



Restructuring Comparison Chart - What to Expect

Services and Community Issues	Town or Village Restructuring to Hamlet	Town or Village Restructuring to Hamlet/Designated a Special Service Area	Town or Village Restructuring to Organized Hamlet
Governance	A hamlet is governed by the rural municipality in which it is situated. The hamlet itself has no powers or authorities.	A hamlet, designated as a special service area, is governed by the rural municipality in which it is situated. The hamlet itself has no powers or authorities.	An organized hamlet is governed by the rural municipality in which it is situated; however the voters of an organized hamlet elect a three-member hamlet board to act as an advisory body to the rural municipality on hamlet matters. Legislation provides specific duties and responsibilities for organized hamlet boards.
Representation	The ratepayers/residents of the hamlet may vote and serve on the council of the rural municipality; if they meet voter eligibility.	The ratepayers/residents of the hamlet may vote and serve on the council of the rural municipality; if they meet voter eligibility. In addition, through a restructuring agreement the Special Service area may be designated as its own electoral division. In this case a new division would be created and this division would have its own representative on council.	The ratepayers/residents of the hamlet may vote and serve on the council of the rural municipality; if they meet voter eligibility. In addition, residents of an organized hamlet may qualify to vote in elections for members of the organized hamlet board.
Taxation	The council of a rural municipality may establish a mill rate that is the same or lower than the mill rate applied elsewhere in the municipality. The tax tools used must be the same as used elsewhere in the municipality. A dwelling situated in a hamlet (that is not an organized hamlet) and occupied by an owner or occupant of agricultural land is exempt from taxation to the extent of the assessed value of that land owned or leased within the municipality or an adjacent municipality.	The council of a rural municipality may establish a different mill rate and use different tax tools than used elsewhere in the municipality to provide different services to the designated service area. Tax revenue, along with all other revenue generated on behalf of the Special Service Area is tracked separately to provide accurate information for council's consideration when determining the mill rate. A dwelling that is situated in a hamlet/designated service area (that is not an organized hamlet) and occupied by an owner or occupant of agricultural land is exempt from taxation to the extent of the assessed value of that land owned or leased within the municipality or an adjacent municipality.	The council of a rural municipality may apply a different mill rate or use different tax tools than used elsewhere in the municipality with the consent, or at the request, of the organized hamlet board. At least 40 per cent, but not more than 75 per cent, of the taxes received for municipal purposes within the organized hamlet must be retained for the credit of the hamlet agreement.

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Administration	Operations of a hamlet are administered by the rural municipality.	Operations of a hamlet designated as a Special Service area are administered by the rural municipality.	Operations of an organized hamlet are administered by the rural municipality. However, in some cases the rural municipality may not proceed with any action unless they have received a request from the hamlet board (i.e. special levy, water and sewer system, lighting, sidewalks and other services).
Revenue Sharing Grants	<p>Revenue Sharing grants for the former urban are discontinued, however, the RM may apply through the Communities in Transition Program, for an amount based on the Revenue Sharing grant paid to the former urban municipality in the year prior to its' dissolution, for a maximum of 10 years.</p> <p>In addition, the population, assessment and roads of the former village are included as part of the calculation for the RM's Revenue Sharing Grant on an on-going basis.</p>	<p>Revenue Sharing grants for the former urban are discontinued, however, the RM may apply through the Communities in Transition Program, for an amount based on the Revenue Sharing grant paid to the former urban municipality in the year prior to its' dissolution, for a maximum of 10 years.</p> <p>In addition, the population, assessment and roads of the former village are included as part of the calculation for the RM's Revenue Sharing Grant on an on-going basis.</p>	<p>An unconditional Revenue Sharing Grant is paid to the rural municipality in respect of the Organized Hamlet and placed in the special hamlet account. This grant is 60 per cent of the base grant and 60 per cent of the population grant as calculated for villages.</p> <p>Where an Organized hamlet, at a later date, reverts to a hamlet the Revenue Sharing Grant is discontinued.</p> <p>In addition, the population, assessment and roads of the former village are included as part of the calculation for the RM's Revenue Sharing Grant on an on-going basis.</p>
Is there other funding available for communities in transition?	The Communities in Transition Program provides additional funding to RM's for eligible administrative costs directly related to the restructuring AND to assist with financial liabilities when a town or village dissolves, for the purpose of rehabilitation, construction, demolition or decommissioning of environmental or safety-related infrastructure, including but not limited to water and wastewater systems, solid waste management facilities and abandoned buildings in the dissolved municipality. The amount of the grant for this component may be up to \$50,000.	The Communities in Transition Program provides additional funding to RM's for eligible administrative costs directly related to the restructuring AND to assist with financial liabilities when a town or village dissolves, for the purpose of rehabilitation, construction, demolition or decommissioning of environmental or safety-related infrastructure, including but not limited to water and wastewater systems, solid waste management facilities and abandoned buildings in the dissolved municipality. The amount of the grant for this component may be up to \$50,000.	The Communities in Transition Program provides additional funding to RM's for eligible administrative costs directly related to the restructuring AND to assist with financial liabilities when a town or village dissolves, for the purpose of rehabilitation, construction, demolition or decommissioning of environmental or safety-related infrastructure, including but not limited to water and wastewater systems, solid waste management facilities and abandoned buildings in the dissolved municipality. The amount of the grant for this component may be up to \$50,000.
Will the name of the community be lost?	No, the name and identity of the community will never be lost. It has a history and is an important part of the region and province.	No, the name and identity of the community will never be lost. It has a history and is an important part of the region and province.	No, the name and identity of the community will never be lost. It has a history and is an important part of the region and province.

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Will one municipality have to pay for a debt of another municipality?	No, the person appointed to settle the assets and liabilities of the former town or village may require the rural municipality to levy a special tax to pay for any debt of the former municipality. The rural municipality may authorize a special purpose levy, on the properties of the former municipality, to retire the debt.	No, the person appointed to settle the assets and liabilities of the former town or village may require the rural municipality to levy a special tax to pay for any debt of the former municipality. The rural municipality may authorize a special purpose levy, on the properties of the former municipality, to retire the debt.	No, the person appointed to settle the assets and liabilities of the former town or village may require the rural municipality to levy a special tax to pay for any debt of the former municipality. The rural municipality may authorize a special purpose levy, on the properties of the former municipality, to retire the debt.
What will happen to the Community Rink and/or Hall?	The community hall and rink generally continue to operate in the same manner as they did prior to restructuring. However, all property in the name of the former municipality is transferred into the receiving municipality. As capital or other expenses are incurred the rural municipality may consider changes that reflect the financial stability of the facilities.	The community hall and rink generally continue to operate in the same manner as they did prior to reversion. However, all property in the name of the former municipality is transferred into the receiving municipality. As a Special Service Area the rural municipality may, where necessary, apply a different tax rate or use different tax tools to maintain capital and other expenditures.	The community hall and rink generally continue to operate in the same manner as they did prior to reversion. However, all property in the name of the former municipality is transferred into the receiving municipality.
What happens to the equipment owned by the former municipality?	All assets, including the equipment become part of the receiving municipality's assets. The operation and management of the equipment is controlled by the receiving municipality. However, any concerns may be dealt with through a restructuring agreement prior to the restructuring.	All assets, including the equipment become part of the receiving municipality's assets. The operation and management of the equipment is controlled by the receiving municipality. However, any concerns may be dealt with through a restructuring agreement prior to the reversion.	All assets, including the equipment become part of the receiving municipality's assets. The operation and management of the equipment is controlled by the receiving municipality. However, any concerns may be dealt with through a restructuring agreement prior to the reversion.
What will happen to the staff?	Each employee of the former municipality continues as an employee of the new municipality until the council of the receiving municipality directs otherwise, or other terms have been agreed to in a restructuring agreement.	Each employee of the former municipality continues as an employee of the new municipality until the council of the receiving municipality directs otherwise or other terms have been agreed to in a restructuring agreement.	Each employee of the former municipality continues as an employee of the new municipality until the council of the receiving municipality directs otherwise or other terms have been agreed to in a restructuring agreement.
How will the bylaws be affected?	All bylaws and resolutions continue in force for one year or until sooner repealed or others are made in their place.	All bylaws and resolutions continue in force for one year or until sooner repealed or others are made in their place.	All bylaws and resolutions continue in force for one year or until sooner repealed or others are made in their place.
Does the receiving municipality have to subsidize services in the urban area?	No, the council of a rural municipality may choose to set fees or levy a special service tax for services that are different than elsewhere in the municipality. Where a council establishes services that benefit all or a portion of the	No, there are several tools available to achieve this. The council of a rural municipality may: 1) apply a different mill rate; 2) use different tax tools such as base tax and minimum tax; 3) levy as Special tax; or	No, the advisory board determines which services will be provided in the organized hamlet and the costs of these services are taken from the organized hamlet's share of the tax revenue generated within the organized hamlet.

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	<p>municipality, these services may be funded through a 'special tax'.</p> <p>The 'special tax' bylaw applies only to those properties which benefit from the specific service(s) or purpose(s) and raises revenue to pay for locally defined specific service(s) or purpose(s) to be completed within the current year.</p>	<p>4) set fees for specific services. Where a council establishes services that benefit all or a portion of the municipality, these services may be funded through a 'special tax'.</p> <p>The 'special tax' bylaw, applies only to those properties which benefit from the specific service(s) or purpose(s), raises revenue to pay for locally defined specific service(s) or purpose(s) to be completed within the current year.</p>	<p>A board may request an additional levy for special projects within the organized hamlet.</p> <p>The organized hamlet board may also request a uniform mill rate or tax tools that are different than elsewhere in the municipality.</p> <p>Where a council establishes service(s) that benefit the whole municipality, including the organized hamlet, the council may also levy a special tax within the organized hamlet.</p>