



**CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
MRC DE LA VALLÉE-DE-LA-GATINEAU (MRC V-G)**

INTERIM CONTROL BY-LAW 2009-206 TO ESTABLISH MEASURES OF PROTECTION FOR SURFACE WATERS, SHORES, AND SHORELINES IN THE MUNICIPAL TERRITORY OF THE MRC DE LA VALLÉE-DE-LA-GATINEAU EXCEPT FOR THE DEFINED DRAINAGE BASIN FOR LAC HENEY AND THE TERRITORY OF THE TOWN OF MANIWAKI.

- WHEREAS** the *Municipalité régionale de comté de La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau* adopted Interim Control By-law Number 1983-07 on 21 September 1983;
- WHEREAS** the Interim Control By-law 1983-07, in effect since February 11th 1984, contains standards of protection for shores and riverbanks meeting existing government requirements;
- WHEREAS** the *MRC V-G* has adopted a regional development plan reinforced by a complementary document that includes protection standards for shores and riverbanks that comply with the relevant government directives;
- WHEREAS** the *MRC V-G* regional development plan entered into force on October 13th 1988;
- WHEREAS** local municipalities of the *MRC V-G* have adopted their community plans and by-laws since 1991;
- WHEREAS** zoning by-laws of all municipalities of the *MRC V-G* contain protection measures for shores and riverbanks that are more restrictive than those included in the *MRC V-G* regional development plan and complementary document or than are included in the government policy for the conservation of water;
- WHEREAS** the *MRC V-G* adopted Interim Control By-law 98-105 on March 18th 1998 which included supplementary measures for shores and riverbanks protection;
- WHEREAS** the by-law entered into force on May 6th 1998;
- WHEREAS** the Government of Québec asked all regional county municipalities (MRCs) to modify their development plans to include measures for protection of lakeshores, riverbanks, littoral zones and floodplains conforming with the most recent (2005) version of the government policy entitled "Protection policy for riverbanks, lakeshores and flood plains";
- WHEREAS** the quality of aquatic and shoreline zones of the *MRC V-G* is a guarantee for its economic development;
- WHEREAS** additional protection and monitoring measures for surface water are necessary to maintain the aquatic legacy of the *MRC V-G* territory;
- WHEREAS** inserting new protection measures for riverbanks, and lakeshores in the regional development plan would have effect only when municipalities change their community planning by-laws to conform with the law, a procedure that would take several months;
- WHEREAS** amending the Regional Interim Control By-law rather than the development plan would more quickly enable protection for all shores, lakeshores and riverbanks;



- WHEREAS** under Section 64 of the Act respecting land-use planning and development (R.S.Q., c. A-19.1), the Council of the *MRC V-G* may exercise the powers provided by Section 62 and the first paragraph of Section 63 of the Act through its Regional Interim Control By-law;
- WHEREAS** under Section 62 of the Act respecting land-use planning and development (R.S.Q., c. A-19.1), the interim control may prohibit new usage of land, new construction, cadastral requests, and the subdivision of lots through alienation;
- WHEREAS** the interim control may provide that new usage of land, new construction, cadastral requests, or subdivision made through alienation constitute categories of activities, or may establish subcategories or divide *MRC* territory. It may decree prohibitions that apply to one, several or all categories, subcategories, or parts of territory, or prohibitions that vary depending on categories, subcategories, or parts of territory, or any combination that applies to a category or subcategory or part of territory;
- WHEREAS** an interim control may provide that, upon delivery of a permit or certificate, a prohibition may be lifted, and may provide for the terms and conditions for such delivery.
- WHEREAS** this by-law has been prepared by the *MRC V-G* Planning Committee (*CAT*), taking into account recommendations made by working groups that have reflected on how to preserve and improve the quality of the aquatic and riparian zones in its territory;
- WHEREAS** this Interim Control By-law has been submitted to the *MRC V-G* Agricultural Advisory Committee as some buildings are located in the decreed agricultural zone and are subject to the provisions of the *Loi sur la protection du territoire et des activités agricoles (LPTAA)*;
- WHEREAS** notice of motion has been duly given on May 19th 2009 and a draft copy of the by-law was provided to the members of Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 445 of the Municipal Code.

As a result, the Council of the *MRC DE LA VALLÉE-DE-LA-GATINEAU* orders and decrees as follows:

Chapter I: Declaratory provisions

Section 1.1 Preamble

This preamble is an integral part of the *by-law*.



Section 1.2 Title of the by-law

The title of the present *by-law* is: By-law 2009-206 to establish protection measures for lakeshores, riverbanks, littoral zones and floodplains applicable in the territory of all municipalities of the *MRC V-G* except for the territory of the Town of Maniwaki and the territory of the drainage basin of *Lac Heney* within the municipalities of Gracefield and Lac Sainte-Marie.

Section 1.3 Territory of enforcement

This by-law applies to all municipal territory of the *MRC V-G* except for the territory of the Town of Maniwaki and the territory of the drainage basin of *Lac Heney* within the municipalities of Gracefield and Lac Sainte-Marie.

Section 1.4 Field of application

This by-law applies to any public or private legal person, or any physical person. The Government, its departments and its agents are subject to its enforcement under the provisions of section 2 of the Act respecting land-use planning and development (R.S.Q., c. A-19.1).

Section 1.5 Validity of the by-law

The *MRC V-G* Council decrees the by-law as a whole and also chapter by chapter, section by section, paragraph by paragraph, and subparagraph by subparagraph so that if one of its components was or should be declared invalid by a court, all other provisions of this by-law would continue to apply.

Section 1.6 By-law priorities

The provisions of this by-law are in addition to those prescribed by a municipal *by-law* addressing the same subjects and the more restrictive provisions will apply.

No permit or certificate may be issued pursuant to a local municipal by-law unless it meets all the requirements of this by-law.

Section 1.7 The by-law versus any statutes or acts

No section of this by-law may have the effect of exempting any person from the enforcement of any statutes or acts adopted in Canada or Québec.

Section 1.8 Annexes to the by-law

Appended graphs and maps are integral parts of this by-law. In the event of any inconsistency between these and any text, the text prevails.

Chapter II: Interpretative provisions

Section 2.1 Interpretation of the text

All titles are an integral part of this by-law. In the event of any inconsistency between any text and any titles, the text prevails.

The use of the present tense includes the future tense.

The singular includes the plural and vice versa, unless the sense clearly indicates that it cannot logically be so.

The masculine gender includes the feminine gender unless the context indicates otherwise.

The word "person" means any legal or physical person.



When the words "shall" or "will be" are used, the obligation is absolute. The word "may" has a discretionary meaning.

Section 2.2 Measurement units

All distances or other measurement units prescribed in this *by-law* refer to the metric system (S.I.).

Section 2.3 Definitions

For the interpretation of this *by-law*, unless the text is contradictory or otherwise specified, the following words or phrases have the meaning and significance that follow:

Tributary: Watercourse which empties into a different watercourse or aquatic zone.

Tree: Means a woody plant indigenous to Canada or not, with a single upright perennial stem that, at a certain height, branches out when mature, with a trunk measuring at least 10 cm in diameter, measured at 1.3 meters above the highest level of adjacent soil, and that has a minimum height of 7 meters at maturity. For the purposes of this definition, all species of willows and birch having multiple stems from the same root system are considered a tree if they will attain the diameter and height required by this definition at maturity.

Bush: Means a single woody stem plant with a height at maturity of less than 7 meters. For the purposes of this *by-law*, a shrub is a woody plant, with a height of less than 7 meters, that branches out from its base and is considered as a bush.

Sedimentation basin: Expression meaning a planned construction, whose function is to capture the suspended solids contained in drainage water so as to eliminate its impurities prior to its release into an aquatic zone or a watercourse.

Building: Means a construction with a fixed or temporary roof, of any material, supported by posts, columns, and/or walls resulting from the joining of one or more materials and to serve for one or more purposes.

Main building: Expression meaning a building, within which is carried out, at an authorized location, the principal use authorized by a planning *by-law* or protected by acquired rights pursuant to a planning *by-law*.

Accessory building: Expression meaning a building, whether separated from or attached to a main building, intended to improve the usefulness, the convenience, and/or the appearance of a main building.

Sanitation cut: Expression meaning the cutting or harvesting of deficient, defective, dying, damaged, or dead trees in a stand.

Watercourses: Expression meaning a clearly defined depression in the ground where surface waters flow downstream, by gravity, on a constant or intermittent basis. Ditches used for the drainage of surface waters from surrounding land, road ditches, (property)line ditches that drain the adjacent lands as well as ditches used to drain only a single field are excluded from this definition.

Intermittent watercourses: Watercourses or part of a watercourse with a flow that depends directly on precipitation and whose bed is completely dry for certain periods of the year.

Vegetation cover: Expression meaning the layer of the vegetation situated above the ground and formed by the leaf canopy of trees, shrubs, and plants.



Forest cover: Coverage of branches and foliage formed by the more or less regular treetops of neighbouring trees.

Extraction: Means excavation or moving of soil or rock to level, grade, or dig the soil.

Treetop diameter: Expression meaning the arithmetical average of the largest and smallest transversal dimension of the projection of a treetop on a horizontal plane.

Denunciation: Means a declaration from the owner of riparian land in which he declares that he wants to revitalize the nature of the shore in a specific period of time in accordance with a plan prepared by a competent professional in botany matters.

Dependency: Means a building or part of a building developed for rental purposes and associated with a main building related to commercial recreational activities and whose main functions are lodging and/or recreation or outdoor activities.

Surface water: Expression meaning stagnant and or flowing water, found on the surface of the ground, forming oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, creeks, ponds, aquatic zones, etc.

Rain absorption pond: Expression meaning a structure built in ground that is impermeable or has low permeability designed to receive the drainage water from the roof or roofs of a main building. This structure must be designed to allow a slow infiltration of the collected water into the soil. This construction's design must be prepared by a member of the *Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec* and submitted with the reconstruction permit request for the reconstruction of the structure.

Low water mark: Means the lowest level of a watercourse or lake.

Ditch: Means an excavated channel used to drain surface water from land adjacent to a structure, whether road ditches, boundary ditches that drain only the adjacent lands, or ditches used to drain only a single property.

High water mark: Expression meaning the area of change from a predominance of aquatic plants to a predominance of terrestrial plants or if there are no aquatic plants, at the point where terrestrial plants stop nearest the water. The term high water limit has the same meaning.

Littoral zone: Means part of an aquatic zone or watercourse that extends from the high water mark, to the center of the aquatic zone or watercourse.

Wetlands: Means an area flooded or saturated with water for a period of time sufficient to influence the nature of the soil and the composition of the vegetation. Ponds, marshes, swamps, and peat bogs, without limitation, are wetlands for the purposes of this by-law.

Structure: Means any structure, any construction, any building, and all works that can cause a change in the natural characteristics of the shore or shoreline.

Percentage of slope: Expression meaning the description of the topography expressed as a percentage to indicate the relationship between the vertical distance and the horizontal distance of an area.

Submerged beach: Expression meaning the part of the littoral zone located between the high water mark and the average of the lowest level of a watercourse or a lake during the low-water period.

Aquatic zone: Expression to designate an inland area of natural or artificial water of slow current that has a slow renewal of its waters as compared with a watercourse. For the application of by-law prescriptions related to the shore and riverbanks, a basin or small water reservoir mainly fed by a mechanical system is not considered an aquatic zone.

Herbaceous plant: Expression meaning a non-woody perennial plant whose above-ground parts die at the end of each season and that that grows each spring from buds laying on the surface of



the ground or under ground. For this by-law application, herbaceous vegetable seeds or vegetables are not considered herbaceous plants.

Storm drainage basin: Expression meaning a bottomless reservoir designed to receive the drainage from one or more roofs of a main building, fabricated to conform with standard NQ3682-850 lying on gravel or crushed stone 30 cm deep and 15 cm on the sides. Plans of this structure shall be prepared by an engineer who is a member of the *Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec* and presented with the application for the permit for the reconstruction of the building.

Fill: Means excavation work intended to raise the profile of land or to fill a land depression.

Shore re-vegetation: Expression meaning planting of species such as herbaceous plants, bushes, and trees for shores of riverbanks and floodplains protection as recommended in the good practices guide of the *Ministère du Développement durable et de l'Environnement et des Parcs du Québec (MDDEP)*.

Shore: Means a strip of land bordering an aquatic zone and or a watercourse that extends inwards towards the land from the high water mark. The width of the shore to protect is measured horizontally. The shore is at least 10 m wide where the slope is less than 30% or the slope is greater than 30% but with a bank less than 5 m high. The shore is at least 15 m wide where the slope is continuous and greater than 30% or where the slope is greater than 30% and with a bank more than 5 m high.

Impermeable ground: Expression designating a soil, whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 45 minutes per centimeter or whose permeability coefficient is equal to or less than 6×10^{-5} cm/s, or which, according to the correlation between the texture and the established permeability, in conformity with Annex I of the *Règlement sur l'évacuation et le traitement des eaux usées des résidences isolées c. Q-2, r.8*, is located in the impermeable area.

Low permeability soil: Expression designating soil with a percolation time equal to or greater than 25 minutes and less than 45 minutes per centimeter or whose permeability coefficient is greater than 6×10^{-5} cm/s and equal to or less than 2×10^{-4} cm/s, or which, according to the correlation between the texture and the established permeability in conformity with Annex I of the *Règlement sur l'évacuation et le traitement des eaux usées des résidences isolées c. Q-2, r.8*, is located in the low permeability area.

Permeable soil: Expression designating a soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 4 minutes and less than 25 minutes per centimeter or whose permeability coefficient is greater than 2×10^{-4} cm/s and equal to or less than 4×10^{-3} cm/s or which, according to the correlation between the texture and the established permeability in conformity with Annex I, of the *Règlement sur l'évacuation et le traitement des eaux usées des résidences isolées c. Q-2, r.8*, is located in the permeable area.

High permeability soil: Expression designating a soil whose percolation time is less than 4 minutes per centimeter or whose permeability coefficient is greater than 4×10^{-3} cm/s or which, according to the correlation between the texture and the established permeability in conformity with, Annex I, of the *Règlement sur l'évacuation et le traitement des eaux usées des résidences isolées c. Q-2, r.8*, is located in the very permeable area.

Spring: Means a place where underground water emerges naturally at a point on the surface of the ground, generally forming the origin of a surface watercourse.

Slope: Means, for the purposes of this by-law, the riparian portion of land with a percentage of slope over 30 % and a height of more than five (5) meters. If the slope of a shore is regular over a distance of 15 meters from the high-water mark and has a minimum height of five (5) meters over elevation level of the high-water mark, this difference in level is considered the slope.



Chapter III Administrative provisions

3.1 Administration of the by-law

The competent authority for the administration and supervision of this by-law is the regional inspector for shores and littoral zones of the *MRC V-G*.

3.2 Application of the by-law

The administration and supervision of this by-law is the responsibility of the regional inspector for shores and littoral zones. The regional inspector for shores and littoral zones is therefore the competent authority. Assistant inspectors appointed by resolution of Council of the *MRC V-G* have the same powers and responsibilities.

3.3 Powers of the Regional inspector for shores and littoral zones

The regional inspector for shores and littoral zones exercises control and supervision for the application of this by-law.

3.4 The role of the Regional inspector for shores and littoral zones

The regional inspector for shores and littoral zones is mandated to control and monitor the application of this by-law.

3.5 Duties and powers of the Regional inspector for shores and littoral zones

The regional inspector for shores and littoral zones:

1. Monitors the application of this *by-law*.
2. Advises local inspectors from *MRC V-G* municipalities who apply this by-law in whole or in part.
3. Reports to the *Comité d'aménagement du territoire (CAT)* of the *MRC V-G* on any complaint forwarded to him by the administration of the *MRC V-G* on the non-observance of this by-law. The inspector reports on the follow-up actions to the *CAT* and makes recommendations intended to correct the identified offences. The *CAT* recommends and gives advice to the Council of the *MRC V-G* concerning measures to correct offences committed in contravention of this by-law.
4. May require any existing document related to the understanding of a request for a permit or a certificate.
5. Advises and assists designated local inspectors in the application of this by-law.
6. Issues and signs notices of infraction against any offender of this by-law.
7. Suspends any permit or certificate when the work contravenes this by-law.
8. If the case may be, issues and signs all reports for the non respect of this by-law.
9. Issues permits and certificates required by this by-law on the territory of a local municipality when it has not appointed by resolution a local municipal Inspector for this by-law application.
10. Collects payable rates for permits and certificates required by this by-law when the Council of a local municipality has not appointed by resolution a local municipal Inspector.



11. Keeps a registry of issued or refused permits officially issued by him in application of this by-law when the local municipality has not yet appointed a local municipal Inspector to apply this by-law. In the event the inspector refuses to issue a permit or certificate required by this by-law, he must document the reasons of the refusal and transmit a copy to the *CAT* and to the council of the local municipality.
12. Notifies the local municipal Inspector in writing of any construction or any work done in contravention of this by-law.
13. Transmits a copy of the registry of permits and certificates issued or refused by local municipal inspectors under this by-law to the *MRC V-G CAT* each month.
14. Advises owners or tenants that procedures ordering all work to stop may be initiated if the work to be undertaken or that may already be undertaken contravenes the provisions of this by-law and transmits a copy of such notice to the responsible local municipality of that territory.

3.6 Site visits by the Regional inspector for shores and littoral zones

The regional inspector for shores and littoral zones may visit any building or property, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., including inside and/or outside of any property, building, or structure: to confirm that the by-law is respected; to verify any information; to inspect what is necessary in exercising his responsibility to issue a permit or certificate; and to require the owners or tenants to receive and answer all questions that are asked relative to the implementation of this by-law.

3.7 The local municipal inspector

All municipalities to which this by-law applies, must, by resolution, appoint a local municipal official responsible for application of this by-law on its territory.

3.7.1 Refusal to appoint a local municipal inspector

Should a local municipality refuse to appoint a municipal official as the local official responsible for the implementation of this by-law on its territory, the Council of the *MRC V-G* may appoint the local municipal inspector.

3.8 Powers and duties of the local municipal inspector

The Duties of the local Inspector:

1. Receives requests for all authorization certificates that are addressed to him, verifies if they are complete, and if not complete, he sees that they are.
2. Examines all applications for permits and certificates in compliance with this by-law.
3. Issues, or refuses to issue the certificates of authorization or permits required by this by-law. In the case of a refusal, the designated municipal official shall give reasons for his decision.
4. Refers any question concerning interpretation of this by-law or its application to the regional inspector for shores and littoral zones.
5. Keeps a registry of issued or denied permits and certificates.
6. Sends a copy of permits and certificates issued or denied by virtue of this by-law to the regional inspector for shores and littoral zones each month.
7. Sends all notices, including notices of infraction, issued by him to the regional inspector for shores and littoral zones and to the local municipal council.



8. Visits and inspects, in the exercise of his duties, any property to confirm that the provisions of this by-law are met. Owners, tenants or occupants must receive the designated local official on the inspected premises and must answer questions that may be asked on the implementation of this by-law.
9. Sees that all operations and work are done in accordance to the permit or certificate of authorization or shall notify the owner or his representative in writing with modifications that must be carried out. He may order, by notice to the owner or his representative, that any ongoing work be stopped or that any work that does not comply with the provisions of this by-law be stopped.
10. Advises the regional inspector for shores and littoral zones of any work stoppages that he ordered.

3.9 Site visits by the local municipal inspector

The local municipal Inspector may visit any building or property, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., including inside and/or outside any property, building, or structure: to confirm that the by-law is respected; to verify any information; to inspect what is necessary to exercise the responsibility to issue a permit or certificate; and to require the owners or tenants of movables or immovable to receive and answer all questions that are asked with respect to the implementation of this by-law.

3.10 Application for permits and certificates

Any application for a permit or certificate required by this by-law must be presented to the local municipal inspector. Within a maximum of thirty (30) days following the presentation of the application, he issues or refuses the requested permit or certificate. In the case of a refusal, the local municipal Inspector, in writing, justifies his refusal according to the provisions of this by-law.

3.11 Prior authorization for any interventions on the shore and riverbanks

All construction, and works permitted on the shore and on riverbanks in accordance with this by-law must be subject to the issuance of a certificate of authorization by the designated municipal official.

3.12 Information required for the application of a permit or certificate of intervention on the shore or riverbanks

Any request for a certificate of authorization shall be presented on the forms foreseen for this purpose to the local municipality concerned.

The application must be signed and dated by the applicant and accompanied by the following documents:

1. Name, first name, address, phone number of the owner or representative;
2. A scale map showing:
3. The limit of the concerned property and cadastral identification;
4. The location of the part of the land affected by the work;
5. Localization of all existing aquatic zones, watercourses, lakes, swamps, wooded areas;
6. The location and dimensions of each existing building concerned by the application;
7. The limits of the any rights-of-way and public or private roads;



8. The profile of the land before and after the completion of the work where stabilization work is planned
9. The high water mark;
10. A description and location of the work to be done and the techniques to be used in the case of shoreline stabilization work;
11. The shore slope percentage;
12. Any other relevant information useful to the analysis of the application for the certificate of authorization;
13. A list of all groups of herbaceous plants present on the affected shore or that will be planted, if that is intended;
14. Any permits, certificates, and authorizations issued by any competent government authorities, if that is the case.

3.13 Application for any permit or certificate for any intervention on the shore or riverbanks

An application for a permit or a certificate required by this by-law must be presented to the local municipal inspector. Within a maximum of thirty (30) days following the presentation of the application, he issues or refuses the requested permit or certificate. In the case of a refusal, the local municipal Inspector justifies his decision in writing according to the provisions of this by-law.

3.13.1 Suspended application

If the application or the accompanying plans are incomplete and/or imprecise, the designated municipal official shall inform the applicant by writing within thirty (30) days of receiving the application. The study of the application is suspended until the required information is provided; the application is then considered to be received on the date of receipt of this additional information.

3.13.2 Non-conforming application

When an application does not conform with the provisions of this by-law, the designated municipal official shall notify the applicant in writing within 30 days of the date of receipt of the request.

3.14 Fees for the delivery of a permit or an intervention certificate on shores and or on riverbanks

The fees to obtain a permit or a certificate of authorization under this by-law are those in effect at the local municipalities in the *MRC V-G* for any work executed on shores or on riverbanks.

If no fees are payable to a local municipality of the *MRC V-G* for obtaining a permit or an intervention certificate executed on shores or on riverbanks the following rates apply:

1. Installation or replacement of a dock: \$ 15.00
2. Demolition of a building erected on the littoral zone: \$ 10.00
3. Stabilization work on the shore: \$ 50.00
4. Harvesting of trees in a forestry or agricultural zone or sanitary cut in a stand: \$ 10.00



5. Re-vegetation of the shore following a denunciation: \$ 20.00
6. Repair of a building located on the shore: \$ 50.00
7. Reconstruction of a building located on the riverbank area: \$ 50.00
8. Authorized alteration work for the construction of a 5 m opening on the shore: \$ 10.00
9. Seeding and planting any plant species on the shore to restore the vegetation: \$10.00
10. Installation of a fence on the shore: \$ 5.00
11. Installation of outlets for sub-surface and surface drainage systems and pumping stations; \$ 50.00
12. Installation of a watercourse crossing: \$ 20.00
13. Any other work or alteration on the shore or riverbanks: \$ 10.00

3.14.1 Fees for any changes to a permit or certificate

The fees for a modification to the permit or the original certificate or its conditions for issuance, after it is originally issued, shall be the same as determined at the time of the request for the original permit or certificate.

3.15 Conditions for the delivery of a permit or an intervention certificate on shores and on riverbanks

All permits or certificates of authorization required under this by-law will be issued if:

1. The application is presented with all information required by this by-law;
2. The object of the application complies with all the provisions of this by-law as well as with the local municipal by-laws;
3. The fees for obtaining the certificate were paid.

3.16 Displaying the permit or certificate

It is mandatory to display a panel with the permit or certificate of authorization provided by the issuer of the permit or certificate of authorization on the land. The installation of the public notice of the permit or certificate is the responsibility and care of the owner or his authorized representative.

The display on the premises is mandatory as soon as the permit and or the certificate of authorization are issued and during the work.

3.16.1 The location of the permit or certificate

The public notice of the permit or certificate of authorization must be displayed prominently on the shore.

The public notice must remain visible from the littoral zone at all times. No obstacles may prevent its visibility on the shore throughout the duration of the work.

3.16.2 Return of the permit or certificate

The beneficiary of the permit or certificate of authorization must return the public notice to the municipal official that has emitted the permit or certificate of authorization within a period not exceeding 10 days after the end of the authorized work.



3.16.3 Deposit for the permit or certificate

A \$ 50.00 deposit is payable by the beneficiary for the panel with the permit or certificate at the time of the issuance of the permit and or the certificate of authorization. The deposit is refunded when the permit or certificate public notice is returned.

3.17 Registration at the MRC V-G

A copy of each permit or certificate of authorization issued by a municipality must be transmitted, for the purposes of registration, to the MRC V-G regional inspector for shores and littoral zones within thirty (30) days following the issuance of the said permit and or certificate of authorization.

3.18 Validity of the permit or certificate of authorization on the shore and or the riverbanks

Any permit or certificate of authorization is valid for a period of two (2) months following the date of its issuance. For a certificate of authorization related to any authorized forestry operations on the shore and any work in the littoral zone and/or on riverbanks to allow a watercourse crossing for forest or agricultural management, the certificate is valid for a period of six (6) months from its date of issuance.

Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, a certificate of authorization to install or replace a dock, for a construction of a 5 m opening on the shore, for seeding and or planting of natural species to restore the vegetation on the shore or for fencing on the shore is valid only for a period of 15 days.

Any modification to the original permit or certificate or its conditions of issuance requires a new application for modification or the issuance of a new permit and or certificate.

Chapter IV: General provisions for the protection of shores, aquatic zones, and watercourses in the municipal territory of the MRC V-G except for the territories of the Lac Heney drainage basin and the Town of Maniwaki

4.1 Relocation of a watercourse

In the case where the flow of a watercourse would be modified following the authorization given by the *Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs*, the provisions of this by-law apply to the new shore and/or to the modified littoral zone.

4.2 Prior authorization for interventions on the shore and in the littoral zone

All structures, undertakings, and works that are liable to destroy, change, or alter the vegetation cover of a lakeshore or riverbank, or to expose the soil by performing filling or backfilling, burning on the ground, affecting the stability of the lakeshore or riverbank, or encroaching on the littoral zone, are subject to prior authorization. The pre-verification must be performed as part of the process when permits or other forms of authorization are issued by municipal authorities, the Government or its departments or agencies, consistent with their respective jurisdictions. The authorizations granted by municipal and government authorities are to take into account the scope for action allowed by the measures relating to lakeshores and riverbanks and those relating to littoral zones.

Structures, undertakings and works related to forest management activities and subject to the *Loi sur les Forêts* (R.S.Q., c. F-4.1) and its regulations are not subject to the prior authorization of municipalities.

4.3 Measures relating to lakeshores and riverbanks

On lakeshores and riverbanks all structures, undertakings, and works are prohibited.



Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following structures, undertakings, and works may be permitted provided they are consistent with other protection measures recommended for floodplains by a municipal by-law:

1. The maintenance, repair, and demolition of existing buildings and structures, used for purposes other than municipal, commercial, industrial, public, or public access;
2. The structures, undertakings, and works for municipal, commercial, industrial, public, or public access purposes, including their maintenance, repair and demolition, if an authorization must be obtained under the *Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement*;
3. The following structures and works relating to vegetation:
 - a) Forest management activities subject to the *Loi sur les Forêts* and its regulations;
 - b) Sanitation cutting;
 - c) Harvesting up to 30 % of trees with trunks having a diameter of 10 centimeters or more conditional on maintaining at least 50 % of the forest cover on private woodlots that are within a forestry zone prescribed by a municipal zoning by-law or located in the agricultural zone decreed under the authority of the provincial governmental;
 - d) Necessary cutting of vegetation species to implement an authorized structure or undertaking;
 - e) Cutting of vegetation species necessary for the development of a 5 m wide opening to provide access to an aquatic zone where the shore slope is less than 30 % and on the condition the development preserves the herbaceous vegetation and does not create an erosion problem;
 - f) Necessary pruning and trimming to create a 5 m-wide opening when the shore slope is greater than 30 %, as well as the construction of an herbaceous-covered trail, or a stairway having a maximum width of 1.2 meters, giving access to the aquatic zone and built in such a way as not to create an erosion problem. Debris resulting from pruning and trimming shall in no case be left on the shore;
 - g) Pruning and trimming trees and shrubs on the shore, outside the allowed 5 meters window on the shore, provided it does not exceed more than 40 % of the total height of the tree trunk or shrub;
 - h) The seeding or planting of trees, shrubs, or plants and the work related to restoring permanent and sustainable vegetation cover;
 - i) Various methods of harvesting herbaceous vegetation for agricultural purposes when the slope of the shore is less than 30 % and, where the slope exceeds 30%, only on the top of the embankment.
 - j) Cultivation of soil for agricultural purposes on cultivated land within the agricultural zone decreed under the authority of the provincial Government is permitted on condition that a minimum strip of 3 meters of vegetation measured from the high-water mark is maintained. Such cultivation is also permitted where there is an embankment of less than 3 m from the high-water mark, provided that the width of the strip of vegetation to be preserved includes a minimum width of 1 meter at the top of the bank.
4. **The following undertakings and works**
 - a) Fencing on the boundaries between two locations;
 - b) Installation or construction of outlets for sub-surface and surface drainage systems and pumping stations;



- c) Construction of water crossings for fording, culverts, and bridges and related access roads;
- d) Equipment necessary for the operation of existing aquaculture facilities or any new aquaculture establishment from which discharges are directed to a watercourse that does not supply an aquatic zone other than the ones created for hydroelectric purposes or for control of waters for hydroelectric production;
- e) Septic installations that conform to the regulations concerning waste-water disposal systems for isolated dwellings made under the *Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement*;
- f) Where the slope, type of soil, and site conditions prevent the restoration of vegetation cover, and the natural character of a lakeshore or riverbank, undertakings or works to stabilize the soil using vegetation or construction techniques such as riprap, gabions, or retaining walls, preference should be given to the most likely technique that would facilitate natural plant growth;
- g) Private wells;
- h) The maintenance, repair, and demolition of existing buildings and structures used for purposes other than municipal, commercial, industrial, public, or for public access to the shore under the conditions provided by this by-law;
- i) Reconstruction or widening of an existing road, including farm and forest roads;
- j) Undertakings and works required for the structures, undertakings, and works authorized in littoral zones in accordance with chapter V of this by-law;
- k) Forest management activities subject to the *Loi sur les forêts* (R.S.Q., c. F- 4.1) and its regulations pertaining to standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State;

Notwithstanding the foregoing, all interventions for vegetation control, including lawn mowing, brush clearing, felling of trees, and spreading of fertilizer, are prohibited on the shore.

When the shore is not vegetated, measures must be taken for re-vegetation with brush cover and/or herbaceous plants within a period of twenty-four (24) months from the date of entry into force of this by-law. This measure does not apply to a situation where the work has been done in contravention to a municipal by-law that conforms to the government's "protection policy for riverbanks, lakeshores and flood plains," in which case the entire shore re-vegetation is necessary.

4.3.1 Special provisions for buildings erected on the shore

Notwithstanding Section 4.3, maintenance of vegetation including lawn mowing, cleaning of brushwood and the felling of trees, but excluding the spreading of fertilizer, is allowed in a vegetated band, including shrubs and/or trees to be created along the sides of an existing main building erected in whole or in part on the shore zone before February 11th 1984. The width of this band is equivalent to the total width of the erected building facing the shore before February 11th 1984; measures taken on the wall of the main building facing the shore but excluding the length of any construction extending beyond the roof or any accessory building attached to the main building. Half the width of the building must be added to the extension of the wall of the main building facing the shore to determine the starting point of the lateral vegetation demarcation limit. From each of these points, one draws a line towards the high-water mark from each end of the authorized 5 meter opening.

For an accessory building or building erected in whole or in part on the shore before February 11th 1984 the maintenance of the vegetation, including mowing the lawn, brush clearing, and tree felling, but excluding the spreading of fertilizer, is permitted in a maximum band of two meters measured from the walls of the building intruding on the shore.



Chapter V General provisions relating to the protection of littoral and aquatic zones for the municipal territory of the MRC V-G except for those included in the territory of the drainage basin of Lac Heney and the Town of Maniwaki

5.1 Measures applicable to the riverbanks

All construction, undertakings, and works are prohibited on shorelines and littoral zone.

Notwithstanding the foregoing buildings and structures may be permitted along with the following if their achievement is not incompatible with other protection measures recommended by a municipal by-law on flood zones:

1. Wharves or docks on pilings or made with floating platforms manufactured with materials that are resistant to corrosion;
2. Construction of water crossings for fording, for animals, agricultural machinery, culverts and bridges;
3. Equipment necessary for the operation of existing aquaculture facilities or any new aquaculture establishment from which discharges are directed to a watercourse that does not supply aquatic zones other than the ones created for hydroelectric purposes or for control of waters for hydroelectric production;
4. Water intakes;
5. Construction for agricultural purposes of inlet or diversion channels for capturing and diverting water in cases where an authorization for the construction of such canals must be obtained under the *Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement*;
6. Encroachment on the littoral zone that is required for authorized works on shore;
7. Cleaning, maintenance, and developments on watercourses authorized by the MRC V-G in accordance with applicable regulations;
8. Construction, undertakings, and works for municipal, industrial, commercial, or public purposes or for public access purposes, including their maintenance, repairs and their demolition, subject to the obtaining of an authorization under the *Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement*, the *Loi sur la conservation et la mise en valeur de la faune*, the *Loi sur le régime des eaux* or any other act;
9. Maintenance, repair and demolition of buildings and existing structures that are not used for municipal, industrial, commercial, or public purposes or for public access.

5.2 Special provisions for buildings erected on the riverbank

The construction of any type of building is prohibited on the riverbank of any aquatic zone or watercourse on the municipal territory of the MRC V-G

5.3 Acquired rights for the reconstruction of a building erected on the shoreline

Only buildings erected on any shoreline of any aquatic zone or watercourse on the municipal territory of the MRC V-G before the entry into force of this by-law or before the entry into force of Interim Control By-law 98-105 of the MRC V-G (May 6th 1998) or a municipal zoning by-law prohibiting their construction and which have a right on the public water domain granted by a local municipality by virtue of the *Règlement sur le domaine hydrique public* under the *Loi sur le régime des eaux* before the coming into force of these by-laws have acquired rights for reconstruction or rehabilitation of their structure and their foundations.



A building with an acquired right by virtue of this by-law may be rebuilt in the event of its demolition or its destruction under the following conditions:

1. The reconstruction must begin within six months of the date the demolition or the destruction of the building;
2. The building must be rebuilt with dimensions and volume equal to or less than the destroyed or demolished building;
3. No part of the building may serve for residential usage, unless that usage had been existing before the demolition or destruction or for any usage other than was intended;
4. The building is built on posts, piers, or floating foundations made of corrosion resistant materials.
5. No material used to rebuild may contain wood treated with chlorophenol, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), pentachlorophenol (PCP), creosote, or includes a formulation with a base of chlorophenate or borax as well as their derivatives used for their protection.

5.3.1 The replacement the foundations of a building protected by acquired rights and erected on the riverbank

Building foundations with an acquired right by virtue of Section 5(3) of this by-law should be replaced only by foundations formed with posts, piers, or a floating platform.

5.4 Loss of acquired rights for buildings erected on the riverbank

Buildings erected on any shoreline of any aquatic zone or watercourse on the municipal territory of the *MRC V-G* before the entry into force of this by-law or before the entry into force of Interim Control By-law 98-105 of the *MRC V-G* (May 6th 1998) or a municipal zoning by-law prohibiting their construction and which do not have a right on the public water domain granted by a local municipality by virtue of the *Règlement sur le domaine hydrique public* under the *Loi sur le régime des eaux* before the coming into force of these by-laws do not have acquired rights for reconstruction or rehabilitation of their structure and/or their foundations.

5.5 Special provisions for docks and wharves

5.5.1 Location of wharves

The dock or wharf must be located in front of the five-meter opening permitted on the riverbank of the riparian land. The dock or wharf must not encroach beyond the imaginary lot lines of the riparian land to which it is attached.

A wharf's longest dimension must be perpendicular to the shore. Under no circumstances may the dock be installed with its closest section parallel to the shore.

5.5.2 Number of wharves

Only one single wharf may be installed per riparian location.

5.6 Loss of acquired rights for the number of wharves

Only one wharf per riparian location has an acquired right when there is a replacement, reconstruction, or repair.

5.6.1 Replacement or reconstruction of a wharf

A wharf protected by acquired rights may be replaced only in accordance with this by-law.



5.7 Maximum length

Any wharf's maximum length is 12 meters. That length represents the wharf's encroachment on the riverbank. However, this length may be increased to more than 12 meters if the water depth does not reach 1 meter. In this case the limit to the wharf's length is determined by the lowest depth of the water during the summer.

When a wharf is extended to the water depth of 1 meter, it must be equipped with devices to indicate its location to ensure safety of navigation on the aquatic zone and of winter traffic on such watercourses.

Under no circumstances may the wharf create an obstacle to navigation or make it unsafe. A wharf may not encroach more than 1/10th (10%) of the width of the littoral of an aquatic zone.

Any wharves larger than 20 square meters must obtain an occupation permit from the *Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs*, when located in the public water environment.

5.8 Maximum width of a wharf

A wharf's maximum width may not exceed three meters. Docks equipped with a T- or L-shaped extension at their end are allowed provided that the maximum length does not exceed the provisions of Section 5.7.

5.9 The dimensions wharf's pier

The dimensions of a dock's T- or L-shaped extensions at the end of the wharf may not exceed six meters in length for that part parallel to the shore and three meters in width. This dock extension must be located at a minimum distance of five meters from the high watermark.

5.10 Materials prohibited for wharf construction

The use of treated wood containing chlorophenol, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), pentachlorophenol (PCP), creosote, or that includes a formulation with a base of chlorophenate or borax as well as their derivatives used for their protection is prohibited for wharf construction.

5.11 Application of protective materials

It is prohibited to apply, any protection product for the preservation of materials used in any structure or wharf, when it is already installed on the littoral.

5.12 Loss of acquired rights by using prohibited materials for the construction of a wharf

Any existing wharf whose components contain chlorophenol, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), pentachlorophenol (PCP), creosote, or that includes a formulation with a base of chlorophenate or borax as well as their derivatives used for wood protection, may not be repaired, rebuilt, or restored with materials including such formulations or replaced by a wharf using these formulations.

5.13 Replacement the foundations of a wharf protected by acquired rights

A wharf's foundations having an acquired right by virtue of this by-law should be replaced only with foundations built with poles, piers, or a floating platform consisting of materials resistant to corrosion and not containing chlorophenol, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), pentachlorophenol (PCP), creosote, or including a formulation with a base of chlorophenate or borax as well as their derivatives used for their protection or any other compounds representing a source of water contamination.

Chapter VI Provisions for buildings located on the shore



6.1 Special provision applicable to buildings located on the shore within the an urbanization perimeter zones

Notwithstanding Section 4.3, on riparian land on which a building has been erected in whole or in part on the shoreline before February 11th 1984, and is included in an urbanization perimeter zone, identified in the *MRC V-G* land-use development plan; the vegetation, the shrubby and/or tree strip to be created on shore is determined as follows:

- The width of the shore, less the length of the intrusion into the shore of the building's most derogatory foundations. The result divided by two becomes the width for the vegetation strip to be established in front of the building. The five-meter access may be located in this vegetation strip.

6.2 Reconstruction of a principal building erected on the shore within the - urbanization perimeter zone

A main building erected in whole or in part on the shore before February 11th 1984 inside - the urban perimeter zone, may be rebuilt if destroyed or demolished for whatever reason, if for its reconstruction the following requirements are met

1. Reconstruction must begin within six months from the demolition or destruction date;
2. The area of the main building within the shore before its destruction or its demolition is reduced by twenty-five per cent when reconstructed if the site is serviced by a waterworks and a sewer system and by thirty percent if the land is partially serviced or non-serviced;
3. The main building's roof drainage be either channeled towards a storm drainage basin, when the soils where the main building is located are permeable or, towards an absorption pond when the soils have low permeability or are impermeable;
4. A certificate of location of the building foundation to be rebuilt must be submitted at the time of application for the building permit. This certificate, prepared by a land surveyor, must include the following:
 - a) The boundaries of the property;
 - b) The land slope percentage and the high-water mark;
 - c) The main building's shore occupation before its demolition or destruction;
 - d) The main building's shore occupation after reconstruction.
5. No construction beyond the roofline may be attached to the main building between the high-water mark and the wall of the building facing the shore.

6.3 Provisions related to the reconstruction of a main building or accessory (or dependent) building erected in whole or in part on the shore outside the urbanization perimeter zone

Notwithstanding Section 4.3, a building which has been erected in whole or in part on the riverbank before February 11th 1984, and is located outside an urbanization perimeter zone identified in the *MRC V-G* land-use development plan, may be rebuilt if it has been destroyed or demolished for any reason if the reconstruction respects the following requirements:

1. Reconstruction must begin within six months of the date of demolition or destruction;
2. The occupation area of the shore by the main building or dependency before its destruction or its demolition is reduced by forty per cent when reconstructed;



3. The main building or dependency roof drainage be either channeled towards a storm drainage basin when soils where the main building is located are permeable or, an absorption pond when the land soils are of low permeability or are impermeable;
4. A certificate of location of the building foundation to be rebuilt must be submitted at the time of application for the building permit. This certificate, prepared by a land surveyor, must include the following:
 - a) The boundaries of the property;
 - b) The land slope percentage and the high-water mark;
 - c) The main building's shore occupation before its demolition or destruction;
 - d) The main building's shore occupation after reconstruction.
5. No construction beyond the roofline may be attached to the main building between the high-water mark and the wall of the building facing the shore.

6.4 Provisions for the right of reconstruction or expansion of an accessory building erected in whole or in part on the shore

An accessory building erected in whole or in part on the shore before February 11th 1984 may not be rebuilt on the shore if, for any reason, it is destroyed or demolished.

An accessory building erected before February 11th 1984 on land not occupied by a main building and that encroaches on the shore cannot be rebuilt if demolished for any reason.

In no case may a building erected in whole or in part on the shore before February 11th 1984 be enlarged on the shore.

Chapter VII Special regulation following a denunciation by the owner of a building overlapping on the shore

7.1 Denunciation

When the owner of a building encroaching on the shore, or that is on riparian land where the shore is not occupied by herbaceous vegetation, shrubs, or trees, is not able to reestablish vegetation on his property within twenty-four (24) months of the entry into force of this by-law, for any reason whatsoever, he may send his own denunciation form to the responsible municipal official on which he declares that he will undertake the re-vegetation of the shore within thirty-six (36) months of the entry into force of this by-law, conforming with a re-vegetation plan prepared by a competent professional in that field that must include the following information:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the person named in the denunciation;
2. The cadastral designation of the lot on which the project will be carried out or in the absence of cadastral designation, the most precise description of the area where the project will be carried out and the civic address of the land;
3. The assessment roll number;
4. A characterization study of the shore for the concerned land and including;
5. The topography of the entire property, indicating the North, the plan's scale, and the land limits;
6. The slope of the shore;
7. The soil's level of permeability for the land and the shore that is to be revitalized;



8. The rock level;
9. The location of all undertakings, constructions, or buildings fully or partly on the shore;
10. A scale plan showing plant species to be planted for the re-vegetation of the shore and their quantity;
11. A description of the herbaceous plants to be planted and the quantity of each species, whether they are of horticultural origin or are indigenous plant species, their hardiness zone, sunshine needs, height and width at maturity, requirements such as moisture, type of soil, preferential location on the shore, tolerance to ground salts, type of rooting, soil stabilizing effect, the importance of the plant as a sunscreen, its resistance against ice erosion, importance as a windscreen, type of growth, tolerance to PH, and limitations of the plant in regards to the nature of the soil;
12. The name, address and the telephone number of the professional who prepared the plan and proof of his affiliation with a professional order which he is a member of as well as his signature;
13. The signature of the owner, the date and place of the signature of the plan for re-vegetation;
14. The owner's commitment to carry out the full implementation of the plan before the expiration of the thirty-six (36) month period starting from the entry into force of this by-law. This commitment should include an indication of the beginning and end of the shore re-vegetation work.

7.2 Minimum coverage

The total top diameter of all tree and bush species of the re-vegetation plan once mature, must cover a minimum of seventy percent of the shore's total area to be replanted. In no case may shrubby conifers represent more than twenty percent of the total diameter of tops.

Chapter VIII Specific provisions for using certain materials on the shore

8.1 Prohibited materials on the shore

On shore the use of treated wood containing chlorophenol, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), pentachlorophenol (PCP), creosote, or including a formulation with a base of chlorophenate or borax as well as their derivatives used for wood protection is prohibited.

8.2 Loss of acquired rights to use prohibited materials on the shore

On the shore, any existing construction authorized by this by-law and containing chlorophenol, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), pentachlorophenol (PCP), creosote, or including a formulation with a base of chlorophenate or borax as well as their derivatives used for wood protection, cannot be repaired, rebuilt, or restored with materials containing such formulations.

Chapter IX Final provisions

9.1 Legal action

When an offence under this by-law occurs, the MRC V-G may exercise the appropriate civil or penal action, and without limitation may also take any legal action provided in Sections 227 to 233 of the *Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme* (R.S.Q., c. A-19.1).

9.2 Provisions for sanctions in this by-law

Any person who contravenes this by-law and commits an offence shall be liable for the following penalties:



1. If the offender is an individual, for a first offence he shall be liable to a minimum fine of \$ 300 and a maximum fine of \$ 1,000 and fees related to each offence;
2. If the offender is a legal person, for a first offence, he shall be liable to a minimum fine of \$ 500 and a maximum fine of \$ 2,000 and fees related to each offence;
3. For a second offence, if the offender is an individual, the minimum fine of \$ 500 and the maximum fine of \$ 2,000 and fees related to each offence;
4. For a second offence, if the offender is a legal person, the minimum fine of \$ 2,000 and the maximum fine of \$ 4,000 and fees related to each offence.

If the offence is continuous, this continuity constitutes a separate offence, day by day and the prescribed fine can be imposed for each day since the discovery of the offence.

9.3 Felling of trees in contravention

Felling of trees made in contravention of this by-law is subject to a minimum penalty of \$ 500 to which is added:

1. Tree felling on an area less than one hectare, a minimum amount of \$ 100 to a maximum of \$ 200 for each illegal tree cut, to a maximum of \$ 5,000;
2. Tree felling on an area of one or more hectares, a fine of a minimum amount of \$ 5,000 to a maximum of \$ 15,000 per fully cleared hectare, to which is added, for each fraction of a hectare cleared, an amount determined pursuant to paragraph 1.

9.3.1 Second offence

The amounts provided for in the first subparagraph of Section 9.3 are doubled for a second offence.

9.4 Other legal action

In addition to penal actions that may be taken, the *MRC V-G* may exercise all other legal actions under civil jurisdiction to ensure the respect of the provisions of this by-law.

Specifically, the *MRC V-G* may obtain a court order from the Quebec Superior Court to stop a land use or a construction incompatible with this by-law and order the execution of work required, including the demolition of any construction, to restore the land to its original state.

The *MRC V-G* may request authority to execute the work at the property owner's expense, and the cost of this work will constitute a priority claim on the property in accordance to the Law.

9.5 Person taking part in the offence

A person who commits anything or omits to do anything, thereby helping a person to commit an offence under this by-law or who advises, promotes, or encourages a person to commit an offence, also commits the offence and shall be liable to the same fine.

An director or officer of a legal person (corporation) who, by order, authorization, advice, or encouragement, causes the legal person to refuse or neglect to comply with the regulations of this by-law commits an offence and is liable to the same fine.

9.6 False declaration

Any person who, in order to obtain a certificate authorization, a certificate, a permit, a permission or an approval issued under this by-law, makes a statement to the designated municipal official knowing that it is false or misleading commits an offence, and becomes liable for the fines provided.

9.7 Complaint



Any complaint concerning the non-respect of the regulations provided under this by-law must be addressed to the director-general of the municipality where the offence was committed. A complaint may be sent directly to the director-general of the *MRC V-G*

A complaint received by the director-general of a local municipality must be forwarded to the Director-General of the *MRC V-G* within 3 days of its reception.

9.7.1 Form to complain

Any complaint should be presented on the complaint form, appearing in the annex to this by-law and duly signed by the complainant.

9.7.2 Receipt of the complaint

On receipt of a complaint the director-general of the *MRC V-G* sends an acknowledgment of receipt to the complainant informing him that he has received the complaint. If the complaint has been delivered by the director-general of a local municipality an acknowledgement of receipt is also sent.

9.7.3 Analysis of the complaint

The director-general of the *MRC V-G* analyzes the complaint. If the complaint is well founded, it is then sent to the regional inspector for shores and littoral zones for processing.

Chapter X Entry into force

10.1 Entry into force

This by-law shall enter into force according to the Law.
Adopted in Gracefield this June 16th 2009.

Pierre Rondeau
prefect

Marc Langevin
Clerk and Assistant to the executive director

NOTICE OF MOTION	MAY 19th 2009
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