

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 1229-2005, 8 December 2005

An Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations (R.S.Q., c. E-20.001)

Urban agglomeration of Montréal

WHEREAS Ville de Montréal was constituted on 1 January 2002 by the coming into force of section 1 and Schedule I to the Act to reform the municipal territorial organization of the metropolitan regions of Montréal, Québec and the Outaouais (2000, c. 56);

WHEREAS the territory of the city includes the territories of the former towns and cities of Baie-d'Urfé, Beaconsfield, Côte-Saint-Luc, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Dorval, Hampstead, Kirkland, L'Île-Dorval, Montréal-Est, Montréal-Ouest, Mont-Royal, Pointe-Claire and Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, the former Village de Senneville and the former Ville de Westmount;

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Act respecting the consultation of citizens with respect to the territorial reorganization of certain municipalities (2003, c. 14), a referendum poll was held on 20 June 2004 in the sectors of the city corresponding to the territories of the former municipalities on the possibility of reconstituting them as local municipalities;

WHEREAS the answer given to the referendum question by the qualified voters was deemed to be affirmative within the meaning of section 43 of the Act and consequently, the Government, by order, reconstituted as local municipalities the inhabitants and ratepayers of those sectors;

WHEREAS the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations (R.S.Q., c. E-20.001) provides that the urban agglomeration of Montréal is made up of the territories of Ville de Montréal, Ville de Baie-D'Urfé, Ville de Beaconsfield, Ville de Côte-Saint-Luc, Ville de Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Ville de Dorval, Ville de Hampstead, Ville de Kirkland, Ville de L'Île-Dorval, Ville de Montréal-Est, Ville de Montréal-Ouest, Ville de Mont-Royal, Ville de Pointe-Claire, Ville de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Village de Senneville and Ville de Westmount and determines the municipal powers that, rather than being exercised separately for each local municipal territory included in the urban agglomeration, must be exercised globally for the urban agglomeration;

WHEREAS, by Order in Council 596-2004 dated 21 June 2004, the Government, in accordance with section 51 of the Act respecting the consultation of citizens with respect to the territorial reorganization of certain municipalities, established a transition committee to participate, together with the administrators and employees of the city and with any persons elected in advance in the reconstituted municipalities, in the establishment of the conditions most conducive to facilitating the transition between the successive municipal administrations;

WHEREAS Chapter IV of Title V of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations provides that the Government may make an order designated as an "urban agglomeration order" for each urban agglomeration;

WHEREAS it is expedient to make an urban agglomeration order for the urban agglomeration of Montréal;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions, as follows:

TITLE I
OBJECT AND DEFINITIONS

1. The object of this Order is to supplement, for the urban agglomeration of Montréal, the rules prescribed by the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations, in relation to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

2. In this Order, Ville de Montréal is designated as the "central municipality" and Ville de Baie-D'Urfé, Ville de Beaconsfield, Ville de Côte-Saint-Luc, Ville de Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Ville de Dorval, Ville de Hampstead, Ville de Kirkland, Ville de L'Île-Dorval, Ville de Montréal-Est, Ville de Montréal-Ouest, Ville de Mont-Royal, Ville de Pointe-Claire, Ville de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Village de Senneville and Ville de Westmount are designated as "reconstituted municipalities"; their territories make up the urban agglomeration of Montréal, hereinafter designated as the "urban agglomeration". They are related municipalities.

The term "city", used alone, designates Ville de Montréal as it existed before the coming into force of this Order; "former municipality" means the former towns of Baie-d'Urfé, Beaconsfield, Côte-Saint-Luc, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Dorval, Hampstead, Kirkland, L'Île-Dorval, Montréal-Est, Montréal-Ouest, Mont-Royal, Pointe-Claire, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, the former Village de Senneville and the former Ville de Westmount that ceased to exist upon the constitution of the city.

The urban agglomeration powers are those set out in Title III of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations; all other powers are referred to as local powers.

TITLE II

URBAN AGGLOMERATION COUNCIL AND COMMISSIONS

CHAPTER I

URBAN AGGLOMERATION COUNCIL

DIVISION I

NATURE AND COMPOSITION

3. For the purposes of this Chapter, Ville de L'Île-Dorval is not taken into consideration and its territory is deemed to be within the territory of Ville de Dorval.

4. The urban agglomeration council within the central municipality is a deliberative body distinct from the council of the central municipality.

5. The urban agglomeration council is composed of the mayor of each related municipality, of a councillor of Ville de Dollard-Des Ormeaux designated by the mayor of that town and of fifteen councillors of the central municipality designated by its mayor.

Every designation under the first paragraph is to be made in writing and, unless revoked, is valid until the term of office of the designated person as councillor terminates.

In the case of the councillor designated by the mayor of Ville de Dollard-Des Ormeaux, the person may not sit on the urban agglomeration council until an authenticated copy of the writing designating the person has been received by the central municipality. In the case of a person designated by the mayor of the central municipality, the person may not sit on the urban agglomeration council until a copy of the writing designating the person has been filed at the office of the central municipality.

6. If the office of mayor of a related municipality is vacant or the holder of the office is unable to act, a councillor may replace the mayor as the representative of the municipality.

The municipality may designate, on an ad-hoc basis or in advance of the event, the councillor who is to replace the mayor. The mayor may, however, make the designation in advance, in writing; if the mayor does so, the designation may not be made by the council of the municipality.

A designation made in advance, unless revoked, is valid until the term of office of the designated person as councillor terminates.

In the case of a reconstituted municipality, the person may not sit on the urban agglomeration council until an authenticated copy of the resolution or the writing designating the person has been received by the central municipality. In the case of a person designated by the mayor of the central municipality, the person may not sit on the urban agglomeration council until a copy of the writing designating the person has been filed at the office of the municipality.

7. The urban agglomeration council has the special positions of chair and vice-chair, the holders of which are designated by the council from among its members.

The chair must be a representative of the central municipality and the vice-chair a representative of a reconstituted municipality.

8. The function of the chair is to preside the meetings of the urban agglomeration council.

The vice-chair exercises that function while the chair is unable to act or if the position is vacant.

If the regular council of the central municipality has a position of chair and its holder has additional functions in relation to the council's work, the holder of the position of chair on the urban agglomeration council has the same functions in relation to that council's work.

DIVISION II

ASSIGNMENT OF VOTES

9. Each member of the urban agglomeration council has the number of votes determined under sections 10 to 12.

10. The representation of the related municipality with the smallest population has one vote.

The representation of every other related municipality has a number of votes equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the related municipality by the population of the municipality referred to in the first paragraph.

For the purposes of the first two paragraphs, the population of each related municipality is the population that exists at the time of the vote for which the number of votes of each member of the urban agglomeration council is to be determined. If, at that time, the order of the Government determining in advance the population for

the following calendar year has been published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, that population figure is to be used.

11. In the case of a municipality having only one representative, that representative has the number of votes assigned to the representation of the municipality.

In the opposite case, each representative has a number of votes equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the number of votes assigned to the representation of the municipality by the number of representatives of the municipality.

12. If the quotient calculated under the second paragraph of section 10 is a decimal number, the first two decimals are used and, if the third decimal would have been greater than 4, the second decimal is increased by 1.

In the case of the central municipality, the rounding under the first paragraph also applies to the quotient calculated under the second paragraph of section 11.

DIVISION III OTHER RULES

13. The mayor of the central municipality is the chief executive officer of the municipality for urban agglomeration matters as for any other purpose.

14. The quorum of the urban agglomeration council is one-third of its members representing a majority of the votes on the council.

15. Every other rule applying to the council of the central municipality, in particular as regards the drawing up of the agenda paper and the holding of meetings or their convocation, also applies to the urban agglomeration council.

The urban agglomeration council may, however, adopt a by-law setting a time period different from that required by section 323 of the Cities and Towns Act (R.S.Q., c. C-19) for service of the notice of convocation for a special meeting of the council.

16. In accordance with section 18 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations, the functions of the central municipality that, on the date of publication of this Order in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, are under the authority of the executive committee, are exercised by the executive committee in respect of urban agglomeration powers, except the powers under subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph of section 34.1 of the Charter of Ville de Montréal (R.S.Q., c. C-11.4) as regards the awarding of contracts

involving an expenditure of \$500,000 or more and those under subparagraph *a* of subparagraph 5 of that section that relate to the negotiation of collective agreements.

The urban agglomeration council may avail itself of section 34 of that Charter and of any other provision of an Act authorizing the council of the city to delegate functions to the executive committee. The majority for such a decision requires a majority of the votes of the members representing the central municipality and a majority of the votes of the members representing the reconstituted municipalities.

17. The mayor of Ville de Dorval must in timely fashion provide the mayor of Ville de L'Île-Dorval with all documents relevant to the making of a decision by the urban agglomeration council so that the latter mayor may examine them and make submissions.

CHAPTER II AGGLOMERATION COMMISSIONS

18. Where an Act or statutory instrument provides for the creation of a commission by a municipal council, only the urban agglomeration council may create the commission if the functions to be assigned to it involve in whole or in part any matter relating to an urban agglomeration power.

Every such commission is composed of the mayor of the central municipality who is by virtue of office its chair, and of six other members designated by the urban agglomeration council, of whom one is the vice-chair.

Among the members designated by the urban agglomeration council,

(1) two, including the vice-chair, are chosen from among the members of the councils of the reconstituted municipalities; and

(2) four are chosen from among the members of the municipal and borough councils of the urban agglomeration.

The mayor of the central municipality may decline the chair of any commission, in which case the chair is chosen by the urban agglomeration council from among the members referred to in subparagraph 2 of the third paragraph.

For the purposes of this section, "commission" means any commission or committee that has study, advisory or recommendation functions intended to facilitate decision-making by a council or an executive committee.

TITLE III
CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF ELECTED
OFFICERS

CHAPTER I
REMUNERATION

DIVISION I
INTERPRETATION

19. For the purposes of Divisions II and III,

(1) “Act” means the Act respecting the remuneration of elected municipal officers (R.S.Q., c. T-11.001);

(2) “compensation” means the expense allowance under the Act.

DIVISION II
REMUNERATION AND COMPENSATION

20. No remuneration or compensation is to be paid by a related municipality to its council members, despite section 17 of the Act, unless the remuneration is fixed in a by-law in force adopted by the related municipality under section 2 of the Act.

Each related municipality must at all times have such a by-law in force.

21. For the purpose of determining the remuneration and compensation that may be paid by the central municipality, the urban agglomeration council and the regular council have concurrently the powers set out in Division I of Chapter II of the Act.

The urban agglomeration council exercises any of those powers to fix in respect of its members any basic or additional remuneration attached to the functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers. The urban agglomeration council may, however, even if it does not grant basic remuneration in accordance with the first paragraph of section 2 of the Act, grant additional remuneration in accordance with the second paragraph of that section.

Where an urban agglomeration commission pursuant to section 18 has as a member a person who is not a member of the urban agglomeration council, the urban agglomeration council also has, in respect of that person, the power provided for in the first paragraph of section 70.0.1 of the Cities and Towns Act.

The regular council of the central municipality exercises any power referred to in the first or third paragraph to fix any basic or additional remuneration attached to

functions other than those incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers. The same applies to the council of the reconstituted municipality.

If the draft by-law referred to in section 8 of the Act is a by-law of the urban agglomeration council, the executive committee referred to in that section is the executive committee of the central municipality.

22. For the purpose of establishing the minimum remuneration

(1) for the mayor of the central municipality, section 12 of the Act is applied, with reference to the sum of the populations of the related municipalities, including a population figure increased pursuant to section 13 of the Act;

(2) for a councillor of the central municipality who is a member of the urban agglomeration council, section 15 of the Act is applied, with reference to one-third of the minimum remuneration of the mayor of the municipality, as established with the modification under subparagraph 1;

(3) for the mayor of a reconstituted municipality, the amount used is the greater of the amount established in the mayor’s respect under sections 12 to 14 of the Act and the amount established with the modification under subparagraph 2 for a councillor of the central municipality who is a member of the urban agglomeration council;

(4) for a councillor of a reconstituted municipality who is a member of the urban agglomeration council, section 15 of the Act is applied, with reference to one-third of the minimum remuneration of the mayor, as established with the modification under subparagraph 3; and

(5) for a councillor of a related municipality who is not a member of the urban agglomeration council, section 15 of the Act is applied without modification as are the sections to which section 15 refers.

If the minimum established under the first paragraph in respect of a person is less than the minimum provided for in the person’s respect in section 16 of the Act, the latter minimum applies.

23. Despite section 4 of the Act, in the case of a person entitled to basic remuneration as a member of the urban agglomeration council and as a member of the regular council of the central municipality or of the council of a reconstituted municipality, the minimum established in the person’s respect is in reference to the aggregate remuneration rather than to each individual remuneration.

If that aggregate is less than the minimum, the regular council of the central municipality or the council of the reconstituted municipality, as the case may be, is to amend its by-law to make up the difference by increasing the mayor's or councillors' basic remuneration attached to the functions other than those incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

24. If the concurrent exercise of powers by the urban agglomeration council and the regular council of the central municipality or the council of a reconstituted municipality is likely to entail in respect of a person an excess referred to in the second paragraph, the excess is deducted from the amount that the person would receive as remuneration or compensation attached to the functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

The excess referred to arises when the aggregate remuneration or compensation that a person would otherwise be entitled to receive from the central municipality only, or from both the central municipality and the reconstituted municipality, exceeds the maximum under section 21 or 22, as the case may be, of the Act.

25. The urban agglomeration council has the powers set out in section 24 of the Act as regards the terms and conditions of payment of the remuneration it has fixed and of any additional compensation.

DIVISION III OTHER COMPONENTS OF REMUNERATION

26. If an act likely to entail reimbursable expenses under Chapter III of the Act is performed by a member of the urban agglomeration council in connection with functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers, the council and, if applicable, the executive committee of the central municipality have, in respect of that act and those expenses, the powers assigned by that Chapter respectively to the council and the executive committee of a local municipality.

Where an urban agglomeration commission pursuant to section 18 has as a member a person who is not a member of the urban agglomeration council, the urban agglomeration council also has, in respect of the act and expenses of that person, the power provided for in the second paragraph of section 70.0.1 of the Cities and Towns Act.

27. The first paragraph of section 26 also applies if the act is performed by the mayor or a councillor of the central municipality in connection with functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers and with other functions.

In such a case, the expenses reimbursed by the municipality are mixed expenses and are subject to the by-law of the urban agglomeration council that establishes any criterion to determine which part of a mixed expense constitutes an expense incurred in the exercise of an urban agglomeration power.

28. The urban agglomeration council does not have the power provided for in Chapter III.1 of the Act that relates to compensation for loss of income.

29. The urban agglomeration council is not a council to which Chapter IV of the Act applies as regards severance and transition allowances, and the urban agglomeration council has none of the powers provided for in that Chapter.

The remuneration received by a person under a by-law adopted by the urban agglomeration council is considered, for the purposes of the calculation of the amount of the allowance, to be remuneration paid by a supramunicipal body.

CHAPTER II PENSION PLAN

30. The urban agglomeration council is not a council to which the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Elected Municipal Officers (R.S.Q., c. R-9.3) applies, subject to section 31, and has none of the powers provided for in that Act that concern membership in the plan.

31. For the purposes of the plan provided for in that Act, the remuneration that a person receives or received under a by-law adopted by the urban agglomeration council is considered, for the purpose of establishing the person's pensionable salary, to be remuneration paid by a supramunicipal body. The urban agglomeration council is, for the purposes of section 17 of that Act, deemed to constitute the board of such a body.

The central municipality acts as such a body regarding the contribution in respect of the part of the person's pensionable salary that corresponds to the remuneration referred to in the first paragraph.

CHAPTER III AGGLOMERATION EXPENDITURES

32. Expenditures related to the remuneration fixed by the urban agglomeration council under Division II of Chapter I, including any additional compensation and contributions paid for pension plan purposes on the basis of the remuneration, are deemed to be incurred in the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

Expenditures related to the reimbursement referred to in section 26 are also deemed to be incurred in the exercise of those powers.

33. Expenditures related to the conditions of employment, other than those covered by Chapters I and II, of the members of a deliberative body authorized to exercise urban agglomeration powers are deemed to be incurred in the exercise of urban agglomeration powers if the conditions are established by the urban agglomeration council or, where applicable, by the executive committee of the central municipality acting in the council's place.

The same applies to expenditures related to the conditions of employment of the mayor or a councillor of the central municipality, if the conditions are not covered by Chapters I and II or by the first paragraph and the expenditures related to the conditions are created in connection with functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers.

34. If the expenditures related to the conditions of employment referred to in the second paragraph of section 33 are created in connection with functions incidental to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers and with other functions, the expenditures are mixed and are subject to the by-law referred to in the second paragraph of section 27.

TITLE IV **PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN POWERS**

35. The arterial road system referred to in the central municipality's by-law 02-003, identified in resolution 05-05-156 adopted by the transition committee of the urban agglomeration of Montréal on 11 May 2005, forms the arterial road system of the urban agglomeration.

36. The plans of the principal mains and conduits, adopted by resolutions 05-10-275 and 05-10-276 dated 17 October 2005 by the transition committee of the urban agglomeration of Montréal, identify the mains and conduits that are not purely local within the meaning of section 25 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations.

37. The equipment, infrastructures and activities listed in the Schedule are of collective interest.

The municipality that owns immovable property of collective interest cannot alienate the property.

The management of the equipment, infrastructures and activities referred to in the first paragraph, the financing of the related expenditures and the use of the revenues generated are the same as for property in respect of

which urban agglomeration powers are exercised over a matter covered by Chapter II of Title III of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations.

The third paragraph does not apply to the ecoterritories listed in the Schedule. Their management is assumed by the related municipality in the territory in which the ecoterritory is situated and the financing of the expenditures related to the park area and the use of the revenues it generates are the same as for property in respect of which urban agglomeration powers are exercised over a matter covered by Chapter II of Title III of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations.

TITLE V **SHARING OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

CHAPTER I **ASSETS**

38. The property on the lists appended to resolutions 05-11-289 and 05-11-290 adopted on 17 November 2005 by the transition committee of the urban agglomeration of Montréal becomes the property of each reconstituted municipality as provided in those lists. The following property also becomes the property of the reconstituted municipality in whose territory it is situated: fire station #8 situated at 11369-11371 Notre-Dame Est in Montréal-Est and fire station #77 situated at 114-116 Westminster Nord in Montréal-Ouest.

The first paragraph also applies to any movable property situated in or on an immovable whose ownership is transferred and that ensures its use, except movable property situated in or on a part of such an immovable that is used for the exercise of an urban agglomeration power.

Equipment or an infrastructure referred to in section 37 that is situated in the territory of a reconstituted municipality, if it is municipal property, also becomes the property of the reconstituted municipality.

Notwithstanding the first paragraph, fire station #52 situated at 300 Surrey in Baie-D'Urfé, identified by number 3189 on one of the lists to which the first paragraph refers and whose technical description appears under No. 875 of the minutes of Luc Lévesque, land surveyor, in file 20240 in the joint records of the land surveyors of the central municipality, remains the property of the central municipality.

39. All other property not referred to in any of the first three paragraphs of section 38 also remains the property of the central municipality.

If the central municipality alienates property, the proceeds of the alienation, or the part, if any, of the proceeds that exceeds the amount of the debt against the property, is to be apportioned among the related municipalities in proportion to their share in the financing of the expenditures that relate to the debt.

The central municipality must, before alienating an immovable that is used for the exercise of an urban agglomeration power and is situated in the territory of a reconstituted municipality, offer it to that municipality at a price that is not to exceed its fair market value.

40. Every document of the city that before its constitution was the property of a former municipality becomes the property of the reconstituted municipality whose territory corresponds to the territory of the former municipality, except a document in the record of an employee who remains in the employment of the city.

Every document contained in the record of an employee of the city who is transferred to a reconstituted municipality becomes the property of that municipality.

The central municipality has a right of access to all such documents as if they had been filed in the municipal archives and may obtain copies of them without charge. The same applies to the reconstituted municipality in respect of documents held by the central municipality that were created between the time the city was constituted and the time this Order comes into force.

41. To recover the amount of a tax that was the subject of a demand for payment before the reorganization of the city, the central municipality may, even in respect of an immovable situated in the territory of a reconstituted municipality, exercise any of its functions provided for in the legislative provisions governing it as regards the sale of immovables for non-payment of taxes and as regards the repurchase or redemption of immovables sold.

The reconstituted municipality in whose territory the immovable is situated may not exercise such functions to recover the amount referred to in the first paragraph.

For the purposes to which that paragraph refers,

(1) when, under the legislative provisions referred to in that paragraph, a function must be exercised by the council of the municipality, it is exercised by the urban agglomeration council;

(2) the expenditures incurred in the exercise of any function referred to in that paragraph are urban agglomeration expenditures that are to be financed by urban agglomeration revenues; and

(3) the assets recovered in the exercise of any function referred to in that paragraph are urban agglomeration assets.

42. For the purposes of the exercise of its urban agglomeration powers, the central municipality may continue to use or occupy all or any part of any immovable that becomes the property of a reconstituted municipality under this Order.

For the purposes of the exercise of its local powers, a reconstituted municipality may continue to use or occupy all or any part of any immovable that remains the property of the central municipality.

The use or occupancy is subject to market conditions which are set out in an agreement entered into between the two municipalities.

43. Until 30 June 2006, the central municipality continues to occupy, jointly with Ville de Montréal-Est on the terms of use they determine, a part of the immovable situated at 11370 rue Notre-Dame Est. The right of occupancy is exercised on the third and fourth floors of the immovable. Despite section 38, any movable property situated in that immovable and used in the performance of the duties of an employee remaining in the employment of the central municipality remains the property of the central municipality.

During that period, the central municipality is to reimburse Ville de Montréal-Est for the costs related to operating the immovable, in the proportion that the area of the immovable used by the central municipality is of the total area of the immovable.

The central municipality is also to reimburse Ville de Montréal-Est for any reasonable expenditure incurred by the town by reason of the fact that the central municipality continues to use part of its immovable, including any expenditure incurred to lease and equip another immovable and any expenditure incurred to enable Ville de Montréal-Est to use its part of the immovable after the central municipality has ceased to use it.

The central municipality and the reconstituted municipality must agree on the terms and conditions of the reimbursement under the third and fourth paragraphs.

Despite the foregoing, the central municipality and the reconstituted municipality may agree to shorten or extend the period of use or to modify the central municipality's financial contribution.

CHAPTER II LIABILITIES

DIVISION I DEBTS OF THE RECONSTITUTED MUNICIPALITIES

§1. Former debts

44. Among the debts that exist immediately before the reorganization of the city, those that were contracted by a former municipality and that were, immediately before the reorganization, financed by revenue derived exclusively from the territory of that municipality and secured by debt instruments in the name of the former municipality, become debts of the reconstituted municipality whose territory corresponds to the territory of that former municipality. The debt securities relating to such a debt are deemed to be in the name of the reconstituted municipality, which becomes the debtor of the debt secured by those instruments and which, to finance the expenditure relating to the debt, is to apply the financing rules applicable immediately before the reorganization. However, any subsidy in connection with work ordered by a loan by-law pursuant to which such a debt was contracted is to be paid to the central municipality.

§2. Specific debts

45. To compensate for the fact that the central municipality continues after the reorganization to assume certain debts, each of the following reconstituted municipalities is, subject to section 49, a debtor to the central municipality for the following sums :

(1) Baie-D'Urfé :	\$3,184,110
(2) Beaconsfield :	\$12,339,928
(3) Côte-Saint-Luc :	\$25,350,811
(4) Dollard-Des Ormeaux :	\$22,666,971
(5) Dorval :	\$32,107,931
(6) Hampstead :	\$4,752,530
(7) Kirkland :	\$33,962,603
(8) L'Île-Dorval :	\$42

(9) Mont-Royal :	\$7,517,041
(10) Montréal-Est :	\$28,304,477
(11) Montréal-Ouest :	\$5,937,948
(12) Pointe-Claire :	\$58,369,414
(13) Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue :	\$5,844,487
(14) Senneville :	\$210,900
(15) Westmount :	\$12,891,015.

46. The debts referred to in section 45 bear interest until the day before the repayment date at a rate equal to the average annual rate of three-month bankers' acceptances published by the Bank of Canada for the period between 1 January 2006 and the day before the repayment date, increased by

- (1) 0.3% for any period before 1 April 2006 ; and
- (2) 4.3% for any period after 1 April 2006.

47. The expenditures relating to any debt contracted by the former Ville de Montréal before 1 January 2002 in connection with facilities used to produce and supply drinking water in the territory of the municipalities mentioned in the second paragraph are apportioned among those municipalities according to decision CMQ-56171 dated 26 October 2001, made by the Commission municipale du Québec.

The municipalities to which the first paragraph refers are Ville de Côte-Saint-Luc, Ville de Hampstead, Ville de Mont-Royal, Ville de Montréal-Est, Ville de Montréal-Ouest and Ville de Westmount.

The urban agglomeration council is to adopt every year in timely fashion a statement of account determining the sums owing for the current fiscal year pursuant to the first paragraph and the date on which they must be paid to Ville de Montréal ; as soon as possible after its adoption, an authenticated copy of the statement of account must be served on or sent by registered or certified mail to each of the municipalities. In the event that a municipality is in default, the urban agglomeration council may, for the purpose of collecting the revenues necessary in the territory of that municipality, use any source of financing a municipality is authorized to use in its own territory.

The first three paragraphs cease to apply, as the case may be in respect of a municipality referred to in the second paragraph, as of the fiscal year following payment of a sum by the municipality to Ville de Montréal in an amount previously determined by similar resolutions passed by the council of the municipality and by the urban agglomeration council.

48. The expenditures relating to any debt contracted by the former Ville de Pointe-Claire before 1 January 2002 in connection with its drinking water production facility are apportioned among the municipalities mentioned in the second paragraph in the proportion that the water consumption attributable to the territory of each municipality is of the facility's total production.

The municipalities to which the first paragraph refers are Ville de Baie D'Urfé, Ville de Beaconsfield, Ville de Dollard-Des Ormeaux, Ville de Kirkland and Ville de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue.

The council of Ville de Pointe-Claire is to adopt every year in timely fashion a statement of account determining the sums owing for the current fiscal year pursuant to the first paragraph and the date on which they must be paid to Ville de Pointe-Claire; as soon as possible after its adoption, an authenticated copy of the statement of account must be served on or sent by registered or certified mail to each of the municipalities.

The first three paragraphs cease to apply, as the case may be in respect of a municipality referred to in the second paragraph, as of the fiscal year following payment of a sum by the municipality to Ville de Pointe-Claire in an amount previously determined by similar resolutions passed by the council of the municipality and by the urban agglomeration council.

§3. *Transition committee debt*

49. Before 31 December 2005, the transition committee may, on behalf of the reconstituted municipalities, make borrowings on the conditions authorized beforehand by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions in an amount not to exceed \$253,440,208, the proceeds of which are to be paid to the central municipality to compensate for the fact that the central municipality continues to assume certain debts in their place.

In such a case, section 45 does not apply and each reconstituted municipality becomes a debtor to the creditor chosen by the transition committee for the sum appearing opposite its name in that section, increased by the amount of interest and other charges agreed on between the creditor and the transition committee pursuant to the first paragraph.

§4. *Financing of certain debts*

50. Each reconstituted municipality is authorized to contract a loan for the purpose of temporary and long-term financing to repay the debt it takes on by reason of section 45 or section 49, the payment of interest on the temporary loan, where applicable, and the financing charges relating to the debt instruments issued.

The council of the municipality determines by resolution the source of the revenue to be applied to the long-term loan repayment. For that purpose, the resolution may provide for the use of any source of financing the municipality is authorized to use for other purposes. It may also directly link any part of the loan to a by-law of the former municipality under which a debt was contracted, in which case the sums to be applied to the repayment of that part so identified are supplied from the revenue source determined in that by-law.

Any provision in the resolution that, under any applicable provision, must normally be adopted by by-law may be amended only in the manner provided for the amendment of such a by-law in the applicable legislative provisions.

An authenticated copy of the resolution must be sent to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions as soon as possible after being passed.

DIVISION II **DEBTS OF THE CENTRAL MUNICIPALITY**

51. Every debt of the city not covered by section 44 remains a debt of the central municipality.

The urban agglomeration council has jurisdiction to establish the rules for the financing of the expenditure incurred to repay the debts referred to in the third paragraph, the sum of which constitutes the urban agglomeration debt of Ville de Montréal and may be financed by revenue derived from the urban agglomeration as a whole.

The debts are those that were, before the constitution of the city, debts of the Communauté urbaine de Montréal and those that were contracted by the city between its constitution and the reorganization, and that relate to property, services or activities relating to the exercise of an urban agglomeration power or to equipment, infrastructures or activities of collective interest listed in the Schedule.

The regular council of the central municipality has jurisdiction to establish the rules for the financing of the expenditure incurred to repay the other debts of the city, which must be financed by revenue derived exclusively from the city's own territory.

52. The sums to be paid to the central municipality pursuant to section 45 or 49 must be allocated not later than 31 March 2006 to the financing of borrowing replacement expenditures authorized by by-law. The regular council of the central municipality must identify in a resolution, a copy of which must be sent to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions, the by-laws whose borrowing powers are so reduced and determine to what extent those powers are reduced.

CHAPTER III PROVISIONS OF A FINANCIAL AND FISCAL NATURE

53. The unpaid balance, as it exists immediately before the coming into force of this Order, of a deficit whose related expenditures must be financed by revenue derived exclusively from a territory that is to become part of the territory of a reconstituted municipality becomes a deficit of the reconstituted municipality.

The unspent balance, as it exists immediately before the coming into force of this Order, of a surplus that remains for the exclusive benefit of the inhabitants and ratepayers of a territory that is to become part of the territory of a reconstituted municipality becomes a surplus of the reconstituted municipality.

54. A deficit or surplus of the city that is not covered by section 53 and that exists immediately before the coming into force of this Order remains a deficit or surplus of the central municipality.

Subject to the constituting act of the city, the central municipality must cover the deficit or use the surplus in the exercise of its urban agglomeration powers. In the case where the city has a surplus, the central municipality must, before using it in the exercise of its urban agglomeration powers, use the surplus to pay a sum of money to each of the reconstituted municipalities, up to the amount available, corresponding to the revenue derived from the territory of the reconstituted municipalities that was collected by the city to finance the expenditures related to the holding of the 2005 general election. If the amount available is not sufficient to pay the entirety of the sum to each of the reconstituted municipalities, the amount is apportioned among each of the reconstituted municipalities proportionately to the revenue collected.

55. Section 54 applies, with the necessary modifications, in respect of any of the city's funds that exist immediately before the reorganization.

Despite the foregoing, a fund created specifically for the exercise of a power other than an urban agglomeration power preserves its original purpose.

In the case of such a fund created using revenue derived exclusively from a territory that is to become the territory of a reconstituted municipality, the monies that are in the fund immediately before the reorganization and have not already been appropriated become that municipality's monies.

If the revenues used to create such a fund are derived exclusively from the territory of local municipalities that ceased to exist on the constitution of the city, at least one of which is to become the territory of a reconstituted municipality, that reconstituted municipality is entitled to part of the monies referred to in the first paragraph. That part is equal to the fraction of the total standardized property value of the territories concerned that is attributable to that municipality's territory.

56. The city's working fund, as it exists immediately before the reorganization, remains that of the central municipality. Reimbursement of the part of the fund already appropriated at the time of the reorganization remains chargeable to all the ratepayers of the related municipalities and the sums recovered accordingly, as is the case for the unappropriated balance of the fund, may be reallocated only to the exercise of urban agglomeration powers, subject to a sharing agreement between the related municipalities.

Where applicable, the central municipality must keep separate accounts to identify any part of the fund reserved exclusively for its own territory.

57. The central municipality remains a party to any dispute to which the city was a party and that was commenced after 1 January 2002. It also has, to the exclusion of the reconstituted municipalities, the requisite capacity and interest to be a party to any dispute commenced after 1 January 2006 in relation to an event arising after the constitution of the city and prior to 1 January 2006.

The central municipality's participation in a dispute referred to in the first paragraph is deemed to be an act performed in the exercise of an urban agglomeration power. A reconstituted municipality must give effect to the conclusions of any final decision on such a dispute if its implementation is within the reconstituted municipality's powers.

The related municipalities share the revenues and costs relating to any dispute referred to in this section. The sharing is to be made in proportion to the standardized property value of each related municipality as it exists at the time of the coming into force of this Order.

In this section, “dispute” includes any legal proceedings.

58. A reconstituted municipality becomes, without continuance of suit, a party to any proceedings to which the city was a party at the time of the coming into force of this Order, in relation to events prior to 1 January 2002 that concern the reconstituted municipality.

59. The revenues and costs relating to legal proceedings or a dispute to which the Régie intermunicipale de gestion des déchets sur l’Île de Montréal or the Société intermunicipale de gestion des déchets sur l’Île de Montréal was a party before the constitution of the city are shared as provided in section 205 of the Charter of Ville de Montréal, which remains applicable with the necessary modifications.

The central municipality, to the exclusion of the reconstituted municipalities, remains a party to legal proceedings or a dispute referred to in the first paragraph.

Despite the first paragraph, lawyers’ and experts’ fees relating to the dispute are shared first between the central municipality and all the reconstituted municipalities in accordance with the criteria set out in the third paragraph of section 205 of the Charter of Ville de Montréal, with the necessary modifications. That part thus determined for which the reconstituted municipalities are responsible is then shared among them in the same manner. The expenditure incidental to the costs is covered by revenue derived from the whole territory of each of the municipalities and, in the case of Ville de Montréal, despite the second paragraph of section 205 of its Charter.

For the purposes of the third paragraph, the reconstituted municipalities are those whose territory corresponds to the territory of a former municipality that before the constitution of the city was a member of the Board referred to in the first paragraph.

60. For the purposes of the exercise by the urban agglomeration council, and by the regular council of the central municipality or the council of a reconstituted municipality, of the power provided for in section 205 of the Act respecting municipal taxation (R.S.Q., c. F-2.1) for a particular fiscal year, the figures 0.006 and 0.01 appearing in the first and second paragraphs of section 205.1 of that Act are replaced as provided in the following paragraphs.

In the case of the urban agglomeration council, the replacement figure results from the multiplication of the figure referred to in the first paragraph by the quotient obtained by dividing the revenues taken into consideration in establishing the urban agglomeration aggregate taxation rate by the total of the revenues taken into consideration in establishing the urban agglomeration aggregate taxation rate, the regular aggregate taxation rate of the central municipality and the aggregate taxation rates of the reconstituted municipalities, according to the budgets adopted for the preceding fiscal year. Only the first three decimals in the figure representing the quotient are used; if the fourth decimal would have been greater than 4, the third decimal is increased by 1.

In the case of the regular council of the central municipality or the council of a reconstituted municipality, the replacement figure results from the multiplication of the figure referred to in the first paragraph by the difference obtained by subtracting the quotient obtained under the second paragraph from 1.

Despite the foregoing, for the fiscal year 2006, the replacement figure results from the multiplication of the figure referred to in the first paragraph by 0.6, for the urban agglomeration council, and by 0.4 for the regular council of the central municipality or the council of a reconstituted municipality.

61. For the purposes of the exercise by the urban agglomeration council, and by the regular council of the central municipality or the council of a reconstituted municipality, of the power provided for in section 231 of the Act respecting municipal taxation for a particular fiscal year, the amount of \$10 appearing in the first paragraph of that section is replaced as provided in the second, third and fourth paragraphs of section 60, with the necessary modifications.

TITLE VI **MISCELLANEOUS, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL**

62. The urban agglomeration council must, before 1 April 2006, create urban agglomeration commissions in accordance with section 18.

63. The payment of severance and transition allowances provided for in sections 30.1 and 31 of the Act respecting the remuneration of elected municipal officers (R.S.Q., c. T-11.001) to any member of the city council is, if applicable, deferred in accordance with sections 31.2, 31.4 and 31.5 of that Act which apply with the necessary modifications. Despite that section 31.2, “former municipality” means the city and “new municipality” means the reconstituted municipality concerned.

64. The reconstituted municipalities succeed, as provided in the following paragraphs, to the rights and obligations of the city arising out of any contract or agreement that deals in whole or in part with a local matter and pursuant to the terms of which the contract or agreement continues to have effect after 31 December 2005.

If the contract or agreement deals exclusively with a local matter and continues to have effect in the territory of one reconstituted municipality only, that municipality succeeds to the rights and obligations arising therefrom.

If the contract or agreement deals exclusively with a local matter and continues to have effect in the territory of several related municipalities, each reconstituted municipality in whose territory the contract or agreement continues to have effect succeeds, for its territory and according to the terms of the contract or agreement, to the rights arising therefrom, and the related municipalities together are solidarily liable for the obligations arising therefrom.

If the contract or agreement deals in part with an urban agglomeration matter and continues to have effect in the territory of one or more related municipalities, each reconstituted municipality succeeds, for its territory, to the rights arising out of the contract or agreement that deal with a local matter, and the related municipalities together are solidarily liable for the obligations arising therefrom.

Where a contract or agreement referred to in any of the preceding paragraphs continues to have effect in the territory of more than one related municipality, the municipality with the largest population is responsible for managing the contract or agreement until it expires and every other municipality is required to assume its share of the management costs.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, if the contract or agreement was entered into by the city in the exercise of a borough council power, reference is made to the population of the borough concerned rather than to that of the central municipality.

For the purpose of financing the expenditures resulting from the application of the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs, the urban agglomeration council may

(1) use any method provided for in section 85 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations; or

(2) fix by by-law the share of the expenditures relating to a contract or an agreement that is to be payable by each municipality concerned.

For the purpose of providing for a source for the sums to be used to honour its obligations under this section, each reconstituted municipality may avail itself of the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of the Municipal Works Act (R.S.Q., c. T-14), except that a loan provided for in section 3 of that Act need not be submitted for approval to the qualified voters.

65. A by-law adopted by the urban agglomeration council before the coming into force of this Order pursuant to section 47 or section 69 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations need not be preceded by a notice of motion and the by-law may be published to meet the publication requirement for its coming into force before the expiry of the time period prescribed in section 115 of that Act or before the approval required under the third paragraph of that section.

66. A tax by-law adopted by the council of a related municipality before the coming into force of this Order need not be preceded by a notice of motion.

The by-law may be published to meet the publication requirement for its coming into force before the expiry of the time period prescribed in section 115 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations or before the approval required under the third paragraph of that section.

67. Despite paragraph 5 of section 19 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations, amended by section 155 of chapter 28 of the Statutes of 2005, the operation of the water treatment plants situated in the territory of Ville de Pointe-Claire and of Ville de Dorval is an aspect of power other than an urban agglomeration power that is under the responsibility of those municipalities.

The first paragraph ceases to have effect on 31 December 2008.

68. Despite any inconsistent provision, the actual costs relating to the supply of water provided by the central municipality in the territory of the reconstituted municipalities are shared between the latter municipalities in proportion to the actual consumption attributable to the territory of each.

For the purpose of financing the expenditures relating to the exercise of its powers as regards the supply of water in the territory of the reconstituted municipalities, the central municipality has the use exclusively of the revenue collected from those municipalities pursuant to the first paragraph, to the exclusion of any means of financing it would otherwise be authorized to use under the applicable legislative provisions.

Despite the foregoing, the exclusion under the second paragraph does not apply to the special tax provided for in section 569.11 of the Cities and Towns Act.

This section ceases to have effect on 31 December 2008.

69. Despite subparagraph *a* of paragraph 8 of section 19 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations, amended by section 155 of chapter 28 of the Statutes of 2005, the component of public security consisting of the first responder services in the territory of Ville de Côte-Saint-Luc is an aspect of power other than an urban agglomeration power that is under the responsibility of Ville de Côte-Saint-Luc.

The costs related to the exercise of the power referred to in the first paragraph are financed exclusively by sums that Ville de Montréal sends to Ville de Côte-Saint-Luc for that purpose and takes out of its urban agglomeration revenues.

This section ceases to have effect on 31 December 2008.

70. Despite section 49 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations and the absence of similar resolutions provided for in section 48 of that Act, a borough council may, in respect of equipment or an infrastructure or activity of collective interest listed in the Schedule, continue to exercise its rights, powers and obligations.

Any act performed or decision made by a borough council pursuant to the first paragraph is deemed to relate to the exercise of an urban agglomeration power.

This section ceases to have effect on 1 January 2007 or on any earlier date determined by the urban agglomeration council and that may vary according to the equipment, infrastructure or activity.

71. The time period in the first paragraph of section 474.1 of the Cities and Towns Act does not apply to the first report on the financial position of the municipality to be made by the mayor of the central municipality.

The mayor must, however, make such a report before the parts of the budget for the fiscal year 2006 are submitted for adoption to the regular council and to the urban agglomeration council, as the case may be.

72. If, on 1 January 2006, the budget of the central municipality for the fiscal year commencing on that date is not adopted, section 148.1 of the Charter of Ville de Montréal is applied as follows:

(1) for the purposes of the appropriations applicable for urban agglomeration purposes, the part of the budget prepared by the executive committee and submitted for adoption to the urban agglomeration council for the fiscal year 2006, is considered to be the budget for the preceding fiscal year; and

(2) for the purposes of the appropriations applicable for purposes other than urban agglomeration purposes, the part of the budget prepared by the executive committee and submitted for adoption to the regular council for the fiscal year 2006, is considered to be the budget for the preceding fiscal year.

For the application of section 92 of Schedule C to the Charter of Ville de Montréal to the budget for the fiscal year referred to in the first paragraph, the date of 1 December is replaced by that of 15 December.

If, on 1 January 2006, the budget of a reconstituted municipality is not adopted, the fifth paragraph of subsection 3 of section 474 of the Cities and Towns Act is applied with, for the purposes of the applicable appropriations, the budget adopted for the fiscal year 2001 by the council of the former municipality whose territory corresponds to that of the reconstituted municipality, modified so that all the appropriations provided for are reduced by 50%, being considered to be the budget for the preceding fiscal year.

73. The provisions of Title V of this Order are deemed to conform to those of Division III of Chapter V of the Act respecting the consultation of citizens with respect to the territorial reorganization of certain municipalities and to any directive issued by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Regions pursuant to the second paragraph of section 120 of that Act, amended by section 160 of the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations.

74. This Order in Council comes into force on 1 January 2006, the date on which the reorganization of the city becomes effective, except the provisions in the Order that are meant to apply to an act which may be performed in advance of the reorganization pursuant to the Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations; those provisions come into force on the day on which this Order in Council is published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

SCHEDULE

(s. 37)

**EQUIPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURES AND
ACTIVITIES OF COLLECTIVE INTEREST****Equipment and infrastructures**

- Aréna Maurice-Richard
- Centre de tennis Jarry
- Centre d'histoire de Montréal
- Chapelle historique du Bon-Pasteur
- Complexe sportif Claude-Robillard
- Atwater market
- Jean-Talon market
- Pointe-à-Callière museum
- Lachine museum
- Parc Angrignon
- Parc du Mont-Royal
- Parc Jarry
- Parc Jean-Drapeau
- Parc Lafontaine
- Parc Maisonneuve
- Parc René-Lévesque
- Parc du complexe environnemental Saint-Michel
- Cap-Saint-Jacques nature park
- L'Anse-à-l'Orme nature park
- Bois-de-l'Île-Bizard nature park
- Bois-de-Liesse nature park
- L'Île-de-la-Visitation nature park
- Pointe-aux-Prairies nature park
- Bois-de-la-Roche agricultural park
- Bois-de-Saraguay nature park
- Bois-d'Anjou nature park
- Promenades Bellerive
- The following ecoterritories: Senneville Woods, Rivière l'Orme Ecoforest Corridor, Île-Bizard Ecoforest Corridor, Cheval-Blanc Rapids, Bertrand Stream Basin, Summits and Slopes of Mount Royal, De Montigny Stream Basin, East Island Greenbelt, Lachine Rapids, Saint-Jacques Escarpment

Activities and subjects of activities

- Culture Montréal
- Cité des Arts du cirque
- Tour de l'Île
- Film and television show production
- Permanent forum on cultural facilities
- Enhancement of Old Montréal
- Festival du monde arabe
- Urban revitalisation of the South-West, Ville-Marie, Montréal-Nord and Lachine (Saint-Pierre neighbourhood) sectors

- Redevelopment, for reintegration into the urban setting, of large sites such as railroad yards, obsolete or deserted industrial zones or abandoned railway rights-of-way (including decontaminating, demolishing or relocating harmful businesses)
- Bodies responsible for planning and development in the urban agglomeration
- Coup de cœur francophone
- Festival international Nuits d'Afrique
- Francofolies de Montréal
- Just for Laughs
- Montréal High Lights Festival
- Présence autochtone – Terres en vue
- Biennale Les coups de théâtre
- Fringe
- Shakespeare in the Park – Repercussion Theatre
- Biennale FIND
- Chamber Music Festival
- Festival international de jazz
- MEG (Montréal électronique groove)
- Off festival de jazz
- World Film Festival
- Montréal Jewish Film Festival
- FNCM
- Les 400 coups
- Rendez-vous du cinéma québécois
- Vues d'Afrique
- Journée des musées
- Festival interculturel du conte
- Festival international de littérature
- Salon du livre de Montréal
- Carifesta
- Divers/Cité
- Canada Day
- National Holiday
- St. Patrick's Day
- Assistance for sports elite and metropolitan, national and international sports competitions
- Implementation of the framework agreement between Ville de Montréal, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
- Harmonization of computer systems in the libraries
- World Outgames Montréal 2006
- City-wide bikeway network
- Municipal contributions and management of agreements and government programs to fight poverty
- Municipal contributions and management of agreements and government programs to develop property, sites and districts recognized under the Cultural Property Act

— Municipal contributions to government programs or Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal programs set up to improve the protection and conditions of use of the banks and shores bordering the urban agglomeration of Montréal or to create waterside parks in the urban agglomeration

— Development and redevelopment of public lands, including infrastructure works, in an urban agglomeration sector designated as the downtown area and delimited as follows (the directions are approximate): commencing at a point being the intersection of Amherst and Cherrier streets; thence southeast along rue Amherst and its extension to the St. Lawrence River; thence south along the bank of the St. Lawrence River to the point of intersection with Autoroute 15-20, namely the Champlain Bridge; thence west along Autoroute 15-20 to the point of intersection with the railway right-of-way; thence northeast along the railway right-of-way and the building alongside the railway to the point of intersection with the end of that building; thence northwest along the building to the point of intersection with rue du Parc-Marguerite-Bourgeois; thence northeast along rue du Parc-Marguerite-Bourgeois and the railway right-of-way to the point of intersection with the extension of rue Sainte-Madeleine; thence west along rue Sainte-Madeleine to the point of intersection with rue Le Ber; thence north along rue Le Ber and its extension to the point of intersection with the extension of rue de Sébastopol; thence west along rue de Sébastopol to the point of intersection with rue Wellington; thence north along rue Wellington to the point of intersection with rue Bridge; thence west along rue Bridge to the point of intersection with rue Saint-Patrick; thence northwest to the point of intersection with Guy, William and Ottawa streets; thence northwest along rue Guy to the point of intersection with rue Notre-Dame Ouest; thence northwest along the boundary of Ville-Marie Borough to the point of intersection with the boundary of the Mount Royal Historic and Natural District; thence northwest along the boundary of the Mount Royal Historic and Natural District to the point of intersection with avenue des Pins Ouest; thence northeast along avenue des Pins Ouest to the point of intersection with rue Saint-Denis; thence southeast along rue Saint-Denis to the point of intersection with rue Cherrier; thence northeast along rue Cherrier to the point of intersection with rue Amherst, that point being the point of commencement.