

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
Municipality of Grenville-sur-la-Rouge

BY-LAW NO. 2024-709 {RA} REGARDING
ANIMAL REGULATION ON THE
TERRITORY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF
GRENVILLE-SUR-LA-ROUGE

WHEREAS Notice of Motion of this By-law was duly delivered at the Council meeting held on August 13, 2024, and the Draft By-law was tabled at the same meeting;

WHEREAS a copy of this by-law was provided to the Municipal Council members in accordance with the Quebec Municipal Code (RLRQ, c. C- 27.1);

WHEREAS a copy of the by-law is available for public consultation at the beginning of the meeting;

WHEREAS the Council members declare having read said by-law and waive its reading;

IT IS THEREFORE PROPOSED by Councillor Isabelle Brisson and resolved that the present by-law be adopted and that it rules and decrees as follows:

Article 1: FOREWORD

The present by-law defines standards for animal regulation on the territory of the Municipality of Grenville-sur-la-Rouge. It also establishes standards relating to health, personal safety and public order regarding the care of animals. It also specifies the terms and conditions of the *Règlement d'application de la Loi visant à favoriser la protection des personnes par la mise en place d'un encadrement concernant les chiens (RLRQ, c. P-38.002)*.

The foreword constitutes an integral part of the present by-law.

CHAPTER 1: INTERPRETATORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Article 2: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this by-law, the following definitions apply:

Animal	Refers to domestic dogs, cats and rabbits.
Unsterilized animal	Refers to animals that can reproduce.
Sterilized animal	Refers to an animal which has been sterilized by hysterectomy or castration.
Stray animal	Refers to an unleashed animal not accompanied or under the control of its keeper and not on the grounds of the dwelling occupied by its keeper.

Presumed abandoned animal

Refers to an animal which, whether free-roaming or not, is believed to be without a keeper, or which has been left alone in premises where its keeper has left permanently, or whose keeper is hospitalized or incarcerated, or without being under anyone's care, or in a situation compromising its health or safety.

Wild animal

Refers to an animal that usually inhabits forests, deserts or wooded areas.

Community cat or rabbit

Refers to a non-domesticated cat living outdoors, spayed or neutered and usually marked in such a way as to visually identify the animal as sterile, such as a notched ear tip, or one that will be spayed or neutered as part of the Trap-Neuter-Release-Maintain (**TNRM**) program

Guide or assistance dog

Refers to a dog which is trained to assist a person, and which is the subject of a valid certificate attesting that it has been trained for this purpose by a recognized professional organization.

Keeper

Refers to the keeper of a domestic animal, and a person who acts as if he or she were the owner, or a person who applies for a licence as provided for in the present by-law, is also deemed to be its keeper. The owner, occupant or tenant of the dwelling where the animal lives, as well as anyone who feeds or gives shelter to a domestic animal or a community cat, is also considered to be its keeper.

Inspector

Refers to the employee or authorized person from the animal control department, or where applicable, the official or employee appointed by the Municipality for the enforcement of the present by-law.

Municipal license

Refers to the annual permit attached to the animal's collar.

Occupancy unit	Refers to a building or structure with one or more rooms used primarily for residential, commercial or industrial purposes.
Municipality	Refers to the Municipality of Grenville-sur-la-Rouge.
Public area	Refers to streets, sidewalks, pedestrian and bicycle paths, tracks and trails, parks, public spaces, whether grassed or not, laid out for the purpose of sports and recreation where the public has access for rest, relaxation and any other similar purpose.
Refuge	Refers to the physical premises where animals are kept under the care of a licensed animal service as defined in section 19 of the <i>Loi sur le bien-être et la sécurité animal (RLRQ, c. B-3.1)</i> .
TNRM program	A program implemented on the territory, in collaboration with the municipality/city, with the aim of limiting the spread of non-domesticated cats, which provides for Trap-Neuter-Release-Maintain (TNRM). This program requires citizens to provide water, food and shelter for the community cat population.
Pet care	Refers to the natural or legal person(s) or organization(s) operating a shelter, an animal service, a pound or a place run by a person or organization devoted to the protection of animals and holding a permit referred to in section 19 of the <i>Loi sur le bien être et la sécurité de l'animal (RLRQ, c. B-3.1)</i> which the municipal/city council has, by resolution, charged with applying all or part of the present by-law.

Article 3: ENFORCEMENT

For the purposes of enforcing this by-law, the Municipality mandates the Animal Control Department to implement and enforce the provisions of this by-law. The Municipality will also appoint a civil servant or employee to apply the present by-law, regarding Chapter 4 of the present by-law.

The municipal council also authorizes the legal department or the clerk's office of the Municipality to undertake penal proceedings against any offender and to issue official citations for any breach of any of the provisions of the present by-law.

Article 4: POWERS OF INSPECTION

The inspector may, at reasonable times, visit any lot, building or structure, as well as any movable or immovable property, to ensure compliance with this by-law.

The owner, tenant or occupant must allow access to the premises by designated persons. It is forbidden to hinder the inspector in the performance of their duties. In particular, no one may deceive or attempt to deceive the inspector by reticence or misrepresentation.

The inspector must identify themselves and show the permit certifying their status.

CHAPTER 2: ANIMAL KEEPING REGULATIONS

Article 5: NUMBER OF ANIMALS

5.1 It is considered an infraction and it is prohibited to keep more than five (5) animals in an occupancy unit and its outbuildings.

This limit does not apply:

1° After an animal gives birth, the offspring can be kept for a period not exceeding three months from birth;

2° To veterinary establishment or kennel holding the required permits;

3° To community cats;

4° To a refuge holding a permit referred to in section 19 of the *loi sur le bien-être et la sécurité de l'animal* (RLRQ, c. B-3.1);

5° Whenever the keeper has obtained a valid special permit issued pursuant to article 6 of the present by-law.

5.2 It is an offence and a violation to keep more than one unsterilized domestic cat or rabbit in an occupancy unit and its outbuildings.

This provision does not apply in any of the following situations:

1° The animal is less than 6 months or more than 10 years old;

2° For health reasons, spaying or neutering is not recommended by a veterinarian;

3° The cat is registered with the Canadian Cat Association;

4° The breeder is certified by Anima-Québec.

5° The keeper has received written authorization from the Animal Services department.

5.3 It is an offence and a violation to fail to comply with a request to sterilize a domestic dog, cat or rabbit, which may be required in the following circumstances;

1° When the health and/or well-being and/or safety of the animal is at risk;

2° When the animal and/or a situation such as fleeing, wandering, unsanitary conditions, etc., repeatedly causes a nuisance;

3° When justified by a given situation.

5.4 It is an offence and a violation to sell by pet shops, cats or dogs that are not sterile. Sterilization may be carried out after the sale but must be included in the sale price of the animal.

Article 6: SPECIAL PERMIT FOR THE CARE OF MORE THAN FIVE (5) DOMESTIC ANIMALS

In accordance with article 5.1(5°). The Animal Services department may grant a special permit to keep more than five (5) animals, when the following requirements are met:

6.1 The keeper must apply for a permit and provide the following information:

1° Keeper's name, address and telephone number;

2° Count and description of each animal covered by the special permit application, as well as a description of the five (5) authorized animals;

3° Confirmation that the animals live in the occupancy unit or outbuildings which meet the animals' physiological needs.

4° The keeper must provide proof of sterilization attesting that all animals covered by the application, over and beyond the five (5) permitted, are sterile.

6.2 The inspector may ask for each animal's veterinary records, breeding and birth records, or any other required documents.

6.3 The special permit may be refused, or the total number of animals limited, if the animal control department finds that the keeper does not have the required resources to guarantee compliance with article 7 of the present by-law and with the applicable laws and regulations.

6.4 The keeper must not have been found guilty of an offence under the present by-law in the last twelve (12) months without having complied with the required provisions.

6.5 This permit may be revoked at any time if the keeper no longer complies with any of the obligations of the present by-law. The inspector may require the keeper to comply with the provisions of this by-law within five (5) days following receipt of written notice to this effect. Should the keeper fail to comply, the inspector may require them to relinquish any additional animals.

6.6 The issuance of this permit in no way relieves the keeper of all other obligations set out in the present by-law, particularly regarding the obtaining of a licence, or any other provision of a by-law of the municipality/city.

Article 7: PROVISIONS RELATING TO ANIMAL CARE AND WELFARE

It is an offence and a violation to:

7.1 Not provide the animal in your care with the required food, water and care for its species and age;

7.2 Fail to keep an environment where an animal is kept in good sanitary condition;

7.3 Show cruelty to or abuse, harass or provoke animals;

7.4 Use or allow the use of traps or poisons outside a building for the capture or removal of animals, with the exception of cage traps;

7.5 Abandon one or more animals with the intention of getting rid of them. Any keeper wishing to surrender an animal must do so in a responsible manner, or surrender it to Animal Services if there is space available, subject to applicable fees;

7.6 Not take all necessary and appropriate measures to care for an animal. The keeper is obliged to care for or euthanize the animal if he knows it is injured, ill or suffering from a contagious disease;

7.7 Not hold or restrain any dog, when outside the occupancy unit of its keeper or its outbuildings, by any means (tether, leash, fence, etc.) that prevents it from leaving the property or from being under the constant watchful eye of its keeper;

7.8 Not keep a dog on a leash not exceeding 1.85 metres in length in a public place;

7.9 Not use a halter or harness on a dog weighing 20 kilograms or more when walking it on a leash. This provision does not apply to dog parks;

7.10 Keep a dog tied up outside for a period exceeding three (3) hours or when the keeper is absent for an extended time period;

7.11 Not allow a dog kept outdoors to have access to water, well-drained soil, free of bulky or dangerous objects, and shelter from heat, cold and bad weather;

7.12 Carry an animal, tied or untied, in the open box of a pickup truck;

7.13 Confine an animal in an enclosed space without proper ventilation;

7.14 Leave an animal in a motor vehicle unprotected from the sun, heat or bad weather.;

7.15 Use electric collars or spiked collars.

Article 8: MANDATORY DOG LICENSE

8.1 It is an offence and a violation to be the keeper of a dog living within the limits of the Municipality without having obtained a municipal licence in accordance with the following criteria.

The license is mandatory for all dogs over 3 months of age.

1° All dog keepers must obtain a dog license before March 1 of each year. Beyond this date, late fees will apply. In case of death, sale or loss of the dog, the keeper must notify Animal Services;

2° The license is paid annually and valid from January 1 to December 31. This license is non-transferable and non-refundable;

3° The license is free if requested by a disabled person for their guide or assistance dog;

4° Whenever a dog becomes subject to the application of the present by-law, its keeper must obtain the license required by the present by-law within thirty (30) days.

5° All licence applications must state the surname, first name, address and telephone number of the person requesting the licence, as well as the breed, type and sex of the dog, its color, as well as any useful information to establish the dog's identity, including any particular traits, and whether it weighs 20 kilograms or more. Where applicable, decisions rendered with respect to the dog or its keeper by another municipality/city under the *Loi visant à favoriser la protection des personnes par la mise en place d'un encadrement concernant les chiens* (RLRQ, c. P-38.002) must also be declared;

6° The dog's keeper must inform the Animal Services department of any changes to the information provided in accordance with the present Article;

7° The obligation to obtain a license also applies to dogs not usually living within the limits of the Municipality but which are brought there, unless said dog already holds a license issued by another municipality/city, which must be valid and not expired. In such cases, the license will be required only if the dog is kept in the Municipality for a period exceeding sixty (60) consecutive days;

8° If applicable, proof of the dog's up-to-date rabies vaccination records, that it is sterilized or microchipped and the microchip number, or a written statement from a veterinarian indicating that vaccination, sterilization or microchipping is not recommended for the dog;

9° The Animal Services department issues the keeper a license indicating the year of the license and the dog's registration number, subject to payment of the fee established by the Municipality's rate schedule. To be entitled to a specific fee, the applicant must prove, satisfactory to the Animal Services department, that they meet all requirements;

10° The dog must carry this license at all times so that it can be identified;

11° The Animal Services department keeps a record of the keeper's first and last names, address and telephone number, as well as the dog's

license number and all other relevant information;

12° In the event of loss or destruction of a license, the dog's keeper may obtain a new license, upon payment of the established fee, if any.

8.2 The requirement to obtain a licence does not apply to a pet shop, a business where pets are kept and offered for sale to the public, a veterinary establishment, an educational establishment or an establishment conducting research activities, as well as to a pound, an animal service, a shelter or any person or organization devoted to the protection of animals holding a licence referred to in article 19 of the *loi sur le bien-être et la sécurité de l'animal* (RLRQ, c. 8-3.1).

Article 9: PUBLIC SAFETY

It is an offence and a violation:

9.1 For a dog's keeper, to let their dog or howl in an excessive or disproportionate manner, disturbing the peace and causing a nuisance to the neighborhood;

9.2 For a dog's keeper, to let their dog eat or spread residual waste or household garbage;

9.3 For a dog to be on property belonging to a person other than its keeper, without its presence being specifically authorized;

9.4 For a dog's keeper to be in a public place without having the dog under control or under restraint;

9.5 For a dog's keeper to allow their dog to roam in a public place or on private property other than its own;

9.6 For a dog's keeper, to not take the appropriate measures to immediately clean up private property, including his own, or public property that has been dirtied by the dog's fecal matter;

9.7 To obstruct or prevent an inspector, Sûreté du Québec peace officers or any other authority from performing their duties or refusing to comply with their orders;

9.8 To call or have the inspector come without reasonable cause;

9.9 To call the inspector to begin or continue an investigation:

1° by falsely reporting an infraction allegedly committed by another person;

2° by committing an act intended to make someone else suspect of an offence they have not committed, or to deflect suspicion away from them;

3° or by reporting that an infraction has been committed when it has not.

Article 10: CAPTURE AND DISPOSAL OF A STRAY OR ALLEGEDLY ABANDONED ANIMAL

10.1 Animal Services may capture or take in charge and shelter a stray or presumed abandoned animal, whether or not it carries identification.

10.2 Any animal not claimed by its keeper and not wearing the required license on its collar will be placed in a shelter and kept for a maximum period of three (3) working days.

10.3 Any animal displaying the license required by the present by-law on its collar or an identification allowing its keeper to be identified, or if the animal is presumed abandoned, will be placed in a shelter and kept for a maximum period of five (5) working days. During this period, Animal Services will take reasonable steps to contact its keeper.

10.4 Once the time limits established by the present by-law have expired, any animal placed in a shelter that has not been claimed by its keeper, or for which all costs incurred have not been paid by the end of the time limit, will be transferred to the designated animal service, which will become its legal keeper.

10.5 Any keeper who claims their animal must pay for the pet's intervention, capture, custody and care expenses, as well as any veterinary fees and treatments.

Failure to comply with this article is an offence and a violation.

10.6 Additionally, if no license has been issued for the animal during the current year, in accordance with the present by-law, the keeper must also obtain the required license in order to regain possession of the animal.

10.7 Despite any other provision of the present by-law, the Municipality authorizes Animal Services to euthanize, provide and/or provide the necessary care for any stray or presumed abandoned animal, including sterilization.

10.8 Notwithstanding any other provision of the present by-law, Animal Services may put down, euthanize or take all necessary steps to capture and place in a shelter a stray dog deemed dangerous or compromising public safety, all without detriment to the rights of the municipality/city to sue for infringement of the present by-law.

Article 11: WILD ANIMALS

It is an offence and a violation to keep a wild animal in captivity.

This provision does not apply if the keeper holds a permit or authorization issued by a qualified authority, and if the possession complies with the relevant laws and regulations.

CHAPTER 3: REPORTING AND HANDLING STANDARDS FOR DOGS AT RISK

Article 12: TEMPORARY REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO DOGS AT RISK

12.1 Any person, including a physician, a veterinarian, a municipality or a police department, must immediately report to Animal Services any dog that they have reasonable grounds to believe constitutes a risk to public health or safety and that has inflicted a bite injury on a person or a domestic animal by providing the following information, when known:

- 1° The name and contact information of the dog's keeper;
- 2° Any information, such as breed or type, allowing the dog to be identified;
- 3° The name and contact information of the injured person or the injured pet's keeper, as well as the nature and severity of the injury.

12.2 Following a report, Animal Services may, where circumstances allow, order the keeper of a dog to comply, for a period of up to 90 days, with one or more mandatory standards of care or any other measure intended to reduce the risk the dog constitutes to public health or safety. Custody standards and other measures must be proportionate to the risk the dog or keeper constitutes to public health or safety.

12.3 During this 90-day period, Animal Services will assess the circumstances of the event and the threat the dog may represent. Animal Services will make recommendations to the Municipality.

12.4 These custodial norms will remain in effect until the occurrence of any of the following situations:

- 1° Animal Services informs the keeper of any changes or amendments to norms and measures in writing;
- 2° The Municipality establishes standards, norms or ordinances in accordance with Chapters 4 and 5 of this by-law;
- 3° The 90-day period is over, and the Municipality has not set any norms.

12.5 It is an offence and a violation for a dog keeper to fail to comply with one or more mandatory standards of care or with any other measure intended to reduce the risks that the dog may constitute.

12.6 It is also an offence and forbidden for the dog's keeper to obstruct an ongoing investigation, or to mislead or make false statements to the inspector handling the case.

CHAPTER 4: MUNICIPAL POWERS

Article 13: THE MUNICIPALITY'S ROLE (CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING DOGS AT RISK)

13.1 Whenever there are sufficient reasons to believe that a dog constitutes a risk to public health or safety, a municipality may require its keeper or owner to have the dog examined by a veterinarian of the municipality's choice, in order to assess the dog's condition and risk.

13.2 When the Municipality requests that a dog be examined and assessed by a veterinarian in accordance with 13.1, the following provisions apply:

1° The Municipality will notify the dog's keeper, if known, of the date, time and place where they must bring the dog for the assessment examination, as well as the fees they will have to pay for the examination.

2° The veterinarian sends a report to the Municipality as soon as possible. The report must include the veterinarian's opinion regarding the risk the dog constitutes to public health or safety.

3° It may also contain recommendations on measures to be taken with regard to the dog or its keeper.

13.3 When circumstances warrant, the Municipality may order the dog's keeper to comply with one or more of the following conditions:

1° Subject the dog to one or more norms or any other measure designed to reduce the risk the dog constitutes to public health or safety;

2° Subject the dog for examination by a veterinarian of their choice, so that its condition and risk can be assessed;

3° To have the dog euthanized;

4° To surrender the dog or any other dog, or to prohibit the keeper from owning, acquiring, breeding or raising a dog for a certain period of time.

The ordinance must be proportionate to the risk that the dog or keeper constitutes to public health or safety.

13.4 As part of its risk assessment, the Municipality must inform the dog's keeper of its intention and the grounds on which it is based and specify the time period within which the keeper may present observations and, if necessary, produce documents to complement the case.

13.5 Any decision by the Municipality, based on its analysis of the case, is sent in writing to the dog's keeper. The decision must include written reasons and refer to any documents or information taken into consideration by the Municipality.

The dog keeper is notified of the decision and given a deadline for compliance. Before the expiry of this time limit, the dog keeper must, at the request of the Municipality, demonstrate that compliance has been achieved. Failure to do so will result in the presumption that the dog keeper has not complied. In this case, the municipality will give the dog keeper formal notice to comply within a set timeframe, indicating the consequences of non-compliance.

Article 14: CRITERIA FOR REPORTING POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND ITS ENFORCEMENT

14.1 A dog may be considered to be potentially dangerous by the Municipality, after considering a veterinarian's report that assesses the dog's condition and its risk to public health or safety.

14.2 A dog that has bitten or attacked a person or domestic animal and caused injury may also be deemed dangerous by the Municipality.

14.3 The Municipality's powers to declare a dog as potentially dangerous and to issue orders under this by-law apply to dogs whose keeper has their primary residence within its territory.

14.4 However, a declaration or order issued by a local municipality subsequently applies to the entire territory of Quebec.

ARTICLE 15: CONDITIONS FOR KEEPING DOGS DEEMED POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS BY THE MUNICIPALITY/CITY.

When a municipality has defined a dog as potentially dangerous, the following conditions must be met:

15.1 Dogs deemed potentially dangerous must at all times have up-to-date rabies vaccinations, be sterilized and microchipped, unless a veterinarian determines otherwise.

15.2 A dog deemed potentially dangerous may only be kept in the presence of a child aged 10 or under if it is under the constant supervision of a person aged 18 or over.

15.3 A dog deemed potentially dangerous must be kept securely by means preventing it from leaving the boundaries of a private property that is not fenced, or where the fence is inadequate to restrain it. In addition, a sign must be displayed in such a way as to inform any person entering the property of the presence of the dog.

15.4 In a public space, a dog deemed potentially dangerous must at all times wear a muzzle. It must also be held on a leash no longer than 1.25 m in length.

15.5 The Municipality will order the keeper of a dog that has bitten or attacked a person, resulting in death or serious injury, to have the dog euthanized. The Municipality will also euthanize any dog whose keeper is unknown or cannot be found.

Until euthanized, this dog must at all times be muzzled with a basket muzzle while outside of its keeper's residence.

For the purposes of this article, a serious injury is any physical injury that could lead to death or that results in significant physical harm.

CHAPTER 5: INSPECTION POWERS AND SEIZURE

ARTICLE 16: INSPECTION

16.1 For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this by-law, an inspector who has reasonable grounds to believe that a dog is present in an area or vehicle may, in the performance of their duties:

1° Enter and inspect the premises at all reasonable times;

2° Inspect the vehicle or detain it for inspection;

3° Examine the dog;

4° Take pictures or recordings;

5° Request communication from any person, for examination, reproduction or withdrawal, of any book, account, register, record or other document containing information relating to the application of this by-law, provided there are reasonable grounds to believe that such information is contained therein;

6° Request from anyone any information regarding the application of the present by-law.

Whenever the site or vehicle is unoccupied, the inspector will leave a notice indicating their name, when the inspection will take place and the reasons for the inspection.

16.2 An inspector who has reasonable grounds to believe that a dog is in a residential dwelling may require the homeowner or occupant of the premises to show the dog. The homeowner or occupant must comply at once.

The inspector may enter a dwelling only with the occupant's permission or, failing that, under a search warrant issued by a judge, based on a sworn statement made by the inspector stating that they have reasonable grounds to believe that there is a dog deemed a risk to public health or safety in the dwelling. The warrant authorizes the inspector, under the conditions specified therein, to enter the dwelling, seize the dog, and deal with it in accordance with the provisions hereof. This warrant may be obtained in accordance with the procedure set out in the *Code de procédure pénale* {C. C-25.1}, with the necessary amendments.

Any judge of the Court of Québec or of a municipal court or any presiding justice of the peace has jurisdiction to issue a search warrant under the second paragraph of this section.

16.3 The inspector may require the owner, custodian or person in charge of a vehicle or premises being inspected, as well as any person found there, to assist them in the performance of their duties.

Article 17: SEIZURE

17.1 An inspector may seize a dog for the following reasons:

1° To have it examined by a veterinarian in accordance with the provisions of article 14.1 when there are reasonable grounds to believe that it is a public health or safety risk.

2° To have it examined as required by the local municipality when its keeper fails to appear for the examination in accordance with the notice sent under section 14.2 (1°);

3° To enforce an order issued by a local municipality under section 16.5 or 14.3 when the deadline for compliance under section 14.6 has expired.

17.2 The inspector has the right to take custody of the seized dog. The inspector may detain the seized dog or entrust its custody to a person in a veterinary establishment or in a shelter, at an animal service, a pound or a place kept by a person or organization dedicated to the protection of animals and holding a permit referred to in section 19 of the *Loi sur le bien-être et la sécurité de J'animai* (RLRQ, c. B-3.1).

17.3 Custody of the seized dog is retained until it is returned to its keeper. Unless the dog has been seized to enforce an order issued under article 16.5 or article 14.3 or if the Municipality issues an order under one of these provisions, it is returned to its keeper when either of the following situations applies:

1° Immediately after the dog has been examined, if the veterinarian is of the opinion that the dog does not constitute a risk to public health or safety, or as soon as the veterinary order has been filled;

2° when 90 days have elapsed since the date the dog was seized and the dog has not been deemed potentially dangerous or, before the expiry of this period, if the inspector is advised that there is no reason to deem the dog potentially dangerous or that the dog has been deemed potentially dangerous.

17.4 Any costs incurred as a result of a seizure are the responsibility of the dog's keeper, including veterinary care, treatment, surgery and medication required during the seizure, as well as examination by a veterinary surgeon, transportation, euthanasia or disposal of the dog.

CHAPTER 6: SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR COMMUNITY CATS AND RABBITS

ARTICLE 18: REGULATIONS CONCERNING COMMUNITY CATS AND RABBITS

18.1 To help achieve the objectives of sterilizing community cats and rabbits while reducing overpopulation and related nuisances, Animal Services may ask the keeper, or any local citizen, to assist in the capture of community cats using cage traps.

18.2 For community cats and rabbits living outdoors, any citizen who feeds or shelters them is deemed to be the cat's or rabbit's keeper. The keeper must ensure sterilization through the Trap-Neuter-Release-Maintain (TNRM) program, if available, or at their own expense, as the case may be.

18.3 TNRM 's operating rules are set out by Animal Services and must be adhered to. Under special circumstances, Animal Services may impose conditions on the keeper, such as provisions for the animal's well-being and safety, the obligation to sterilize the community cat or rabbit at the keeper's expense, or to do whatever else is deemed necessary, including limiting the number of cats and rabbits or prohibiting their keeping.

18.4 Any actions that may compromise the program's objectives are prohibited and constitute a breach of the present by-law.

18.5 The keeper or citizen who sterilizes a cat or rabbit must request permanent identification of the animal, including a notch on the cat's left ear or a permanent mark on the rabbit's ear or other means to visually identify the animal as having been sterilized, or present proof of sterilization at the Animal Services' request.

18.6 Animal Services may decide to euthanize any community cat or rabbit that is sick, injured, compromises public health or safety, or is justified by a particular situation.

18.7 Animal Services can decide to relocate any community cat or rabbit, put it up for adoption or decide on any other matter to ensure its well-being and public safety.

18.8 Animal Services or the municipality/city may charge all costs incurred for sterilization, relocation or other to the keeper of the community cats and/or rabbits.

CHAPTER 7: FEES AND PENALTIES

Article 19: FEES

All fees, charges and rates applicable to this by-law are listed in Appendix 1 of this by-law.

The Municipality will invoice the animal's keeper according to the fees listed in Appendix 1, if applicable.

Article 20 PENALTIES

20.1 The keeper of a dog who breaches article 13.2(1°) or fails to comply with an order issued under articles 15.5 or 13.3 is liable to a fine ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 in the case of a natural person, and from \$2,000 to \$20,000 in all other cases.

20.2 The keeper of a dog who is in breach of any of articles 8.1(4°), 8.1(6°), 8.1(9°) or 8.1(10°) is liable to a fine ranging from \$250 to \$750 in the case of a natural person, and from \$500 to \$1,500 in all other cases.

20.3 The keeper of a dog who breaches any of the provisions of articles 9.4, 7.8, 7.9 and 9.3 is liable to a fine ranging between \$500 and \$1,500 in the case of a natural person, and between \$1,000 and \$3,000 in all other cases.

20.4 The minimum and maximum fines provided for in articles 20.2 and 20.3 are doubled when the offence concerns a dog that has been deemed potentially dangerous.

20.5 The keeper of a dog who breaches any of the provisions of articles 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 and 15.4 is liable to a fine ranging between \$1,000 and \$2,500 in the case of a natural person, and between \$2,000 and \$5,000 in all other cases.

20.6 Any keeper of a dog who provides false or misleading information, or information they ought to have known was false or misleading, in connection with the registration of a dog is liable to a fine ranging between \$250 and \$750 in the case of a natural person, and between \$500 and \$1,500 in all other cases.

20.7 Any person who in any way hinders any law enforcement officer in the performance of their functions, misleads them through reluctance or misrepresentation, or refuses to provide them with any information they are entitled to obtain under this by-law is liable to a fine ranging from \$500 to \$5,000.

20.8 In the event of a repeat offence, the minimum and maximum fines provided for in the present section are doubled.

For all other provisions of these regulations:

20.9 Any person who breaches any provision of the present by-law commits an offence. Anyone who commits a first offence may be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for a natural person and not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a legal person.

If an offence lasts more than one day, the offence committed on each day constitutes a separate offence and the penalties set out for each offence may be imposed for each day that the offence lasts, in accordance with this article.

Any person who commits a subsequent offence under the same provision within two (2) years of the first offence may be liable to a fine of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a natural person and not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for a legal person.

In all cases, prosecution fees are not included.

CHAPTER 8: REPEAL

This by-law repeals and replaces by-laws R-16 and RM-410-06- 2019 and their amendments, as well as any previous by-law related to animal control.

In the event of any discrepancy between these regulations and the regulations implementing the *Loi visant à favoriser la protection des personnes par la mise en place d'un encadrement concernant les chiens* (RLRQ, c. P-38.002), the regulations under the Loi (chapitre P-38.002) take precedence.

CHAPTER 9: EFFECTIVE DATE

The present by-law will come into effect in accordance with the provisions of the law.



Tom Arnold, Mayor

François Rioux, Director General and Clerk-Treasurer

Notice of motion and filing:	August 13, 2024
Adoption:	September 10, 2024
Effective date	September 11, 2024

APPENDIX 1: FEES

Annual license for dogs before March 1st or for new dogs	\$15
Annual dog license after March 1st	\$25
Replacement license in the event of loss	\$10
Recovering a stray animal	\$60
Accommodation (any partial day counts as a full day)	\$40 per day
For veterinary care and/or euthanasia if provided in-house	According to current rates and conditions
For veterinary care and/or euthanasia if provided on an outpatient basis	At cost, plus transport and related expenses
Surrender of adoptable animals by keeper, only if available space	According to current rates and conditions
Disposal of a deceased pet	According to current rates and conditions
For the capture of a stray animal (animal that the Animal Services department must catch itself and/or by means of a cage trap and/or any other device)	\$60 per hr/employee 2 hr minimum charge
Fees for veterinary assessment of a dog's condition and danger, including basic report	\$350 minimum or up to cost
Behavioral assessment fee by canine professional	\$250
Purchase or replacement of dog and/or cat cage traps	Actual cost
Deposit for borrowing cage trap	\$100/cat