regulated by its by-laws, while LSDs follow provincial legislation. The current by-laws of the Village of Atholville will apply to the largest municipality once the annexation achieved. Current zoning regulations in the LSDs and the urban plan continue to apply.

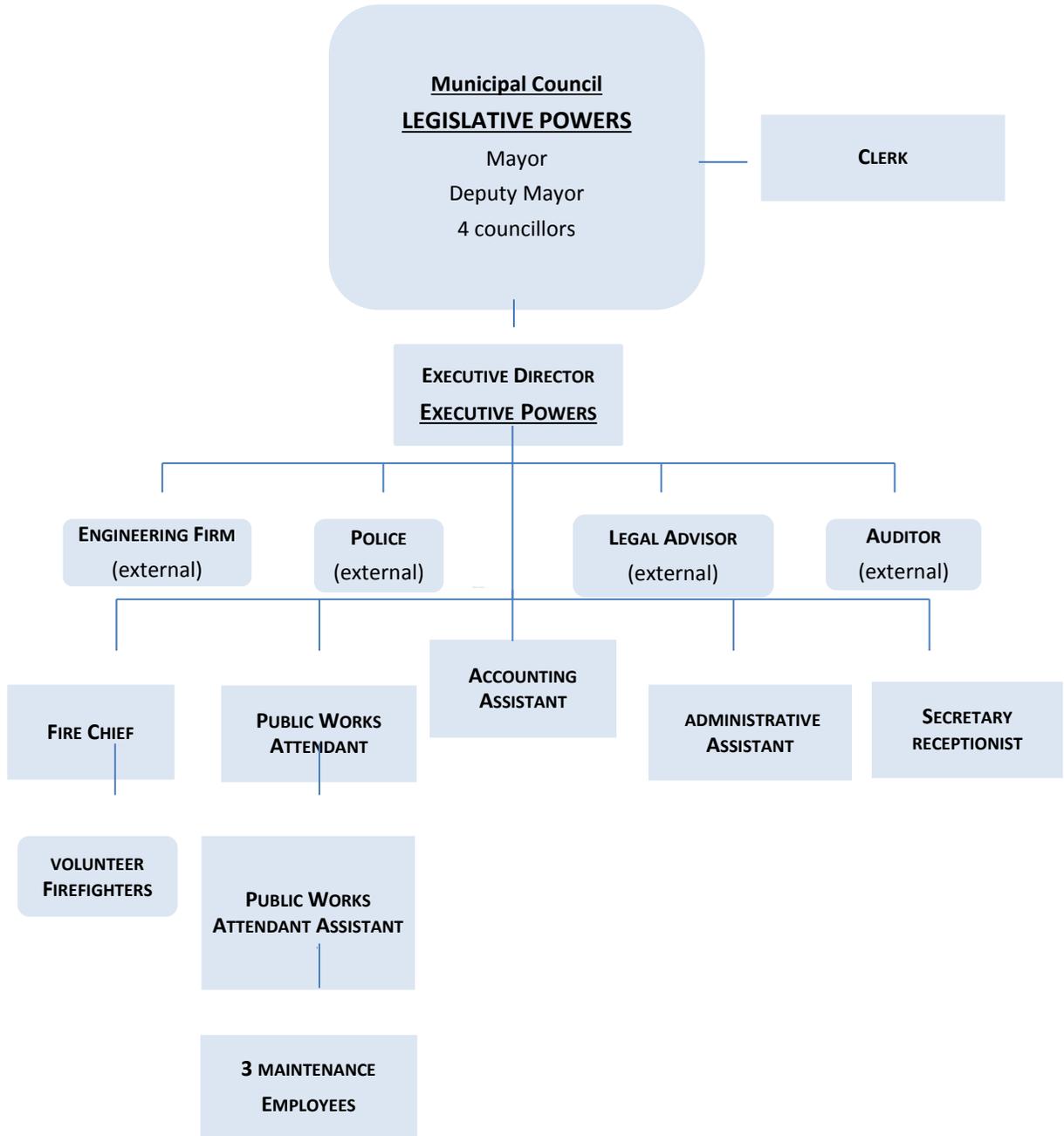
An update and reforms are needed as it is important to note that the municipality will end up with two distinct areas, one urban and one rural, each with differing needs. Changes and additions will be made gradually, according to the will and decisions taken by the new elected council.

See Annexe for a list and hyperlinks to [by-laws](#).

4.k. Staff and administrative structure

Currently, the composition of the staff, service delivery and administrative structure will remain unchanged; they will eventually be revised as necessary. There will be a trial period with, needs being reassessed over time. If the need arises, additional employees may be hired. The following chart is the current organisational chart of the Village of Atholville in October 2014:

Organisational Chart of the Village of Atholville in October 2014.



4.1. Assets and liabilities and distribution

The LSDs of St. Arthur and Val D'Amour have assets consisting of equipment and properties. St. Arthur has no liabilities or debt. Data for the Village of Atholville has previously been noted in the table under paragraph [2.j](#). As for the debts of the LSD of Val D'Amour, it includes an annual lease payment of \$24,746 and a payment of \$9,586.13 for the installation of a tank and the repair of a fire hydrant. Furthermore, this LSD is planning on purchasing a new fire truck.

4.m. Budgetary projections – Annual expenses and revenues, and annual property tax rate

Budgetary projections were prepared for a 3-year period, extending from 2016 to 2018

4.m.1. Expenditure Projections including the village debts

The cost of the proposed municipality would amount to nearly 3.3 million in 2016. The average annual expenditure growth within the Village and LSDs for the last five years has been almost two percent; the budget projections provide the same annual percentage increase thereafter.

See [Table 4.m.1](#) in the Annexe

4.m.2. Village and LSDs debts

Assets –the buildings, lands and equipment, reserve fund, community centres, and fire stations – owned by the provincial government in the LSDs, become those of the larger municipality. The LSD of St. Arthur has no debt.

Property owners of the Village of Atholville are responsible of the current debts and will continue paying them. It is the same for debts of Val D'Amour, which will be assumed by current LSD property owners. However, any future indebtedness of the larger municipality would be absorbed by all of its citizens.

4.m.3. Revenue Projections

The tax base:

Again, based on past data for both LSDs and the Village, an average annual increase of two percent of the expanded village tax base is estimated for the first three years. It is therefore considered that the tax base would amount to nearly \$213 million in 2016 and grow by two percent annually thereafter.

See [table 4.m.3](#) in the Annex.

4.m.4. Property tax in the current village

The property tax in the village is currently \$1.4559 per \$100 property assessment. The new elected council will set the rate when preparing the 2017 budget taking into account the amount of income and expenditure of the time.

[4.m.5. Property tax in both LSDs](#)

The property tax rate will increase 6 cents per \$100 of property assessment in 2016 in both LSDs for residential properties occupied by owner.

The tax rate for residential property not occupied by owner (apartments, cottages, vacant land) will see an increase of 46 cents per \$100 of property assessment in 2016, while non-residential property (business) would see their property tax increase by 70 cents per \$100 of property assessment in 2016. These increases, which only occur in 2016, include the planned reduction of the provincial property tax rate for this type of properties.

The new elected council will decide the rate for the following years, taking into account the amount of income and expenditure.

See tables at section [4.m.5.](#) in the Annex describing the expected rates and property tax for different types of property with varying values.

[4.m.6. Annual equalisation grant and community funding](#)

The annual equalisation grant and community funding for the expanded municipality would be \$355,931 in 2016. The annual equalisation grants and community funding to municipalities, rural communities and LSDs will be reviewed by 2016, so for budget projections purpose, the 2015 amount was used in projection for the years spanning 2016 to 2018.

[4.m.7. Non-tax revenues](#)

Projected non-tax revenues of the expanded municipality will be generated from building rentals and the issuance of licenses and permits (e.g. building permits) and will amount to \$141,082 in 2016, 2017 and 2018.

[4.m.8. Gas tax fund](#)

The proposed municipality would be eligible to receive an annual contribution from the new gasoline tax fund for the implementation of municipal infrastructure projects. Investment distribution, from the fund, is already in place for the period of 2014-2018. The Village of Atholville will receive a contribution of \$431,221 during this period, an average of \$86,244 a year (\$69.72 \$ per capita per year with a population of 1,237 according to the 2011 Census). The expanded municipality could possibly receive an additional contribution from the amount dedicated to unincorporated areas during this period.

In addition, beginning in 2019, the expanded municipality should receive an annual contribution per capita (based on the population of the 2016 Census) as part of the next phase of funding (2019-2023). In the event that the annual allocation determined by the population count remains the same as now, the proposed municipality would be eligible to receive an annual contribution of about \$263,403 beginning 2019, contribution that would total the sum of 1.3 million dollars during the period of 2019-2023.

4.m.9. Farmland

No agricultural land registered under the Farm Land Identification Program (FLIP) will be subjected to property tax increase in the new extended municipality.

Houses and businesses owned by farmers would be treated the same as other homes and businesses, and would therefore be subject to the same property tax increase.

4.n. Requested conditions (by communities) for the annexation

Some conditions apply, including:

- Keeping current employees;
- Assign responsibility for debt to the original community that has incurred the debt. No community will assume the debts of other communities with the creation of the new municipality.
- Maintain existing services and infrastructures, fire services, fire stations, firefighters.

4.o. Advantages and disadvantages of the proposed annexation in comparison to the current situation

Compared to the current situation, the LSDs will gain direct benefits, including a greater decision-making power and access to the gas tax fund. The annexation will also enhance the quality of services provided and the economic development opportunities. Larger-scale projects could be achieved with an increased population and an extended territory. The annexation will result in an increase in the tax rate for all types of properties.

4.p. The issue of roads

Some issues emerged during the session on community vision identifying roads as a priority issue. It is important to understand the limits of the power of the communities as some roads fall under provincial jurisdiction. Communities can set priorities and put pressure on government, but they do not have control as such.

Roads in the LSDs

In the Action Plan for a New Local Governance System in New Brunswick, the Provincial Government has set up new provincial guidelines on fairer allocation of local responsibilities for roads, so that communities that choose to join together in order to afford road services.

If the new municipality finds it beneficial and preferential, District 1 in Bathurst, the Department of Transport and Infrastructure (DTI) will continue to provide summer and winter maintenance services as per current service levels. The new municipal entity will have the choice may enter into a contract with a different service provider, or undertake to develop internal capacity, for maintenance services. Where the municipality wishes to enter into a different arrangement, the new municipal entity will provide a minimum of 12- month notice to DTI; the new arrangement then becomes permanent.

Upon incorporation, the new municipal entity would be responsible for 100% of the costs of maintenance of local roads and 50% of maintenance of regional roads in both LSDs, 48 km of roads, of which 19.5 km of local roads. Upon incorporation, administration and control of all roads in the new municipality falls under the municipality, with the exception of those classified as regional or provincial.

A road assessment was carried out in the summer of 2014, results showed that a large percentage of local roads are considered to be in acceptable condition, meaning that the responsibility for their rehabilitation would be handed down to the municipality upon its incorporation. Local roads in the LSDs requiring repairs by the DTI, will be rehabilitated within eight years after incorporation of the new municipality.

Should the new municipality be incorporated, the assessment of the roads carried out in the summer of 2014 will be updated at that time and will serve as starting point for the distribution of responsibilities for road repairs.

In total, there are 28.519 km of regional roads (Responsibility of the province under the capital budget), and 40.131 km of municipal or local roads, falling under the responsibility of the new municipality.

Maintenance cost of the regional road system shared between the DTI and the municipality. In 2014, the municipality pays \$50.75 per month for the 6 summer months, and \$165.50 per month for the 6 winter months per kilometer, regardless of the actual cost.

All capital costs are the responsibility of the provincial government, as mentioned above.

(See Annex, [the small table 4.p.](#) showing total roads in the two LSDs)

5. Participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the study

5.a. Activities (e.g. Information documents, website, information sessions, meeting with focus groups, email or telephone surveys)

In addition to numerous meetings of the working group, the Committee held public meetings, a community vision session, consultations with opinion leaders and the business community. Presentations were organised in each community to inform citizens and leaders of the steps taken, the options available, and possible decisions. Consultations were made at each step to hear the opinions of citizens opinions as work progressed. The final report of the feasibility study will be made public and posted on the website of the Village of Atholville.

The fourth public consultation was held separately in each community in early May 2014. The consultation was supported by a presentation in order to further inform the population of the steps taken and to clarify the meaning of the restructuring project. Separate presentations in each community were made to allow citizens to feel free to express and voice their concerns within their own communities.

The final report was submitted to the Minister by mid-October 2014. Further information will be disseminated in the communities of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur to encourage them to participate in the plebiscite of December 8, 2014. Building on best practices that have been

proven in other communities, an action plan and a marketing plan have evolved and adopted to engage and encourage citizens to vote. Citizens of Atholville can express their views to council before December 8, 2014.

5.b. Results (participation; views and opinions expressed)

Following the community vision meeting, analysis and synthesis of views and opinions were undertaken. Views expressed and concerns raised by participants to the various information and work sessions, turned out to be the same as those experienced by community representatives in the Working Committee. Attendance was quite impressive throughout the audiovisual presentations of facts and figures. In Val D'Amour 125 people were present and St. Arthur saw the participation of 80 members of the community, while in Atholville, 50 people were present with the issue of plebiscite, or rather the absence of plebiscite in the municipality arising to be a point of concern. The overall feedback was positive, the presentation was well received and representatives were commended for their work. Another presentation was undertaken for opinion leaders and the business community: organisations' leaders, entrepreneurs, firefighters, etc. The response was equally positive.

The presentation focused on governance, representation, budget projections, and cost sharing.

5.c Views conciliation

A predominant factor emerged during the discussions and presentations: The acceptance of the annexation by the general population and the lack of real opposition to the project. Mental preparation took place gradually thanks to the continuous information provided to all involved. The prospect of self-governance, the culture of service sharing, the cost savings to be achieved through restructuring, and the myriad other factors, have made their way into the mindset of the citizens of all three communities. Members of the Working Committee had to provide more explanations than justifications.

6. Conclusion and recommendations to the Minister of Environment and Local Governments, the Honorable Brian Kenny.

It is clear that, with the support of the population in all three communities, a great deal of work has been accomplished by the members of the Working Committee, toward the successful restructuring of the three communities of Atholville, Val D'Amour and de St. Arthur. Nothing was left to chance and every effort has been deployed with precision and dedication, whether in Committee work, public consultations, information and working sessions, and developing a community vision. The desire to create a dynamic community, strong and prosperous is apparent and fuels all efforts undertaken toward a win-win situation.

Without overlooking the many challenges ahead, residents of the three communities have demonstrated through their hard work that they are ready to deal with any potential challenges that await them on the implementation of the project. The local population has seen since the onset the many benefits of the union and are willing to address the disadvantages and cope with the challenges ahead. Residents of the three communities are determined to join in building a brighter future for generations to come.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Working Committee strongly recommends that the Minister of Environment and Local Governments, the Honorable Brian Kenny, to support the proposed annexation of the three communities of Atholville, Val D'Amour and St. Arthur and to proceed with the holding of a plebiscite for the LSDs of Val D'Amour and St. Arthur on December 8, 2014.

Annex

Municipal By-laws – Village of Atholville

By-Laws respecting Administrative matters Section A

- A-1 [A By-law respecting administration and the Village Council](#)
A-3 [A by-law respecting the officials of the Village of Atholville](#)
A-5 [A by-law to continue the superannuation plan for employees of the Village of Atholville](#)

By-Laws respecting Land Use Section L

- No. 31
No. 33
No. 40A

By-Laws respecting Regulations and Licensing Section R

- R-4 [A by-law related to the Closing of retail establishments in the Village of Atholville](#)
..... [Schedule "A"](#) (PDF)
R-6 [A by-law relating to cabs, taxicabs, omnibuses and other vehicles for conveying passengers, etc.](#)
R-7 [A by-law respecting peddlers](#)
..... [Schedule "A"](#)(PDF)

By-Laws respecting Safety Section S

- S-1 [A by-law respecting the fire department](#)
S-2 [A by-law respecting fire prevention](#)
..... [Schedule "A"](#)(PDF)
S-3 [A by-law respecting the Community Emergency Planning](#)
S-7 [A by-law respecting dangerous or unsightly premises](#)
S-11 [A by-law respecting animal control](#)
..... [Schedule "A"](#)(.PDF)
S-13 [A by-law respecting disturbance by noise](#)

By-Laws respecting Traffic and Streets Section T

- T-1 A by-law to regulate traffic
T-2 [A by-law relating to snow removal](#)

By-Laws respecting City Works Section W

- W-1 [A by-law relating to the water and sewer systems](#)
W-2 A by-law respecting water rates and sewer rentals
..... [Schedule "A"](#)(.PDF)
W-4 [A by-law to regulate the collection and disposal of garbage and other material](#)
..... [Schedule "A"](#)(.PDF) [Schedule "B"](#)(.PDF)

By-Laws respecting Zoning Section Z

Z

Budgetary Projections

4.m.1 Budgetary Projections 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Projections of expenditures	\$3, 281,636	\$3, 347,269	\$3, 414,214

Projections of revenues			
Non-tax revenues	\$141,082	\$141,082	\$141,082
Subvention de financement et de péréquation	\$355,931	\$355,931	\$355,931
Property tax - Atholville	\$1, 875,692	\$1, 913,206	\$1, 951,470
Property tax - Val D'Amour	\$719,509	\$733,899	\$748,577
Property tax – St. Arthur	\$275,882	\$281,399	\$287,027
Total revenues	\$3, 368,096	\$3, 425,517	\$3, 484,087

Surplus, or rather excess of revenues over expenses	\$86,460 \$	\$78,248 \$	\$69,873 \$
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Table 4.m.3. Tax Base Projections 2014-2018

TAX BASE PROJECTIONS 2014-2018

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
Atholville	\$123, 828,700.00	2%	\$126, 305,274.00	2%	\$128, 831,379.48	2%	\$131, 408,007.07	2%	\$134, 036,167.21	
St. Arthur	\$22, 232,600.00	0%	\$22, 232,600.00	0%	\$22, 232,600.00	2%	\$22, 677,252.00	2%	\$23, 130,797.04	
Val D'Amour	\$56, 295,650.00	5.08%	\$59, 155,469.02	5.08%	\$62, 160,566.85	2%	\$63, 403,778.18	2%	\$64, 671,853.75	
Total	\$202, 356,950.00		\$207, 693,343.02		\$213, 224,546.33		\$217, 489,037.25		\$221, 838,818.00	

4.m.4 Property Tax based on types of properties and property assessment in the Village of Atholville in 2014; and in 2016, as a large village.

Atholville	Property assessment	2014 Village		2016 Large Village	
Residential occupied by owner	\$100,000	1.4559	\$1,455.90	1.4559	\$1,455.90
	\$200,000		\$2,911.80		\$2,911.80
	\$500,000		\$7,279.50		\$7,279.50
Residential non-occupied by owner (apartments, cottages, etc)	\$100,000	2.7932	\$2,793.20	2.5792	\$2,579.20
	\$200,000		\$5,586.40		\$5,158.40
	\$500,000		\$13,966.00		\$12,896.00
Other residential properties (farmlands, vacant lots, etc.)	\$100,000	2.7932	\$2,793.20	2.6732	\$2,673.20
	\$200,000		\$5,586.40		\$5,346.40
	\$500,000		\$13,966.00		\$13,366.00
Non residential (businesses)	\$100,000	4.2049	\$4,204.90	4.0399	\$4,039.90
	\$200,000		\$8,409.80		\$8,079.80
	\$500,000		\$21,024.50		\$20,199.50

4.m.5. Tax rates tables - LSDs

This table provides examples of tax rates for various property assessments for various types of properties. Under '2016 LSD' the column shows the scenario if the community remains LSD; the '2016 Village' presents a scenario with the community joining the large village. Rates in these tables are from the [White paper: Improving New Brunswick's property tax system](#), published in September 2012, by the Department of Finance of N.B.

<http://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/lg-gl/pdf/ImprovingNBPropertyTaxSystem.pdf>

	assessment	LSD		LSD		Village	
Residential occupied by owner	\$ 100,000.00	1.0975	\$ 1,097.50	1.1482	\$ 1,148.20	1.1575	\$ 1,157.50
	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 2,195.00		\$ 2,296.40		\$ 2,315.00
	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 5,487.50		\$ 5,741.00		\$ 5,787.50
Residential non-occupied by owner (apartments, cottages, etc)	\$ 100,000.00	1.9133	\$ 1,913.30	1.8600	\$ 1,860.00	2.2808	\$ 2,280.80
	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 3,826.60		\$ 3,720.00		\$ 4,561.60
	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 9,566.50		\$ 9,300.00		\$ 11,404.00
Other residential properties (farmlands, vacant lots, etc.)	\$ 100,000.00	1.9133	\$ 1,913.30	1.954	\$ 1,954.00	2.3748	\$ 2,374.80
	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 3,826.60		\$ 3,908.00		\$ 4,749.60
	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 9,566.50		\$ 9,770.00		\$ 11,874.00
Non-residential (businesses)	\$ 100,000.00	2.885	\$ 2,885.00	2.9611	\$ 2,961.10	3.5923	\$ 3,592.30
	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 5,770.00		\$ 5,922.20		\$ 7,184.60
	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 14,425.00		\$ 14,805.50		\$ 17,961.50
St. Arthur	Property assessment	2014 LSD		2016 LSD		2016 Village	
Residential occupied by owner	\$ 100,000.00	1.1809	\$ 1,180.90	1.2389	\$ 1,238.90	1.2409	\$ 1,240.90
	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 2,361.80		\$ 2,477.80		\$ 2,481.80
	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 5,904.50		\$ 6,194.50		\$ 6,204.50
Residential non-occupied by owner (apartments, cottages, etc)	\$ 100,000.00	1.9967	\$ 1,996.70	1.9507	\$ 1,950.70	2.3642	\$ 2,364.20
	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 3,993.40		\$ 3,901.40		\$ 4,728.40
	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 9,983.50		\$ 9,753.50		\$ 11,821.00
Other residential properties (farmlands, vacant lots etc.)	\$ 100,000.00	1.9967	\$ 1,996.70	2.0447	\$ 2,044.70	2.4582	\$ 2,458.20
	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 3,993.40		\$ 4,089.40		\$ 4,916.40
	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 9,983.50		\$ 10,223.50		\$ 12,291.00
Non-residential (businesses)	\$ 100,000.00	3.0101	\$ 3,010.10	3.0971	\$ 3,097.10	3.7174	\$ 3,717.40
	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 6,020.20		\$ 6,194.20		\$ 7,434.80
	\$ 500,000.00		\$ 15,050.50		\$ 15,485.50		\$ 18,587.00

4.p. Roads in the LSDs

	Ashphalte	Chipseal	Gravel	Total (km)
Provincial Roads	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Regional Roads	18.782	9.737	0.000	28.519
Municipal Roads	0.000	17.935	22.196	40.131
Total km	18.782	27.672	22.196	68.650

The three following tables present the list of roads in both LSDs of St. Arthur and Val D'Amour as assessed by the Department of Transport and Infrastructure in the summer of 2014:

<u>Road code</u>	<u>AA-ROUTE NAME</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>ASPH-CHIP</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Drain</u>	<u>Brush</u>	<u>A-F COMMENTS</u>
	ST-ARTHUR AREA						
R00275	Route 275	1.702	Chipseal	2	3	N/A	Road in good shape
R00275	Route 275	9.679	Chipseal	1	3	2	Road in good shape, we will do 3.0 km of chip
5411	Borris Road	0.203	Gravel	4	3	N/A	Need grading and ditching
154	Belanger Road	1.161	Gravel	4	3	2	we will do 0.50km of chipseal this year
154	Belanger Road	0.877	Chipseal	2	3	3	Ditching required and brush cutting- patching
24	Bujold Street	0.201	Gravel	4	3	N/A	Need grading and ditching also
83	Levesque Road, Chemin	<u>1.288</u>	Gravel	4	3	3	Old road--wooden road
	Total for St. Arthur	15.111					

<u>Road code</u>	<u>AA-ROUTE NAME</u>	<u>LENGT H</u>	<u>ASPH-CHIP</u>	<u>SURFAC E</u>	<u>DRAI N</u>	<u>BRUS H</u>	<u>A-F COMMENTS</u>
	Val D'amour AREA						
R00275	Route 275	6.508	Pave	2	2	1	Road in good shape, was pave this year for 3.7
R00275	Route 275	5.48	Chipseal & 1.0km Pave	1	2	N/A	Good shape
22	Bramham Gulch road	3.436	Gravel	4	4	4	Road close to traffic
44	Dube Lane	4.5	Gravel	3	3	3	Gravel road- really in bad shape
157	Ecole street	0.239	Chipseal	1	2	N/A	Good shape
4	Chemin des Erables	1.636	Chipseal	1	2	3	Road Good- need brush cutting ,clean ditch
84	Lac des Lys road	4.267	Chipseal	2	3	2	Drainage required
84	Lac des Lys road	0.793	Gravel	4	4	4	Public road-road in bad shape
85	Lily Lake Branch road	2.012	Gravel	4	4	4	Public road-road in bad shape
174	Malauze road	6.083	Chipseal	3	3	2	Major ditching-culvert replacement-padding
93	MacAbbie road	0.261	Gravel	4	3	2	Need brush cutting and drainage
93	MacAbbie road	4.895	Gravel	4	4	4	Road in bad shape
100	Melanson street	0.201	Chipseal	1	2	N/A	Road in good shape- minor work

<u>Road code</u>	<u>AA-ROUTE NAME</u>	<u>LENGT H</u>	<u>ASPH-CHIP</u>	<u>SURFAC E</u>	<u>DRAI N</u>	<u>BRUS H</u>	<u>A-F COMMENTS</u>
	Val D'amour AREA						
127	Perron road	2.829	Chipseal	3	3	2	Road bad shape- Ditching required- padding
127	Perron road	0.861	Gravel	4	3	3	Road bad shape-brush Cut, Ditching
46	St-Aubin road	0.761	Chipseal	3	3	3	Major Ditching required
173	Val D'Amour road	6.167	Asphalt	3	2	1	Re-Ashpalt and slope protection-old rte 270
175	Villeneuve road	0.697	Chipseal	1	1.5	N/A	Road in good shape
175	Villeneuve road	<u>1.014</u>	Gravel	3	3	3	Road in bad shape-- Gravel road
	GRAND TOTAL for VAL D'AMOUR	52.64					