

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
MUNICIPALITY OF _____

S.Q. 2006-007 BY-LAW
CONCERNING ANIMAL CONTROL
THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL POLICE

WHEREAS under section 79 of the Municipal Powers Act (R.S.Q., chapter C-47.1), any local municipality may adopt by-Law relating to animal control;

WHEREAS the municipality has received a request form the Pontiac RCM asking that it updates its by-Laws relating to animal control;

WHEREAS a notice of motion was given at a regular council meeting, on _____, 2008, to the effect that the current by-law would be submitted for approval;

THEREFORE: it is moved by _____ that this by-Law abrogates and replaces by-Law no. 98-007 and all other by-Laws relating to animal control enforceable by the Quebec Provincial Police.

IT IS ALSO RESOLVED that this by-Law be adopted:

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS

In this by-law, the following expressions, terms and words shall have the following meanings unless otherwise declared, expressed, or if the context otherwise requires it:

1.1 Farmer:

Refers to all persons undertaking agricultural activities and acknowledged as such.

1.2 Animal:

Refers to animals of all kinds and of any origin.

1.3 Agricultural Animal:

Refers to every animal reserved for animal husbandry on a farm such as sheep, cattle, pigs, etc.

1.4 Animals at large:

Refers to every animal found outside the building or the property of the keeper and that are not under their control or are not kept on a leash.

1.5 Stray Animal:

Refers to all animals that are lost or missing and without an owner or recognized keeper.

1.6 Exotic Animals:

Refers to every animal whose breed or subspecies is not native to Quebec, with the exception of birds, fish and miniature turtles.

1.7 Wild Animals:

Refers to every animal that typically lives in water, woods, deserts or forests and in general, not being domesticated by humans.

1.8 Proper Authority:

Refers to Animal protection personnel (Service de protection des animaux) and every peace officer of the Sûreté du Québec (Quebec Provincial Police) serving Pontiac RCM.

1.9 Cat

Refers to all male or female cats or kittens.

1.10 Kennel:

Refers to any location set-up to serve for the care, boarding or raising of more than three (3) dogs.

1.11 Dog

Refers to all male or female dogs or pups.

1.12 Dangerous Dog:

Refers to a dog of a race described in paragraph 7.13 or a dog having displayed a type of behaviour outlined in paragraph 7.15 of the current by-law.

1.13 Guide Dog:

Refers to a dog raised as an aid for a person having a visual impairment or any other physical disability.

1.14 Guard Dog:

Refers to a dog trained or used for guarding and that attacks intruders on sight or on order.

1.15 Accessory Building:

Refers to any secondary building to a residence or a property on which a residence is located or which is contiguous to it, including garages attached to the aforementioned residence.

1.16 Public Building:

Refers to any building with a public feature, or any private building to which people have access.

1.17 Breeder:

Refers to people involved, on a part- or full-time basis and with or without compensation, in the breeding of cats or dogs and having more than four (4) dogs or cats and who holds a license for this purpose, as issued by the Municipality.

1.18 Public Place:

Refers to any public property, path, public land and park owned by the Municipality.

1.19 Keeper:

Refers to the owner or the keeper of a domestic animal or the person who gives shelter, feeds or maintains a domestic animal as well as the father, mother, guardian or guarantor where lives a minor person that owns, keeps or that provides shelter, feeds or maintains a domestic animal.

Also referred to as the keeper, owner, occupant or tenant of the dwelling where the animal lives.

1.20 Pound:

Refers to the Animal Protection shelter (Service de protection des animaux).

1.21 Municipality:

Refers to the Municipality of _____.

1.22 Park:

Refers to parks located on the territory of the Municipality and which includes among others, rest areas, promenades, recreational or tourist pathways as well as all turfed public areas or those without turf where the public has access, for recreational purposes, games or sports for all other similar purposes, but does not include streets, paths, alleyways and sidewalks adjacent to streets as well as other places dedicated for the purposes of traffic circulation.

1.23 Boarding Of Animals:

Refers to any place that serves to board animals, with or without compensation, for a given period. The word "owner" preceding this term indicates all persons conducting this activity.

1.24 Person:

Refers equally to an individual (natural person) or a legal person (corporate entity).

1.25 Person with a disability:

Refers to a person recognized as such by the Office des personnes handicapées du Québec (Disabled Persons Service of Quebec) or other equivalent governmental authority.

1.26 Kennel Owner:

Refers to a person who engages in the care, housing, or breeding of more than three (3) dogs with or without compensation, on a full or part time basis.

1.27 Private Property:

Any private grounds or building to which the public does not have access.

1.28 Regulations On Animals In Captivity (L.R.Q. C-61.1, R 0.0001)

Refers to the regulation adopted under the *Loi sur la conservation et la mise en valeur de la faune* (Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife) (L.R.Q. C-61.1)

1.29 Agricultural Sector:

Refers to a sector defined as having agricultural activities allowed by the Municipality.

1.30 Competent authorities:

Refers to the organization or individual having entered into an agreement with the Municipality to enforce the current regulation.

1.31 Playground:

Refers to a public area whose grounds are primarily used for sports or leisure.

1.32 Private Grounds:

Refers to any plot of ground which is in the private domain and not accessible to the public, excluding buildings located on the aforementioned grounds.

1.33 Occupied Unit:

Refers to one or several rooms located in a building and used primarily for residential, institutional, business or industrial purposes.

1.34 Traffic Route:

Refers to any street, alleyway, public path, private road accessible to the public, space or parking lot, sidewalks or other places.

SECTION 2 - APPLICATION OF THE BY-LAW

2.1 The Municipality can enter into agreement with any person or organization

authorizing such persons or organizations to collect animal license fees and to apply these by-laws in whole or in part.

- 2.2 Every person or organization given the authority to collect license fees and to apply this by-law in whole or in part are called for these purposes the "Service de protection des animaux" (Animal Protection Service) and is an officer of the Municipality for purposes of the present by-Law.
- 2.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 2.1 and 2.2 of the current by-law, peace officers of the Sûreté du Québec (Quebec Provincial Police) of the Pontiac RCM are authorized to enforce these by-laws, except in the case of dog and cat licenses.

SECTION 3- RULES OF INTERPRETATION

- 3.1 Any article of the by-law that includes the phrase "does not apply to veterinarians" means that the article of the by-law does not apply to veterinarians that have a business license within the boundaries of the Municipality.
- 3.2 Any article of the by-law that includes the phrase "does not apply to pet shops" means that the article of these by-laws does not apply to pet shops that have a business license within the boundaries of the Municipality.

SECTION 4 - GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CARE OF ANIMALS

Permitted Animals

- 4.1 It is forbidden for every person to keep within the limits of the Municipality, except as part of an exhibition and with the permission of Council, any animal other than:
 - a) Dogs, cats, fish, small commensal rodents (mice and rats bred by humans), rabbits as well as ferrets.
 - b) Species and numbers of indigenous amphibians and reptiles permitted in accordance with the Règlement sur les animaux en captivité (by-law respecting animals in captivity).
 - c) The following exotic animals:
 - i) All reptiles except crocodilians, venomous lizards, venomous snakes, boas, pythons, anacondas as well as snakes that may in its adult state reach three (3) metres in length, marine turtles as well as red-eared sliders;
 - ii) All amphibians;
 - iii) All of the following birds: capitonidae, colombidae, emberizidae, estrildidae, irenidae, Javan Hill mynah birds, musophagidae, ploceidae, psittacidae, pycnocotidae, ramphasidae, timiliidae, turdidae, zosteropidae;
 - iv) All the following mammals: chinchillas, Guinea pigs, gerbils, jerboas, hamsters.

Terms And Minimum Conditions For the Care Of Animals

- 4.2 a) No person may keep more than five (5) animals, including a maximum of three (3) dogs, in a dwelling unit or on the grounds where this dwelling unit is located or its secondary structures.
b) Article 4.2 a) does not apply to farms that have received prior approval from their respective municipality.

- 4.3 The keeper of a female dog that gives birth must conform to this by-law within three (3) months of the birth.

Article 4.2 is not in force before this period is reached.

- 4.4 The keeper must provide the animal under their care with food, water, shelter and care necessary and appropriate to the animal's species and age.

- 4.5 The keeper must maintain the area where the animal is kept in good sanitary condition.

- 4.6 The keeper of an animal that is kept outside must provide them with shelter appropriate to the animal species and air temperature. The shelter must meet following minimum standards:

1) It must not be exposed to excessive sunlight, wind, snow or rain;

2) It must be watertight and insulated from the ground, and be constructed with and insulating material.

- 4.7 The leash of an animal tied up outside must have a minimum length of three (3) meters.

- 4.8 It is forbidden to anyone to transport an animal in the trunk of a vehicle or in an open vehicle.

During transit or when stopping the vehicle, the keeper of the vehicle must shelter the animal from bad weather, sun or heat and be sure that there is no danger that the animal may fall out of the vehicle.

- 4.9 A keeper knowing that their animal is injured or ill commits an offence under this section of the by-law if they do not take action to care for their animal or have it euthanized.

- 4.10 A keeper cannot abandon an animal with the intention of getting rid of it. They are obliged to take the animal to the competent authority that will deal with it by adoption or euthanasia. In the latter case, the costs incurred are charged to the keeper.

- 4.11 Pursuant to a complaint that an animal has been abandoned by their keeper, the competent authority will undertake an investigation and, if need be, have the animal dealt with by adoption or by euthanasia.

If the keeper is traced, they will be responsible for the costs incurred and be subject to legal proceedings in accordance with the present section.

- 4.12 The keeper of a dead animal must, within twenty-four (24) hours of its death, give the animal to the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) or have it dealt with according to the terms of the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune du Québec (Department of the Environment and Wildlife of Quebec).

Nuisance

- 4.13 It is forbidden to every person to organize, participate, encourage or help in the execution of animal fights.
- 4.14 It is forbidden to anyone to treat an animal in a cruel fashion, to mistreat, molest, harass or provoke it.
- 4.15 The keeper of an animal must immediately clean, using all appropriate means, any public or private property soiled by the droppings of an animal under their guard, and to dispose of such fecal material in a hygienic way. To this end, the keeper must have the necessary equipment in his possession. This regulation does not apply to guide dogs.
- 4.16 Any person who finds a stray animal must alert their municipal Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) immediately or within a reasonable time frame, or hand in the animal to the competent authorities.
- 4.17 It is forbidden to use or to allow the use of poison or a trap to capture animals except for animal cages.
- 4.18 It is construed as a nuisance to feed, keep or otherwise attract pigeons, squirrels or all other animals that live within municipal boundaries in a manner that can adversely affect the health, safety or comfort of one or more persons in the neighbourhood.
- 4.19 It is forbidden to take or destroy eggs or nests of birds in parks or other places in the Municipality.
- 4.20 It is forbidden to feed ducks or gulls along the edges of rivers and lakes located on the territory of the Municipality.
- 4.21 Except in special designed areas, it is forbidden to ride horses in municipal parks.
- 4.22 It is forbidden to bring an animal to a public place during a party, an event or a public gathering. The present article does not apply to guide dogs or any activity where it is specifically permitted by the Municipality.
- 4.23 It is forbidden to bathe an animal in public swimming pools and ponds in the Municipality.
- 4.24 Bathing animals is permitted in lakes and rivers of the Municipality, except in those places designated by a sign that forbids such activity.
- 4.25 In cases where a complaint is lodged in accordance with the present section, the competent authority can undertake an investigation and, if the complaint proves valid and justified, the competent authority will render a notice to the keeper to undertake corrective measures within five (5) days, otherwise, the keeper will be

obliged to surrender the animals concerned.

If a second complaint is made against the same keeper and if the complaint proves valid and justified, the keeper will be ordered to surrender their animals within in seven (7) days of the said order, without prejudice and according to the rights of the Municipality to pursue the intent of this by-law for cause.

- 4.26 The competent authority can, at all times, for reasonable cause, order the detention or isolation of an animal for a determined period, and the imposition of certain standards of care, which may include sterilization, or putting down the animal.

The keeper of an animal who does not comply with this provision will be deemed to have committed a punishable offence.

- 4.27 An animal that causes a nuisance can be put down immediately if its capture jeopardizes the safety of people.

- 4.28 For the purpose enforcing this by-law, the Service de protection des animaux is authorized to install, on public grounds or private property, with the permission of the owner, a cage to trap the animal.

SECTION 5 - PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO FARM ANIMALS

- .1 Persons who wish to keep one or more farm animals within the boundaries of the Municipality must be a legal resident in the farming area or in a designated area where such practice is recognized by the Municipality.
- .2 The keeper or person in charge of farm animals who must cross a public highway with these animals must do so in a safe and secure manner.

SECTION 6 -SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO DOGS

Additional rules for care and control

- 6.1 It is forbidden to leave a dog running at large except within limits of a building, dwelling unit or on the grounds of their keeper.

Outside this area, the keeper must keep it on a leash.

- 6.2 The leash serving to control the dog in public places must be a chain or flat leather or braided nylon and should not exceed 1.85 meters or six (6) feet, including the handle.

The collar must be leather or braided nylon and provided with a welded ring or choke to which the leash is attached.

The use of an extendable leash is forbidden in a public place and is permitted in parks or public places where dogs are not forbidden under other provisions of this by-law.

- 6.3 No dog is allowed in a public place, except on the leash of its keeper. The dog cannot be left alone at any time, whether tied or not.
- 6.4 No keeper can let their dog lie down in a public area in such a manner as to obstruct the passage of people.
- 6.5 Every keeper transporting one or more dogs in a vehicle must be sure that they cannot exit the said vehicle or attack a person passing near this vehicle.

Every keeper transporting one or more dogs in the compartment of an open road vehicle must place them in an animal carrier, or tie them well in order to fully restrain the body of the dog or dogs within the rear of the compartment.

- 6.6 Every minor aged keeper must be able to control and hold a dog on a leash, without the animal escaping or controlling their movement.
- 6.7 Every dog must be kept on the grounds of a building occupied by a keeper or all other private grounds with the authorization of the owner or the occupier of this ground, as per the following:

- 1) In a building where it cannot escape;

- 2) A fenced-in property, on all sides. The fence must be of sufficient height, bearing in mind the size of the animal, to prevent it from escaping from its keeping grounds;

- 3) On a property that is not entirely fenced, the animal must be tied to a metal post or its equivalent, by means of a chain or by a synthetic rope or metal based. The post, chain or rope, and the fastening device must be of a size and strength sufficient to prevent the dog from freeing itself.

The length of the chain or rope should not allow the dog to approach closer than one meter from the edge of the property with no fence, bearing in mind the size of the animal, to prevent it from leaving the grounds on which it is located;

- 4) On grounds under the direct supervision of the keeper, the keeper must have constant control of the animal.

For the purposes of the application of the provisions at hand, when a dog is kept in accordance with requirements of Paragraph 2), the fence must be cleared of any accumulation of snow or other substance so that the prescribed height is maintained.

- 6.8 Any guard dog or dog designated under Article 6.13 must be kept on the property where the keeper lives or any private grounds, where it is kept with the authorization of the owner or the occupant of such grounds, as per the following:

- 1) In a building where it cannot escape;

- 2) In a dog park with an enclosure, locked or padlocked, with a minimal surface area of 4 square meters per dog and of a minimum height of two (2) meters, finished at the top, inwards, in the form of a Y of at least sixty (60) centimetres and buried to a depth of at least thirty centimetres (30cm) into the ground.

This enclosure of galvanized linked, or an equivalent, with a tight enough weaving so as to prevent children or any person from passing their hand through the fence. The base of this enclosure must be wire or another type of material to prevent the dog from digging underneath.

3) Held by means of a tether of no more than two (2) meters. This tether and its fastening must be of sufficient size and strength to ensure that the keeper has constant control over the animal, bearing in mind the size of the animal.

So as to comply with the present provisions, when a dog is kept in accordance with the requirements of Paragraph 2), the enclosure must be cleared of any accumulation of snow or other substance to maintain the prescribed height.

- 6.9 When a keeper walks or circulates with a guard dog, he cannot have more than one dog at a time.
- 6.10 No keeper can order his dog to attack a person or an animal unless their physical integrity is in danger or unless their security, family or property is threatened.
- 6.11 Every keeper of a guard, protection or attack dog on his own property must indicate to any person wanting to access such property that a dog of this kind is present and as such, the keeper must provide a written sign to that effect, clearly indicating to passers "Warning, beware of watch dog", or post a recognized pictogram indicating the presence of such a dog.
- 6.12 The facts, circumstances, gestures and acts indicated below constitute a nuisance or offence and the keeper is punishable in accordance to the penalties laid down in this by-law:
- 1) A dog barking or howling in such a way to disturb the peace of one or more persons;
 - 2) A dog that spreads or searches into household garbage;
 - 3) A dog intruding on private property without the consent given by the owner or occupant. This provision does not apply to guide dogs;
 - 4) A dog causing damage to a lawn, terrace, garden, flowers or flower garden, bush or other plants;
 - 5) A dog biting or trying to bite a peaceful animal;
 - 6) A dog biting or trying to bite a peaceful person;
 - 7) A dog on public grounds where a sign indicates that the presence of dogs is forbidden. This provision does not apply to guide dogs;
 - 8) For a keeper to fail to clear their animal's droppings in a normal manner on their own property and not maintain this location in a proper sanitary condition;
 - 9) For a keeper to be in a public place with a dog and not being able to control it at all times;

- 10) For a keeper to leave their dog alone without someone to keep an eye;
- 11) For a keeper to leave his dog without appropriate care for a period of more than twenty-four (24) hours.
- 12) The refusal of a keeper to permit the competent authority to investigate any place and building to verify compliance with this by-law;
- 13) For a keeper of a dog as envisaged in Article 6.13 or a guard dog, not to provide the dog with a muzzle when it is outside the grounds where the keeper is located.
- 14) For a keeper to be in a playground with his dog. This provision does not apply to guide dogs;

Dangerous Dogs

6.13 Keeping the dogs mentioned below constitutes a nuisance and is prohibited at all times:

- a) A Bull Terrier, Staffordshire Terrier, American Pit Bull Terrier, American Stafford Terrier, Rottweiler or Doberman Pinscher;
- b) An hybrid dog of the breeds mentioned in paragraph a) of this article crossbred with a dog of another breed;
- c) A crossbred dog having substantial characteristics of a dog mentioned in the breeds identified in paragraph a) of the present article;
- d) A dog declared dangerous by the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) subsequent to an investigation of the character and general condition of the animal;

6.14 Every dog included under Article 6.13 and owned by the keeper before the current by-law was passed is permitted on the territory of the Municipality in so far as its keeper fulfills the following conditions within sixty (60) days of the adoption of this by-law:

- 1) Produces a certificate of a veterinary doctor certifying that their animal was sterilized;
- 2) Submits insurance company proof of coverage of at least \$1,000,000. A clause of the said insurance policy must state that if the insurance is cancelled, the insurer will notify the Municipality at the following address:

Municipality of _____
(address)

- 3) Provides proof that the dog has taken and passed an obedience class from a canine school recognized by the Canadian Association of Canines;
- 4) Every keeper of:
 - i) A Mastiff, Bull Mastiff;

- ii) A hybrid dog of a dog of the breed mentioned in paragraph i) of the present article and a dog of another breed;
- iii) A crossbred dog which has substantial characteristics of a dog of the breeds mentioned in paragraph i) of the present article;

must, in order to obtain a license, produce a certificate that the aforementioned dog passed the "Canine Good Citizen Test" administered by a certified organism.

6.15 Every dangerous dog constitutes a nuisance. For the purposes of the present by-law a dog is said to be dangerous if it:

1) Bit or attacked, a person, who acts peacefully and in accordance with the law, acting without malice or provocation, or another animal of which the keeper respects the present by-law, causing the person or animal a wound requiring medical attention, such as a deep or multiple wounds, fracture, internal injury or other effects;

2) When outside the grounds of the keeper's building or outside the keeper's vehicle, bites or attacks a person or another animal or otherwise manifests aggression towards a person by growling, by showing its fangs or by acting in such a way that indicates that the animal could bite or attack a person acting peacefully and in accordance with the law, acting without malice or provocation;

6.16 Every person empowered to apply the present by-law may capture, put down or have a dog put down if it becomes a nuisance as defined in Articles 6.13 and 6.15.

6.17 The keeper or every person who keeps, owns or is in possession of a dog that is a nuisance as defined in Articles 6.13 and 6.15 commits an offence.

6.18 Paragraphs 1) and 2) in Article 6.15 do not apply to dogs who cause wounds to persons or animals who are found to have committed an offence against property which is owned, rented or occupied by the owner or keeper of an aforementioned dog.

Powers of the Competent Authority

6.19 The competent authority can, at all times and for reasonable motives, order the detention or segregation of a dog for a determined period of time, oblige the animal to undergo behavioural tests, impose standards of care, including sterilization, mandatory muzzles in public places, taking mandatory obedience lessons, or the euthanasia of a dog. Costs are paid by the keeper.

A keeper of a dog who does not conform to this by-law commits a punishable offence.

6.20 The competent authority acting under the authority of the current by-law cannot be held accountable for the death of an animal.

SECTION 7 - POUND

- 7.1 Every person can place every animal in the pound that contravenes or whose keeper contravenes one of the provisions of the present regulations. The representative of the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) must, in the case of a duly charged and impounded animal, inform the owner of aforementioned animal without delay that their animal was impounded.
- 7.2 Peace officers of the police service or a representative of the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) are authorized to use a tranquilizer or a net-gun to capture a dog.
- 7.3 A representative of the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) may enter any place where a hurt, ill or mistreated animal is found. They can capture it and impound it either at a veterinary surgeon's until it recovers or until a place is available that may care for the animal appropriately. Costs are charged to the keeper.
- 7.4 A representative of the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) may enter any place where it is suspected that a disease infected animal is kept. They may capture it and impound it. If the animal is infected with an infectious disease, it must be quarantined up until it is completely healed and, if such healing fails to be successful, it must be euthanized. If the disease is not diagnosed, the dog is returned to the keeper. Costs are charged to the keeper.
- 7.5 In cases where local authorities have been notified of a case of rabies, all keepers and owners of dogs of the Municipality in the area concerned will be ordered, by public announcement, to lock up their animals to prevent them from being in contact with all other animals. This order will be valid for period not exceeding sixty (60) days from the public announcement coming into effect and renewable for the same period for as long as rabies or danger of rabies shall be deemed to persist. Any negligent compliance of this order will make the keeper or owner of the animal punishable according to the sanctions envisaged in the present by-law.
- 7.6 Every animal found in a public place or public property after the issuance of the public announcement mentioned in Article 7.5 will be subject to seizure by an official designated to deal with animals and euthanized at the expense of the keeper of the animal.
- 7.7 Every animal suspected of being infected by rabies may be seized by an official designated to deal with animals and placed under observation by the competent authorities for a period of fifteen (15) days at the expense of keeper of the animal. If the animal cannot be cured, it may be euthanized at the expense of the keeper of the animal.
- 7.8 All animals placed in the pound that have not been identified and claimed shall be kept for a minimum period of forty-eight (48) hours unless its physical condition justifies euthanasia.
- 7.9 If an animal bears the license on its collar required in the present by-law or carries an identification tag or some other means that facilitates communication, using reasonable effort to contact the keeper or the owner, the competent authority shall keep the animal for a period of five (5) days. If after this period the keeper does not take possession of the animal, the competent authority may dispose of it.

- 7.10 After the prescribed period in Articles 7.8 and 7.9, the animal can be euthanized or sold for adoption, all of which is covered under other provisions of the present by-law.
- 7.11 The keeper can regain possession of his animal, only if he is willing to pay the competent authority the costs outlined in the contract between the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) and the Municipality, all without prejudice to any of the rights of the Municipality to pursue any other offence within the present by-law, if required.
- 7.12 If no license was issued for this animal for the current year in accordance with the present by-law, the keeper must also, to regain possession of his animal, obtain the license required for the current year, without prejudice to the rights of the Municipality to continue for any offence of the present regulations, if need be.
- 7.13 Every person wanting to euthanize a dog can directly contact the veterinary doctor of their choice or contact the competent authority, in which case they must pay the competent authority the amount determined in the contract signed between the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) and the Municipality.
- 7.14 The competent authority can dispose of an animal that dies in the pound without delay or that was euthanized in accordance with the present regulations.
- 7.15 Every animal that is the cause of an offence under the current by-law may be detained in the pound or in any other place designated by the competent authority. Its keeper must be notified as soon as possible.

The keeper must claim the animal within five (5) days; all the costs incurred are borne by the keeper, and failing this the competent authority may dispose of the animal by adoption or euthanasia.

The keeper of an impounded animal must pay the costs of transportation, boarding, euthanasia or other charges even if they do not claim their animal.

- 7.16 Neither the Municipality nor the Service de protection des animaux (Animal Protection Service) can be held responsible for damage or injury caused to a dog in the course of its capture and impounding.

SECTION 8 - KENNELS AND OTHER BUSINESS

- 8.1 A person who wishes to operate a kennel, pet shop or veterinary clinic must obtain a license to undertake such an activity within permitted zones. The cost of the aforementioned license is determined in accordance with the by-law in force in the Municipality.
- 8.2 Every owner of a kennel must maintain their establishment in such a way as to avoid noise and foul smells and in sanitary conditions that are not contrary to the requirements of municipal by-laws.

SECTION 9 - PENALTIES

9. A person who violates any provision of the current by-law is said to commit an

offence which is punishable by:

a) a minimum \$ 200 penalty and a maximum penalty of \$1,000;

b) should violations continue, they will be considered a new violation on a daily basis and thus, a separate offence. The offender may receive a penalty every day for as long as he/she is in violation.

SECTION 10 - INTERPRETATION

10.1 Nothing in the present by-law must be interpreted as restraining in any way the rights and powers of the Council of the Municipality to pursue by all means provided by the law the fee of a license owed by virtue of the present by-law or the expense of care costs determined in the present by-law.

10.2 The masculine is used in the present regulations without prejudice and includes both genders, the purpose is to lighten the text.

10.3 The preamble of the present by-law is an integral part of the by-Law.

SECTION 11 – RIGHT OF INSPECTION, ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION

The Council authorizes its officers responsible for the application of this by-law to visit and examine, between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM any movable or immovable property as well as the exterior or interior of any house, building or whatever structure, to establish if the by-laws are executed therein and thus, any owner, tenant or occupant of these houses, buildings or structures must receive them and answer all the questions that are asked in relation to this by-law;

The Council authorizes in general officials who deal with animals as well as peace officers and other persons designated in Section 2 to enforce and prosecute anyone who violates any provision of the present by-law, and generally authorizes the aforementioned persons to issue statements of offence used to this end.

SECTION 12 - ABROGATION AND COMING INTO FORCE

12.1 The present by-law abrogates in every respect any other dealing with the subject except by-law Number _____ and it will have precedence over the provisions of all other previous by-laws contrary to the present by-law.

12.2 The present by-Law will come into force following the implementation of formalities specified in the law.

DATE OF NOTICE OF MOTION:

ADOPTED ON:

RESOLUTION NUMBER:

PUBLICATION DATE: