

THIRD SESSION
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC

Bill 90

An Act to preserve agricultural land

First reading

Second reading

Third reading

M. JEAN GARON

Ministre de l'agriculture

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The main object of this bill is to secure the preservation of agricultural land. For that purpose, it provides for the creation of a commission to oversee the administration of the act.

The bill provides for the establishment of a designated agricultural region within which no one may, without the authorization of the commission, engage in certain activities regarding any lot of land, such as subdividing the lot, using it for non-agricultural purposes, and removing topsoil for purposes of sale. This designated agricultural region will be comprised of parts of the lowlands of the St Lawrence and the Outaouais. Other designated agricultural regions may be established by the Government by decree.

The Ministre de l'agriculture will be enabled to describe the reserved area, in respect of each municipality in a designated agricultural region, by means of a provisional plan. On the filing of such a plan, the provisions of this bill requiring the authorization of the commission for certain activities will cease to apply to lots outside the reserved area.

The bill also provides certain mechanisms for the setting up of agricultural zones within the territory of each of the municipal corporations comprised in a designated agricultural region. The commission and the municipal corporation concerned will reach an agreement on the agricultural zone plan. Failing agreement, the commission will prepare the plan and submit it to the Government for approval. From the coming into force of the government decree approving the agricultural zone, the restrictions on land-use will apply only to lots in the zone.

Applications for authorization in the agricultural zone will in most cases have to be made to the municipal corporation concerned, which, having considered it, will refer it with its recommendation to the commission for decision.

The bill contains, finally, provisions to protect acquired rights to use land for non-agricultural purposes.

Bill 90

An Act to preserve agricultural land

HER MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Assemblée nationale du Québec, enacts as follows:

DIVISION I

INTERPRETATION

1. In this act, unless the context requires otherwise,

(1) “agriculture” means the cultivation of the soil, which includes allowing the soil to lie fallow, or the raising of livestock, and, for these purposes, the making, construction or utilization of works, structures or buildings, except residences;

(2) “reserved area” means that part of a municipality described in a provisional plan in accordance with section 34;

(3) “alienation” means any conveyance of property, including sale with a right of redemption and emphyteutic lease, except:

(a) transmission by succession;

(b) forced sale within the meaning of articles 1585 to 1591 of the Civil Code, including sale for unpaid taxes; or

(c) giving in payment to the extent that it is an accessory clause to a deed of sale or deed of hypothec and that the person receiving in payment becomes the owner of the whole lot or of all of the lots concerned in the deed;

(4) “public road” means a colonization road within the meaning of the Colonization Roads Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 105), a street or road open pursuant to a municipal by-law, resolution or *procès-verbal*, a highway maintained by the Ministère des transports pursuant to the Roads Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 133) or by the Office des autoroutes provided

that the bordering proprietors have a right of access to that highway;

(5) “community” means the Communauté urbaine de Québec, the Communauté urbaine de Montréal or the Communauté régionale de l’Outaouais;

(6) “municipal corporation” means any city, town, village or rural municipality, by whatever law governed and, for an unorganized territory, any agency administering it;

(7) “sugar bush” means a stand of trees suitable for the cultivation of maple sugar;

(8) “lot” means a parcel of land designated by a separate number on the official plan of the cadastre or on a subdivision plan prepared and deposited in accordance with article 2175 of the Civil Code, a parcel of land described in a deed of conveyance by metes and bounds, or that part of a parcel of land designated by a separate number which remains after the separation of the parcels of land described in the deeds of conveyance by metes and bounds and the subdivisions prepared and deposited in accordance with article 2175 of the Civil Code;

(9) “subdivide” means to effect a subdivision;

(10) “subdivision” means the parcelling out of a lot by means of the deposit of a plan and book of reference in accordance with article 2175 of the Civil Code or by means of a deed of alienation of part of that lot;

(11) “Minister” means the Ministre de l’agriculture;

(12) “public agency” means a school corporation or an agency to which the Government or a minister appoints the majority of the members, to which, by law, the personnel is appointed and remunerated in accordance with the Civil Service Act (1965, 1st session, chapter 14), or more than half of whose capital stock is derived from the consolidated revenue fund;

(13) “provisional plan” means the plan, accompanied, as the case may be, with a technical description, describing the reserved area in a municipality in accordance with section 34;

(14) “designated agricultural region” means the aggregate of the municipalities contemplated by a decree passed in virtue of section 22, or contemplated in section 25;

(15) “regulation” means a regulation made by the Government pursuant to this act;

(16) “topsoil” means soil having the properties that make it suitable for plant growth;

(17) "agricultural zone" means that part of a municipality described in the plan and technical description prepared and adopted in accordance with sections 49 and 50.

2. This act applies to the Government and to the departments and agencies of the Government.

DIVISION II

COMMISSION DE PROTECTION DU TERRITOIRE AGRICOLE DU QUÉBEC

3. A body, hereinafter called "the commission", is established under the name of "Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec".

It is the function of the commission to secure the preservation of the agricultural land of Québec. For that purpose, it is commissioned

(a) to decide on applications for authorization submitted to it pursuant to the act in respect of the use, subdivision or alienation of a lot and applications for the inclusion or exclusion of a lot in or from an agricultural zone;

(b) to issue the operating permits required for the removal of topsoil, in accordance with Division v;

(c) to describe, in cooperation with the municipal corporation, the agricultural zone in a municipality;

(d) to issue a notice in any other case where a matter must be referred to it pursuant to the act;

(e) to supervise the administration of this act.

The commission shall give its opinion or advice to the Minister on every matter he refers to it, and may make recommendations to him in respect of any matter relating to the preservation of agricultural land.

4. The commission is composed of not more than seven members, including a president and two vice-presidents, appointed by the Government for a term of not more than five years. Once determined, their terms of office shall not be reduced.

The Government shall fix the salary or, as the case may be, the additional salary, allowances or fees of each member of the commission.

Members shall remain in office at the expiry of their terms until they are reappointed or replaced.

The president and the vice-presidents of the commission shall exercise their functions on a full time basis.

5. The commission has its head office at the place determined by the Government; a notice of the establishment or of any change of the head office shall be published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

It may hold sittings anywhere in Québec.

6. Three members are a quorum of the commission. In case of a tie-vote, the president has a casting vote.

If the president is absent or unable to act, he is replaced by the vice-president designated therefor by the Government or, failing the latter, by the other vice-president.

7. The commission may also sit in divisions composed of not fewer than two members, one of whom is the president or one of the vice-presidents. A division may hear and decide any matter within the competence of the commission.

In case of a tie-vote, the person presiding a division has a casting vote.

8. No member of the commission exercising his functions on a full-time basis may, under pain of forfeiture of office, have a direct or indirect interest in an undertaking placing his personal interest in conflict with that of the commission. However, that forfeiture is not incurred if such interest devolves to him by succession or gift, provided that he renounces it or disposes of it with all possible dispatch.

Any other member of the commission who has any interest in an undertaking shall, under pain of forfeiture of office, disclose it in writing to the president and abstain from participating in any decision involving the undertaking in which he has an interest.

9. The Government shall appoint a secretary to the commission and shall fix, as required, his salary or additional salary and his allowances and indemnities.

The secretary and the other members of the personnel of the commission are governed by the Civil Service Act (1965, 1st session, chapter 14).

10. The commission may engage or retain the services of such experts as it considers necessary. Their remuneration is fixed by regulation.

It may engage or retain the services of such investigators as are necessary for the application of this act or any other act entrusted to its administration, and it shall provide for the re-

muneration of those persons that are not appointed and remunerated pursuant to the Civil Service Act, in accordance with the scales established by regulation.

11. Where the commission decides on an application, it may attach to it such conditions as it considers appropriate.

It may also fix the costs and expenses of its investigations or hearings in accordance with the tariff fixed by regulation.

12. In rendering a decision or giving its advice on a matter referred to it, the commission shall particularly take into consideration the biophysical conditions of the soil and of the environment, the possible uses of the lot for agricultural purposes and the economic consequences thereof, and the repercussions that the granting of the application would have on the preservation of agricultural land in the municipality and the region, and on the homogeneity of the farming community and farming operations.

13. Every department, county corporation, municipal corporation, community and public agency must furnish the commission with such information as it may require for the carrying out of its functions. The commission may also consult or hear any person it considers interested by an application submitted to it.

14. Where the commission becomes aware that a person is contravening any provision of this act or the conditions of an order or permit, it may issue an order enjoining that person, for such time as it determines,

- (1) to effect no subdivision or work on the lot contemplated;
- (2) to cease the contravention alleged;
- (3) to demolish the works already executed;
- (4) to restore the lot contemplated to its former condition.

That order is served on the person contemplated in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure and a copy thereof is addressed to the municipal corporation in whose territory the contravention is committed.

15. The commission shall establish, at its head office, a record office for the filing of the decrees establishing the designated agricultural regions and agricultural zones, the plans and technical descriptions, the advice it gives under this act and the orders and decisions made by it or by the Government, by virtue of this act or any other act entrusted to its administration.

Every person has access to the record office of the commission, may there examine the filed documents, and may obtain copy of them on payment of the costs determined by regulation.

A copy of any document filed in the record office of the commission is authentic and has the same value as the original if it is certified true by the president, the secretary or any other person authorized for that purpose by the commission.

16. The members of the commission and its personnel shall not be prosecuted for official acts done by them in good faith in the performance of their duties.

17. No extraordinary recourse or provisional measure provided by the Code of Civil Procedure lies against the commission or any of its members acting in their official capacity.

Two judges of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to this section.

18. The commission may, for cause, review or revoke any decision or order, within six months from the date on which it was made, after giving any person concerned the opportunity to make submissions.

Any decision or order vitiated by a clerical error or by any other error of form may be rectified by the commission.

19. The commission may make such investigations as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and for that purpose, the members of the commission are vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Public Inquiry Commission Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 11). Its investigators enjoy the immunity conferred by that act.

An investigator may, at all times, inspect a lot that is subject to this act and conduct an investigation thereon.

An investigator has access to all the books, registers, accounts, records and other documents of any owner or operator of a lot that is subject to this act.

Any person having the custody, possession or control of those books, registers, accounts, records or other documents must give communication of them to the investigator, allow him to make copies of or take extracts from them and facilitate his examination of them.

20. Not later than 30 June each year, the commission must transmit to the Minister a report of its activities for the preceding year.

That report must also contain such information as may be prescribed by the Minister.

The Minister shall table that report before the Assemblée nationale within thirty days of receiving it if he receives it during a session; otherwise, he shall table it within thirty days after the opening of the next session or, as the case may be, after resumption.

21. The Commission must also furnish the Minister with any information or report he may require on its activities.

DIVISION III

DESIGNATED AGRICULTURAL REGION

§ 1.—*Designated agricultural region decree*

22. The Government may, by decree, identify any part of the territory of Québec as a designated agricultural region.

23. A decree passed in virtue of section 22 comes into force on the day fixed therein and a notice of its passing shall be published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and in a newspaper circulated in the designated agricultural region.

The notice shall indicate the object and effects of the decree and the date of its coming into force; it shall include a list of the municipal corporations contemplated in the designated agricultural region decree; it may be accompanied with a summary plan of the territory concerned.

24. Two certified true copies of the notice and of the summary plan contemplated in section 23 shall be filed with the commission and, for the purposes of registration, in the record office of the registration division concerned by the decree.

Similarly, a certified true copy shall be forwarded to every municipal corporation the territory of which is affected by the decree.

The clerk or the secretary-treasurer shall post up a copy of the notice and of the summary plan at his office or, as the case may be, at the place reserved for the posting up of municipal public notices.

25. This act has the effect of a designated agricultural region decree in respect of the territory of the municipalities listed in Schedule A, as from 9 November 1978.

§ 2.—*Effets of the decree*

26. In a designated agricultural region, no person may use a lot for any purpose other than agriculture without the authorization of the commission.

27. No person may, except with the authorization of the commission, use a sugar bush situated in a designated agricultural region for any other purpose, nor fell maple trees there, except for the purposes of selection or thinning within the framework of forest management.

28. No person may, except with the authorization of the commission, effect a subdivision in a designated agricultural region.

29. No person may, in a designated agricultural region, except with the authorization of the commission, effect the alienation of an immoveable real right on a lot while retaining such a right on a contiguous lot or on a lot separated from the first by a public road.

The alienation of an immoveable real right in respect of two or more contiguous lots or lots separated by a public road shall not be effected simultaneously in favour of more than one person, except with the authorization of the commission.

A hypothec, the right to claim a lot in case of non-payment of the price, the privilege of persons conveying immoveables by sale, gift or exchange, the transfer of a right contemplated in section 3 of the Mining Act (1965, 1st session, chapter 34), the transfer of timber limits under the Lands and Forests Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 92) and the right to cut timber are not immoveable real rights for the purposes of this section.

This section does apply in respect of that part of the surface of a lot in respect of which a right is recognized in virtue of section IX.

30. Subdivision or alienation or a deed relating to a subdivision or to an alienation made in contravention to section 28 or 29 is null.

Any interested person, including the Procureur général, the commission or the municipal corporation where the lot is situated may apply to the Superior Court to have such nullity certified.

31. In a designated agricultural region, the owner of a vacant lot under a title registered on or before 9 November

1978 may erect thereon, within three years of that date or, as the case may be, the date of the coming into force of a decree contemplated in section 22, without the authorization of the commission, a single residence and use, for that purpose, an area not exceeding a half-hectare.

Where, on 9 November 1978, a person is the owner of several vacant lots, contiguous or not, situated in the same municipality, he may erect, on the same conditions, a single residence on one of such lots.

32. No municipal corporation, county corporation or community may issue a building permit on a lot situated in a designated agricultural region unless the application is accompanied with a certificate of authorization of the commission or a declaration of the applicant stating that the project contemplated in the application does not require the authorization of the commission.

Where an applicant files a declaration with his application, he must also furnish proof that a copy of that declaration has been transmitted to the commission.

33. To receive the approval of the Ministre des terres et forêts in accordance with article 2175 of the Civil Code, the plan and book of reference of a lot situated in a designated agricultural region must be accompanied with a certificate of authorization of the commission or a declaration of the applicant stating that the subdivision contemplated in the plan and book of reference does not require the authorization of the commission.

Where an applicant files a declaration with the filing of his plan and book of reference, he must also furnish proof that a copy of that declaration has been transmitted to the commission.

§ 3.—*Filing of provisional plan*

34. The Minister shall prepare a provisional plan indentifying the reserved area in respect of every municipality situated in a designated agricultural region.

The provisional plan describes the reserved area and, as the case may be, is accompanied with a technical description of its boundaries. Boundaries may be indicated by using the boundaries of lots bearing a separate number, the cadastral boundaries, metes and bounds or other natural or artificial geographical boundaries.

35. The Minister shall file the provisional plan and, as the case may be, a technical description with the commission, send

two certified true copies thereof to each of the municipal corporations concerned and publish a notice to that effect in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and in a newspaper circulated in the municipality.

That notice indicates the date on which the provisional plan was filed and the names of the municipal corporations concerned; furthermore, it mentions that the plan may be consulted at the office of each of those municipal corporations and at the office of the commission and that any person may make written submissions to the municipal corporation concerned, forwarding a copy of them to the commission.

The provisional plan is also deposited, in two certified true copies, for purposes of registration in the registry office of the appropriate registration division.

36. The Minister may amend the provisional plan by filing with the commission an additional plan and technical description modifying the reserved area in respect of one or more municipalities comprised in the designated agricultural region.

Notice of it shall be given in accordance with section 35 after two certified true copies have been sent to each of the municipal corporations concerned and to the registry office of the appropriate registration division for registration purposes.

37. The Minister shall table the provisional plan in the Assemblée nationale, as Sessional Papers, Nos 440, 441 and 442 accompanied with the related technical description as established under the second paragraph of section 34, in respect of the designated agricultural region described in Schedule A.

He may subsequently amend that plan by tabling in the Assemblée nationale additional plans and technical descriptions modifying the reserved area in respect of one or more municipalities comprised in a designated agricultural region.

Two certified true copies of the plans and technical descriptions shall be forwarded to the municipal corporation concerned and to the registry office of the appropriate registration division for registration purposes.

38. After the coming into force of the act, the plans and technical descriptions tabled pursuant to section 37 shall be transmitted to the commission, and have the same effect as if they had been filed in accordance with section 35.

§ 4.—*Effects of filing of the provisional plan*

39. From the filing of the provisional plan, sections 26 to 33 and 70 apply only in respect of lots situated in the reserved area.

40. In a reserved area, a person whose principal occupation is agriculture may, without the authorization of the commission, erect on his lot a residence for himself, for his child or for his employee.

Erecting a residence under this section does not exempt the lot or part of a lot on which it is erected from the application of sections 28 to 30.

41. A municipal corporation, a county corporation or a community may, without the authorization of the commission, use a lot situated in a reserved area for municipal purposes determined by regulation.

42. A provisional plan has effect in a municipality until the coming into force of the agricultural zone decree in that municipality.

§ 5.—*Applications for authorization*

43. Any person wishing to do anything for which the commission's authorization is required, must send an application to the head office of the commission with a summary description of the lot, its area, that part of its surface on which a change of use, a subdivision or an alienation is envisaged, a description of the intended use and any other information provided for in the regulations.

44. Before rendering its decision, the commission must give the applicant or any person interested the opportunity to make written submissions; it may also hold a public hearing.

It may also require such information and documents from the applicant as it considers relevant.

The commission must transmit its decision, substantiated, to the applicant by registered mail.

It shall notify its decision to every interested person and to the community and municipal corporation in which the lot contemplated in the application is situated.

Subject to section 18, the decision of the commission is final and without appeal.

45. The commission may authorize, on such conditions as it may determine, the use for purposes other than agriculture, the subdivision or the alienation of a lot.

46. Where, in the opinion of the commission, the project contemplated by an application would be likely to jeopardize the establishment of an agricultural zone, the commission may for that sole reason postpone its decision until the agricultural zone is established.

DIVISION IV

AGRICULTURAL ZONE

47. Within one hundred and eighty days from a notice of the commission to that effect, a municipal corporation shall reach an agreement with the commission upon its agricultural zone plan.

48. Failing an agreement, the commission shall prepare the agricultural zone plan of the municipality, taking into account the submissions made to the commission and those made to the municipal corporation.

49. The plan shall describe the agricultural zone and be accompanied with a technical description of its boundaries established in accordance with the second paragraph of section 34.

50. The commission shall submit to the Government, for approval, the agricultural zone plan accompanied with its opinion and, where such is the case, the agreement reached with the municipal corporation.

If the plan is approved by the Government, the decree approving it becomes effective on the date fixed in the decree.

51. The decree, together with the agricultural zone plan and the technical description of its boundaries shall be filed in the record office of the commission.

52. The secretary of the commission shall send two certified true copies of the decree and of the plan and technical description of the agricultural zone to the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipal corporation concerned and to the registrar of the registration division in which the municipality is situated, for purposes of registration.

53. The commission shall publish in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and in a newspaper circulated in the municipality where the agricultural zone is established, a notice of the coming into force of the agricultural zone decree of that municipality.

54. Upon the coming into force of a decree establishing an agricultural zone, sections 26 to 33 and 70 cease to apply, in the municipality concerned by the decree, to any lot not comprised in the agricultural zone.

55. In an agricultural zone, the performance, without the authorization of the commission, of any act contemplated in sections 26 to 29 and 70 is prohibited.

56. Sections 30 to 33, 40 and 41 apply *mutatis mutandis* to an agricultural zone.

57. The commission may, even after the date of the coming into force of the decree creating an agricultural zone, decide on an application pending before it on that date, in respect of a lot included in the agricultural zone.

58. A person wishing to do anything for which an authorization is required in respect of a lot situated in an agricultural zone or wishing to have a lot or part of a lot excluded from an agricultural zone must apply therefor to the municipal corporation.

A person may, with the authorization of the commission, have a lot or part of a lot included in an agricultural zone on applying therefor to the municipal corporation.

This application must be accompanied with every document required by regulation.

59. The municipal corporation shall consider the application and it may, for that purpose, hear the applicant and any interested person and require such information and documents as it considers relevant.

The municipal corporation must transmit the application and make a recommendation to the commission before the expiry of three months from receipt of the application.

60. The commission must give to the applicant and to any interested person the opportunity to make written submissions to it; it may also hold a public hearing.

The commission may also require from the applicant or any interested person such information and documents as it considers relevant.

61. If the commission holds a public hearing to receive submissions from any person interested in the application, it shall then publish a notice of the application in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and in a newspaper circulated in the municipality where the lot concerned by the application is situated, with indication of the day, time and place it has fixed for the hearing.

62. The commission may authorize, on such conditions as it may determine, the use for purposes other than agriculture, subdivision, alienation, inclusion or exclusion of a lot.

In considering the application, the commission may examine the compatibility of the application with the use of the neighbouring lots and the consequences a refusal would have for the applicant, taking into account the criteria mentioned in section 12.

63. Every decision of the commission relating to an application to modify the area of a private woodlot other than a sugar bush or farm woodlot requires the prior approval of the Ministre des terres et forêts.

64. Every decision of the commission shall be communicated in writing to the applicant and every interested person, as well as the community and the municipal corporation in which the lot concerned in the application is situated.

Subject to section 18, the decision of the commission is final and without appeal.

65. Upon application of a municipal corporation or a community, the commission may, on such conditions as it may determine, exclude from the agricultural zone an aggregate of lots or parts of lots in respect of which the municipal corporation or the community projects to authorize a subdivision or a use for a purpose other than agriculture.

In considering the application, the commission must examine the impact of the project on the economic development of the region and the availability of sites other than those concerned in the application, taking into account the criteria mentioned in section 12.

If the commission grants the application, it must impose the condition that the by-law designed to implement the decision be adopted¹ and in force within six months from the date on which

the decision was thus rendered, failing which the decision becomes void. In such a case, the commission shall have the exclusion order revoked in the registry office.

66. The Government, after obtaining the advice of the commission, may exclude a lot or part of a lot from an agricultural zone for the purposes of a department or public agency.

The decision of the Government shall be filed in the record office of the commission.

67. Where a decision of the Government or of the commission orders the exclusion or inclusion of a lot, the commission shall deposit, for purposes of registration in the registry office of the registration division in which the lot is situated, two certified true copies of a notice of that decision and, as the case may be, a detailed plan of the modification of the agricultural zone.

68. On the deposit of that notice and, as the case may be, of the detailed plan, the registrar shall enter in the index of immoveables, opposite every lot number referred to in the notice and detailed plan, the words "excluded from the agricultural zone on *insert here the date of the deposit of the notice*" in the case of an exclusion from an agricultural zone; he shall enter the words "included in the agricultural zone on *insert here the date of the deposit of the notice*" in the case of an inclusion in an agricultural zone.

69. A decision contemplated in section 67 takes effect on the day the notice is deposited in the registry office.

DIVISION V

TOPSOIL CONSERVATION

70. From the coming into force of a designated agricultural region decree, no person may remove topsoil for the purpose of sale from a lot situated in a designated agricultural region, nor expand the area of such an operation already in progress on such a lot, without an operating permit issued by the commission, except in the cases determined by regulation.

71. From the date of the coming into force of a designated agricultural region decree, a person who was removing topsoil in the region concerned for the purpose of sale may continue his operation provided that he obtains a permit from the commission within six months of that date.

72. For the purposes of this division, the mere removal of lawn turf constitutes the removal of topsoil.

73. The application for a permit must be accompanied with the documents and, where required, the payment of the duties provided for by regulation.

74. The commission may, among other conditions attached to the permit, require that the applicant restore the land to its former condition as agricultural land before the date of expiry of the permit, and that he furnish security established in accordance with the regulations.

75. The permit for the removal of topsoil is granted for not more than two years; it may be renewed. It cannot be used except on the lot in respect of which it is issued.

76. The permit becomes void

- (1) if it is transferred or alienated;
- (2) if the lot or part of a lot contemplated in the permit is transferred or alienated;
- (3) if the operation of the permit holder or his interests in that operation are transferred or alienated.

77. The commission may suspend, revoke or refuse to renew the permit of any holder who

- (1) has committed an offence against this act or a regulation relating to this division;
- (2) has not complied with the conditions of the permit.

The commission may also, in those circumstances, order the confiscation of the security or its remittance to the holder in accordance with the regulations.

78. The commission must, before refusing to issue a permit to a person or before suspending, revoking or refusing to renew a permit it has issued to him, give that person the opportunity to be heard.

79. The decision of the commission refusing to issue or renew a permit or suspending or revoking it must be substantiated. It shall be notified to the person concerned by registered or certified mail.

DIVISION VI

REGULATIONS

80. In addition to the other regulatory powers conferred on it by this act, the Government may, by regulation:

(1) determine the manner of presenting and processing an application for authorization, exclusion or inclusion, and the information or documents necessary for such an application;

(2) determine the conditions required from every person applying for a permit or for its renewal under Division V, the documents necessary for such an application and the fee for such a permit or its renewal;

(3) determine, for the purposes of section 70, the cases where the removal of topsoil does not require a permit;

(4) determine, for the purposes of Division V, the form of the security required, the cases where it may be confiscated, what is done with it in the case of confiscation and the manner in which it is remitted when it is no longer required;

(5) define the rules of practice and of procedure of the commission for its public hearings;

(6) define the rules of internal management of the commission;

(7) identify the municipal purposes to which section 41 applies;

(8) determine the tariff of duties, fees, expenses and costs payable in respect of any matter submitted to the commission, the duties to be paid to obtain copies of documents filed in the record office and the classes of persons that may be dispensed from paying them;

(9) fix the fees of experts and investigators whose services the commission considers it expedient to retain;

(10) prescribe the forms to be used for the application of any provision of this act;

(11) determine the staff requirements of the commission and the standards and scales applicable to its personnel;

(12) determine any other measure necessary for the application and proper administration of this act.

81. A regulation comes into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* or on a later date fixed therein.

DIVISION VII

SANCTIONS

§ 1.—*Civil recourses*

82. The Superior Court may order the cancellation of all rights, privileges and hypothecs created or resulting from any deed in contravention of sections 26 to 29, 55 and 70.

83. The judgment declaring the nullity of a deed also orders, where applicable, that the lot be restored to its former condition, at the expense of one or the other of the parties to the deed.

84. If a person does not comply with the judgment, the commission may have the necessary work done to restore the lot to its former condition.

The commission shall then register a notice against the lot contemplated by the judgment, indicating the work done, the expenses incurred and the rate of interest charged in accordance with the regulations made under section 28 of the Revenue Department Act (1972, chapter 22).

Registration of the notice constitutes a privilege in favour of the Government ranking immediately after judicial costs.

85. If a person does not comply with an order of the commission made under section 14, the Procureur général, the commission or the municipal corporation where that lot is situated may, by motion, obtain from a judge of the Superior Court an order enjoining that person to comply with it.

86. The judgment of the Court may also order that work be done at the expense of the person indicated by it. Section 84 applies in that case.

§ 2.—*Offences*

87. Every person is guilty of an offence who:

- (1) contravenes this act or the regulations hereunder;
- (2) knowingly hinders or misleads a person empowered to make an investigation under this act or gives him false information; or
- (3) hinders the application of this act, does not comply with an order of the commission or refuses to comply with one of its decisions.

88. Every person who does or omits to do anything to aid a person to commit an offence against this act or who advises, encourages or incites him to commit an offence, is himself a party to the offence.

89. Where an artificial person commits an offence against this act, every director, officer, functionary, employee or agent of that artificial person who has prescribed or authorized the commission of the offence or who has consented thereto is deemed to be a party to the offence and is liable to the penalty provided in section 90 for natural persons.

90. Every person who commits an offence is liable, in addition to the payment of the costs,

(1) for a first offence, to a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$5 000 in the case of a natural person and, failing payment, to imprisonment for not more than three months and, in the case of an artificial person, to a fine of not less than \$600 nor more than \$30 000;

(2) for any subsequent offence within two years, to a fine of not less than \$400 nor more than \$10 000 in the case of a natural person and, failing payment, to imprisonment for not more than six months and, in the case of an artificial person, to a fine of not less than \$1 200 nor more than \$60 000.

91. Notwithstanding section 13*a* of the Summary Convictions Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 35), a complaint may be filed under this act within five years following the date of the commission of the offence charged.

92. Every proceeding relating to an offence against this act may be instituted by the Procureur général or by any person generally or specially authorized by him for that purpose.

[**93.** All fines collected are paid into the consolidated revenue fund.]

94. Proceedings under this division are instituted in accordance with the Summary Convictions Act.

DIVISION VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

95. No recourse may be exercised against the Government, the commission, a municipal corporation or one of their members or functionaries solely because a lot has been included in a de-

signed agricultural region, a reserved area or an agricultural zone or has been excluded therefrom or merely because an authorization or a permit has been granted or refused under this act.

96. The Government may by written notice to the commission withdraw a matter from its jurisdiction.

Where the Government avails itself of the powers conferred on it by this section, the secretary of the commission must remit to it a copy of the record and notify in writing the interested persons that the matter has been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the commission. The Government is then seized of the matter with the same powers as those of the commission.

The decision of the Government is filed in the record office of the commission. The latter shall notify the interested persons in writing.

97. Notwithstanding any general law or special act, where an application for a permit or authorization provided for in Divisions II and IV of the Cultural Property Act (1972, chapter 19), or in the Environment Quality Act (1972, chapter 49), is designed to replace agriculture by another use on a lot situated in a designated agricultural region, in a reserved area or in an agricultural zone, that permit or that authorization shall not be granted unless the commission has previously authorized the use other than agriculture that is applied for.

98. This act prevails over any inconsistent provision of a general law or special act applicable to a community, or to a municipal or county corporation.

It also prevails over any provision of a land use and development plan, a master plan or a zoning, subdivision or construction by-law.

99. Investigators cannot be prosecuted by reason of official acts done in good faith in the performance of the duties assigned to them by this act or any other act the administration of which is entrusted to the commission.

100. Where a residential, commercial, industrial or institutional building has been erected after the issue of a certificate of authorization, under the Environment Quality Act (1972, chapter 49) or the regulations thereunder, allowing the establishment or expansion of an animal produce operation, the owner or the occupant of that building shall not make a complaint or act before the courts to claim damages or to prevent the operation or development of that farm by reason of its proximity, or odors or

noise emanating therefrom, if the holder of the certificate has established or enlarged his operation in compliance with the conditions and distances set out in the certificate and in the regulation in force at the time it was issued.

With respect to a livestock raising farm established or expanded before the Environment Quality Act is in force and is applicable to it, the owner or the occupant of a residential, commercial, industrial or institutional building erected after the establishment of an animal produce operation shall not make a complaint or act before the courts in any manner to claim damages or to prevent the operation or the development of that farm by reason of its proximity or the odors or noise emanating therefrom.

When a designated agricultural region is established under this act, the provisions of this section do not apply to it, except in respect of the animal produce operations situated in the reserved area or in the agricultural zone.

DIVISION IX

ACQUIRED RIGHTS

101. A person may, without the authorization of the commission, alienate, subdivide and use for a purpose other than agriculture a lot situated in a designated agricultural region, in a reserved area or in an agricultural zone, to the extent that that lot was being used or was already under a permit authorizing its use for a purpose other than agriculture when the provisions of this act requiring the authorization of the commission were made applicable to that lot.

This right exists only in respect of that part of the surface of the lot which was being used for a purpose other than agriculture or for which a permit authorizing use for a purpose other than agriculture had already been issued, when the provisions of this act requiring the authorization of the commission were made applicable to that lot.

102. The right recognized by section 101 subsists notwithstanding the interruption or abandonment of the use other than agriculture. It is extinguished, however, by the fact that that part of the surface in respect of which the right exists is allowed to lie fallow for over one year from the time when the provisions of this act requiring the authorization of the commission were made applicable to that lot.

103. A person may, without the authorization of the commission, enlarge the surface area of a lot in respect of which there exists a right recognized by section 101.

This area may be increased to a half-hectare if, at the time when the provisions of this act requiring the authorization of the commission were made applicable to it, this lot was being used or was already under a permit authorizing its use for residential purposes. It may be increased to one hectare if its use or authorized use under the permit was for commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.

104. A lot may be alienated, subdivided or used for a purpose other than agriculture, without the authorization of the commission, to the extent that it had already been acquired for a public service by the Government, a department of the Government or a public body or a person empowered to expropriate at the time when the provisions of this act requiring the authorization of the commission were made applicable to that lot.

The same rule applies in respect of a lot previously transferred or leased pursuant to sections 23 and 30 of the Lands and Forests Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 92) and a lot previously acquired out of an industrial fund established pursuant to the Industrial Funds Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 175).

105. A person may, without the authorization of the commission, alienate, subdivide or use for a purpose other than agriculture a lot which, after the date on which the provisions of this act requiring the authorization of the commission have been made applicable to it, becomes adjacent to a public road along which public water and sanitary sewer services are or are to be installed under a municipal by-law passed before that date and approved in accordance with the law.

The right recognized in the first paragraph exists in respect of an area not exceeding a half-hectare where the lot is to be used for residential purposes, and not exceeding one hectare or five times the area occupied by the buildings, whichever is less, where the lot is to be used for commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.

This right does not extend, however, to any part of the lot situated more than 60 metres from the right of way of a public road in the case of a residential use, or more than 120 metres from that right of way in the case of a commercial, industrial or institutional use.

DIVISION X

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

106. The Real Estate Assessment Act (1971, chapter 50) is amended by inserting, after section 21, the following section:

“21a. Where a farm is comprised in an agricultural zone under the Act to preserve agricultural land (1978, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill 90*), the Ministre de l’agriculture shall reimburse its owner or occupant, if he is a farm producer within the meaning of the Farm Producers Act (1972, chapter 37), an additional amount of thirty per cent of the municipal real estate and school taxes.

In a designated agricultural region established in accordance with the Act to preserve agricultural land, where a farm is not comprised in the agricultural zone or is excluded therefrom, and, from the second municipal or school fiscal year following the coming into force of the agricultural zone decree or the exclusion, as the case may be, in respect of the part not included,

(i) the maximum taxation provided by the first paragraph of section 21 no longer applies, and

(ii) the maximum taxable value provided by the first paragraph of section 21 is one hundred and fifty, five hundred, one thousand and two thousand dollars for the first, second, third and fourth year following, respectively, and no longer applies for the fifth year.

Where a farm is excluded from the agricultural zone, except by reason of an expropriation, the person who must pay the taxes thereof must reimburse, if such is the case,

(i) to the municipal corporation and school board the excess of the real estate taxes that should have been paid on the excluded part for the fiscal years in which the farm was included in the agricultural zone, up to the last ten municipal and school fiscal years since the establishment of the agricultural zone;

(ii) to the Ministre de l’agriculture, the amounts paid by him under this act up to the last ten years since the establishment of the agricultural zone.

107. Section 39 of the Electricity and Gas Board Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 87) is amended by adding, after the first paragraph, the following paragraph:

“The Board, before rendering a decision that may modify the use of an immovable situated in a reserved area or in an agricultural zone established in accordance with the Act to preserve agricultural land (1978, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill 90*), must obtain the advice of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec.”

108. Section 29a of the Public Service Board Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 229), enacted by section 8 of chapter 56 of the statutes of 1972, is amended by adding at the end the following paragraph:

“The Board, before rendering a decision that may modify the assignment or the use of an immoveable situated in a reserved area or in an agricultural zone established in accordance with the Act to preserve agricultural land (1978, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill 90*), must obtain the advice of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec.”

109. Section 272a of the Mining Act (1965, 1st session, chapter 34), enacted by section 27 of chapter 31 of the statutes of 1977 is amended by adding at the end the following paragraph:

“The Minister, before making an order under paragraph *b*, with respect to land situated in a reserved area or in an agricultural zone under the Act to preserve agricultural land (1978, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill 90*), shall obtain the advice of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec.”

110. The Cultural Property Act (1972, chapter 19) is amended by inserting, after section 45, the following section:

“**45a.** If the territory of a historic or natural district is situated, in whole or in part, in a reserved area or in an agricultural zone established in accordance with the Act to preserve agricultural land (1978, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill 90*), the Government, before making the declaration provided in section 45, shall obtain the advice of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec.”

111. The Environment Quality Act (1972, chapter 49) is amended by inserting, after section 124, the following section:

“**124a.** No provision of a regulation likely to affect the immoveables comprised in a reserved area or in an agricultural zone established in accordance with the Act to preserve agricultural land (1978, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill 90*) applies to that area or zone unless the regulation provides it expressly.”

112. The Act respecting ecological reserves (1974, chapter 29) is amended by inserting, after section 2, the following section:

“**2a.** If the territory to be established as an ecological reserve is situated, in whole or in part, in a reserved area or in an agricultural zone established in accordance with the Act to preserve agricultural land (1978, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill 90*), the Government shall obtain the advice of the

Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec, before establishing the reserve.”

113. Notwithstanding section 9, the personnel required by the commission is, until 1 July 1977, appointed and remunerated in accordance with the standards, staff requirements and scales established by the commission and approved by regulation.

The Civil Service Act becomes applicable to the personnel on that date without other formality, if it is not already applicable.

[[**114.** The amounts required for the application of this act are taken for the year 1978/1979 out of the consolidated revenue fund and, for subsequent years, out of the moneys granted annually for that purpose by the Legislature.]]

115. The Minister is responsible for the application of this act.

116. This act has effect from 9 November 1978.

117. This act comes into force on the date of its sanction.

SCHEDULE A

TERRITORY OF THE DESIGNATED AGRICULTURAL REGION ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 25

The municipalities hereinafter designated by name, with sigla indicating in each case that the municipality has no designation (SD), or is a parish (P), a township (CT), united townships (CU), a city (VC or C), a town (VT), or a village (V):

Acton-Vale (VT)
 Adamsville (SD)
 Ancienne-Lorette (VT)
 Ange-Gardien (V)
 Anjou (VT)
 Annaville (V)
 Arthabaska (VT)
 Aston-Jonction (V)
 Aylmer (VC)
 Baieville (V)
 Baie-d'Urfé (VT)
 Beaconsfield (C)
 Beauharnois (C)
 Beaulieu (V)
 Beauport (VC)
 Beaupré (VT)
 Bécancour (VT)
 Bedford (CT)
 Bedford (VT)
 Beloeil (VT)
 Bernières (SD)
 Berthierville (VT)
 Berthier-sur-Mer (P)
 Blainville (VT)
 Boisbriand (VT)
 Bois-des-Filion (V)
 Boucherville (VT)
 Bristol (CT)
 Bromont (VT)
 Brossard (VC)
 Brownsburg (V)
 Bryson (V)
 Buckingham (VC): South Part, corresponds to the former municipalities of:
 Buckingham (VT)
 Masson (VT)
 Angers (V)
 L'Ange-Gardien (P)
 Buckingham, Southeast part (CT)
 Calixa-Lavallée (P)
 Calumet (V)
 Campbell's Bay (V)
 Candiac (VT)
 Cap-de-la-Madeleine (C)
 Cap-Santé (SD)
 Carignan (VT)

Carillon (V)
 Chambly (C)
 Champlain (V)
 Charette (SD)
 Charlemagne (VT)
 Charlesbourg (VC)
 Charlesbourg (VC): corresponds to the former municipalities of:
 (South Part)

Charlesbourg-Est (SD)
 Charlesbourg (C)
 Orsainville (VT)

Charny (VT)
 Châteauguay (VC)
 Château-Richer (VT)
 Chatham (CT)
 Clarenceville (V)
 Clarendon (CT)
 Contrecoeur (V)
 Coteau-du-Lac (V)
 Coteau-Landing (V)
 Côte-Saint-Luc (C)
 Cowansville (VT)
 Crabtree (V)
 Daveluyville (V)
 Delson (VT)
 Deschaillons (V)
 Deschaillons-sur-Saint-Laurent (V)
 Deschambault (V)
 Deux-Montagnes (C)
 Dollard-des-Ormeaux (VT)
 Donnacona (VT)
 Dorion (VT)
 Dorval (C)
 Drummondville (C)
 Drummondville-Sud (VT)
 Dundee (CT)
 Dunham (VT)
 Durham-Sud (SD)
 East Farnham (V)
 Elgin (CT)
 Farnham (VC)
 Fassett (SD)
 Fortierville (V)
 Franklin (SD)
 Frelighsburg (P)
 Frelighsburg (V)
 Gatineau (VC)
 Godmanchester (CT)

Granby (CT)
 Granby (VC)
 Grande-Ile (SD)
 Grand-Calumet (CT)
 Grand-Mère (VC)
 Grand-Saint-Esprit (SD)
 Grantham-Ouest (SD)
 Greenfield Park (VT)
 Grenville (CT)
 Grenville (V)
 Hampstead (VT)
 Havelock (CT)
 Hemmingford (CT)
 Hemmingford (V)
 Henryville (SD)
 Henryville (V)
 Hinchinbrook (CT)
 Howick (V)
 Hudson (VT)
 Hull (C)
 Hull, West part (CT)
 Huntingdon (VT)
 Iberville (VT)
 Ile-Cadieux (VT)
 Ile-Dorval (VT)
 Ile-Perrot (VT)
 Joliette (C)
 Kingsey Falls (SD)
 Kingsey Falls (V)
 Kingsey (CT)
 Kirkland (VT)
 La Durantaye (P)
 La Pérade (V)
 La Plaine (P)
 La Prairie (VT)
 La Présentation (P)
 La Station-du-Coteau (V)
 La Visitation-de-Champlain (P)
 La Visitation-de-la-Bienheureuse-
 Vierge-Marie (P)
 La Visitation-de-la-Sainte-Vierge-de-l'Isle-du-Pads (P)
 Lachenaie (VT)
 Lachine (C)
 Lachute (C)
 Lacolle (V)
 Lafontaine (V)

Lanoraie-d'Autray (SD)
 Lasalle (C)
 Laurentides (VT)
 Laurierville (V)
 Laurier-Station (V)
 Lauzon (C)
 Laval (VC)
 Lavaltrie (V)
 Le Gardeur (VT)
 Leclercville (V)
 Lefebvre (SD)
 Lemieux (SD)
 Lemoyne (VT)
 Léry (VT)
 Les Becquets (V)
 Les Cèdres (V)
 Lévis (VC)
 Litchfield (CT)
 Lochaber (CT)
 Lochaber, West part (CT)
 Longueuil (VC)
 Loretteville (C)
 Lorraine (VT)
 Lotbinière (V)
 Louiseville (VT)
 Lyster (SD)
 L'Acadie (SD)
 L'Ange-Gardien (P)
 L'Assomption (P)
 L'Assomption (VT)
 L'Avenir (SD)
 L'Epiphanie (P)
 L'Epiphanie (VT)
 Maddington (CT)
 Manseau (V)
 Maple Grove (VT)
 Marieville (VT)
 Mascouche (VT)
 Maskinongé (V)
 Massueville (V)
 McMasterville (V)
 Melocheville (V)
 Mercier (VT)
 Mirabel (VC)
 Montebello (V)
 Montmagny (C)
 Montréal (VC)
 Montréal-Est (VT)

Montréal-Nord (C)
 Montréal-Ouest (VT)
 Mont-Royal (VT)
 Mont-Saint-Grégoire (V)
 Mont-Saint-Hilaire (VT)
 Napierville (V)
 Nelson (part contiguous to Sainte-Julie (CT)
 Neuville (V)
 New Glasgow (V)
 Nicolet (VT)
 Nicolet-Sud (SD)
 Notre-Dame-des-Prairies (P)
 Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours (P)
 Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours,
 North part (P)
 Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (P) (Joliette)
 Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (P) (Mégantic)
 Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot (P)
 Notre-Dame-de-Pierreville (P)
 Notre-Dame-de-Portneuf (P)
 Notre-Dame-de-Saint-Hyacinthe (P)
 Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge (P)
 Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (P)
 Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (V)
 Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel (P) (Champlain)
 Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel (P) (Saint-Jean)
 Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur-
 d'Issoudun (P)
 Noyan (SD)
 Oka (P)
 Oka (SD)
 Oka-sur-le-lac (VT)
 Ormstown (V)
 Otterburn Park (VT)
 Outremont (VC)
 Papineauville (V)
 Philipsburg (V)
 Pierrefonds (VC)
 Pierreville (V)
 Pincourt (VT)
 Plaisance (SD)
 Plessisville (P)
 Plessisville (VT)
 Pointe Claire (VC)
 Pointe-aux-Trembles (C)
 Pointe-aux-Trembles (P)
 Pointe-Calumet (V)

Pointe-des-Cascades (V)
 Pointe-du-Lac (SD)
 Pointe-du-Moulin (VT)
 Pointe-Fortune (V)
 Pontiac (SD): South part, corresponds to the former municipalities of:

 Quyon (V)
 Eardley (CT)
 Onslow, south part (CT)
 (except range 6)

Pont-Rouge (V)
 Portage-du-Fort (P)
 Portneuf (VT)
 Princeville (P)
 Princeville (VT)
 Québec (VC)
 Rainville (SD)
 Rawdon (CT)
 Rawdon (V)
 Repentigny (VT)
 Richelieu (VT)
 Rigaud (VT)
 Rivière Beaudette (V)
 Rivière-Beaudette (P)
 Rosemère (VT)
 Rougemont (V)
 Roxboro (VT)
 Roxton Falls (V)
 Roxton (CT)
 Sacré-Coeur-de-Jésus (P)
 Sainte-Agathe (P)
 Sainte-Agathe (V)
 Sainte-Angele (P)
 Sainte-Angele-de-Monnoir (P)
 Sainte-Angélique (P)
 Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines (P)
 Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré (VT)
 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (VT)
 Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade (P)
 Sainte-Anne-de-Sabrevois (P)
 Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel (P)
 Sainte-Anne-du-Sault (P)
 Sainte-Anne-d'Yamachiche (P)
 Sainte-Barbe (P)
 Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville (SD)
 Sainte-Brigitte-des-Saults (P)
 Sainte-Catherine (VT)
 Sainte-Cécile-de-Lévrard (P)
 Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton (CT)

Sainte-Christine (P)
 Sainte-Clothilde (P)
 Sainte-Clothilde-de-Horton(P)
 Sainte-Clothilde-de-Horton (V)
 Sainte-Croix (P)
 Sainte-Croix (V)
 Sainte-Elizabeth (P)
 Sainte-Elizabeth-de-Warwick (P)
 Sainte-Eulalie (SD)
 Sainte-Famille, I.O. (P)
 Sainte-Foy (VC)
 Sainte-Françoise (SD)
 Sainte-Geneviève (VT)
 Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan (P)
 Sainte-Geneviève-de-Berthier (P)
 Sainte-Hélène-de-Bagot (SD)
 Sainte-Hélène-de-Breakeyville (P)
 Sainte-Jeanne-de-Pont-Rouge (SD)
 Sainte-Julie (SD)
 Sainte-Julie (VT)
 Sainte-Julienne (P)
 Sainte-Justine-de-Newton (P)
 Sainte-Madeleine (V)
 Sainte-Madeleine-de-Rigaud (P)
 Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare (SD)
 Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford (SD)
 Sainte-Marie-de-Monnoir (P)
 Sainte-Marie-Madeleine (P)
 Sainte-Marie-Salomé (P)
 Sainte-Marthe (P)
 Sainte-Marthe (V)
 Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap-de-la-Madeleine
 (SD)
 Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac (VT)
 Sainte-Martine (P)
 Sainte-Mélanie (P)
 Sainte-Monique (P)
 Sainte-Monique (V)
 Sainte-Perpétue (P)
 Sainte-Philomène-de-Fortierville (P)
 Sainte-Pudentienne (P)
 Sainte-Pudentienne (V)
 Sainte-Rosalie (P)
 Sainte-Rosalie (V)
 Sainte-Sabine (P)
 Sainte-Séraphine (P)
 Sainte-Sophie (SD)
 Sainte-Sophie-de-Lévrard (P)

Sainte-Thérèse (VC)
 Sainte-Ursule (P)
 Sainte-Victoire-de-Sorel (P)
 Sainte-Victoire-d'Arthabaska (P)
 Saint-Gervais et Protais (P)
 Saint-Adelphe (P)
 Saint-Agapitville (V)
 Saint-Agapit-de-Beaurivage (P)
 Saint-Aimé (P)
 Saint-Alban (P)
 Saint-Alban (V)
 Saint-Albert-de-Warwick (P)
 Saint-Alexandre (P)
 Saint-Alexandre (V)
 Saint-Alexis (P)
 Saint-Alexis (V)
 Saint-Alphonse (P)
 Saint-Amable (P)
 Saint-Ambroise-de-Kildare (P)
 Saint-André-d'Acton (P)
 Saint-André-d'Argenteuil (P)
 Saint-André-Est (V)
 Saint-Ange-Gardien (P)
 Saint-Anicet (P)
 Saint-Anselme (P)
 Saint-Anselme (V)
 Saint-Antoine (VT)
 Saint-Antoine-de-Lavaltrie (P)
 Saint-Antoine-de-la-Baie-du-Febvre (P)
 Saint-Antoine-de-la-Rivière-du-Loup
 (P)
 Saint-Antoine-de-Padoue (P)
 Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly (P)
 Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (SD)
 Saint-Apollinaire (SD)
 Saint-Armand-Ouest (P)
 Saint-Athanase (P)
 Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures (P)
 Saint-Barnabé (P) (Saint-Hyacinthe)
 Saint-Barnabé (P) (Saint-Maurice)
 Saint-Barthélemi (P)
 Saint-Basile (P)
 Saint-Basile-Le-Grand (VT)
 Saint-Basile-Sud (V)
 Saint-Bernard, South part (P)
 Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle (P)
 Saint-Blaise (P)
 Saint-Bonaventure (P)

Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville (VT)
 Saint-Casimir (P)
 Saint-Casimir (V)
 Saint-Casimir-Est (V)
 Saint-Célestin (SD)
 Saint-Césaire (P)
 Saint-Césaire (VT)
 Saint-Charles (P)
 Saint-Charles (V)
 Saint-Charles-Boromé (P) (Bellechasse)
 Saint-Charles-Borromée (P) (Joliette)
 Saint-Charles-des-Grondines (P)
 Saint-Charles-des-Grondines (V)
 Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu (V)
 Saint-Chrysostome (V)
 Saint-Cléophas (P)
 Saint-Clet (SD)
 Saint-Constant (VT)
 Saint-Cuthbert (P)
 Saint-Cyprien (P)
 Saint-Cyrille (V)
 Saint-Damase (P)
 Saint-Damase (V)
 Saint-David (P)
 Saint-David-de-l'Auberivière (VT)
 Saint-Denis (P)
 Saint-Denis (V)
 Saint-Dominique (V)
 Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham (P)
 Saint-Edouard (P)
 Saint-Edouard-de-Lotbinière (P)
 Saint-Elphège (P)
 Saint-Emmélie (P)
 Saint-Ephrem-d'Upton (P)
 Saint-Esprit (P)
 Saint-Etienne (SD)
 Saint-Etienne-des-Grès (P)
 Saint-Etienne-de-Beauharnois (SD)
 Saint-Etienne-de-Beaumont (P)
 Saint-Eugène (SD)
 Saint-Eustache (VT)
 Saint-Félix-de-Valois (P)
 Saint-Félix-de-Valois (V)
 Saint-Félix-du-Cap-Rouge (P)
 Saint-Flavien (P)
 Saint-Flavien (V)
 Saint-François, I.O. (P)

Saint-François-de-Sales-de-la-Rivière-
 du-Sud (P)
 Saint-François-du-Lac (P)
 Saint-François-du-Lac (V)
 Saint-François-Xavier-de-Batiscan (P)
 Saint-Georges (V)
 Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville (SD)
 Saint-Gérard-Magella (P) (L'Assomption)
 Saint-Gérard-Majella (P) (Yamaska)
 Saint-Germain-de-Grantham (P)
 Saint-Germain-de-Grantham (V)
 Saint-Gilbert (P)
 Saint-Gilles (P)
 Saint-Grégoire-Le-Grand (P)
 Saint-Guillaume (P)
 Saint-Guillaume (V)
 Saint-Henri (SD)
 Saint-Hubert (VC)
 Saint-Hugues (P)
 Saint-Hugues (V)
 Saint-Hyacinthe (VT)
 Saint-Hyacinthe-le-Confesseur (P)
 Saint-Ignace-de-Loyola (P)
 Saint-Ignace-de-Stanbridge (P)
 Saint-Ignace-du-Coteau-du-Lac (P)
 Saint-Isidore (P) (Dorchester)
 Saint-Isidore (P) (Laprairie)
 Saint-Isidore (V)
 Saint-Jacques (P)
 Saint-Jacques (V)
 Saint-Jacques-de-Horton (SD)
 Saint-Jacques-de-Parisville (P)
 Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur (P)
 Saint-Janvier-de-Joly (SD)
 Saint-Jean (VC)
 Saint-Jean, I.O. (P)
 Saint-Jean-Baptiste (P)
 Saint-Jean-Baptiste-de-Nicolet (P)
 Saint-Jean-Chrysostome (P)
 Saint-Jean-Chrysostome (VT)
 Saint-Jean-de-Boischatel (V)
 Saint-Jean-de-Dieu (P)
 Saint-Jérôme (C)
 Saint-Joachim (P)
 Saint-Joachim-de-Courval (P)
 Saint-Joseph-de-Blandford (P)
 Saint-Joseph-de-Deschambault (P)
 Saint-Joseph-de-Lanoraie (P)

Saint-Joseph-de-la-Baie-du-Febvre
(SD)

Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy (P)

Saint-Joseph-de-Maskinongé (P)

Saint-Joseph-de-Sorel (VT)

Saint-Joseph-de-Soulanges (P)

Saint-Joseph-du-Lac (P)

Saint-Jude (P)

Saint-Justin (P)

Saint-Lambert (VC)

Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon (P)

Saint-Laurent (VC)

Saint-Laurent, I.O. (P)

Saint-Lazare (P)

Saint-Léonard (C)

Saint-Léonard (SD)

Saint-Léonard-d'Aston (V)

Saint-Léon-le-Grand (P)

Saint-Liboire (P)

Saint-Liboire (V)

Saint-Liguori (P)

Saint-Lin (P)

Saint-Louis (P)

Saint-Louis-de-Blandford (P)

Saint-Louis-de-France (P)

Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (P)

Saint-Louis-de-Lotbinière (P)

Saint-Louis-de-Pintendre (P)

Saint-Louis-de-Terrebonne (P)

Saint-Luc (P)

Saint-Luc (VT)

Saint-Lucien (P)

Saint-Majorique-de-Grantham (P)

Saint-Malachie-d'Ormstown (P)

Saint-Marc (P)

Saint-Marcel (P)

Saint-Marc-des-Carrières (V)

Saint-Mathias (P)

Saint-Mathieu (SD)

Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloil (P)

Saint-Maurice (P)

Saint-Michel (P) (Bellechasse)

Saint-Michel (P) (Napierville)

Saint-Michel-de-Rougemont (P)

Saint-Michel-d'Yamaska (P)

Saint-Narcisse (P)

Saint-Narcisse-de-Beaurivage (P)

Saint-Nazaire-d'Acton (P)

Saint-Nicéphore (SD)
 Saint-Nicolas (VT)
 Saint-Norbert (P)
 Saint-Octave-de-Dosquet (P)
 Saint-Ours (P)
 Saint-Ours (VT)
 Saint-Patrice-de-Sherrington (P)
 Saint-Paul (SD)
 Saint-Paulin (P)
 Saint-Paulin (V)
 Saint-Paul-de-Châteauguay (SD)
 Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix (P)
 Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford (P)
 Saint-Philippe (P)
 Saint-Pie (P)
 Saint-Pie (V)
 Saint-Pierre (VT)
 Saint-Pierre (V)
 Saint-Pierre, I.O. (P)
 Saint-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (P)
 Saint-Pierre-de-Sorel (P)
 Saint-Pierre-de-Véronne,
 at Pike-River (SD)
 Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets (P)
 Saint-Pie-de-Guire (P)
 Saint-Placide (P)
 Saint-Placide (V)
 Saint-Polycarpe (P)
 Saint-Polycarpe (V)
 Saint-Prosper (P)
 Saint-Raphaël (P) (Bellechasse)
 Saint-Raphaël (V) (Bellechasse)
 Saint-Raphaël, south part (P) (Nicolet)
 Saint-Raphaël-de-l'Île-Bizard (P)
 Saint-Rédempteur (V)
 Saint-Rémi (VT)
 Saint-Robert (P)
 Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan (P)
 Saint-Roch-de-Richelieu (P)
 Saint-Roch-Ouest (SD)
 Saint-Romuald-d'Etchemin (C)
 Saint-Rosaire (P)
 Saint-Samuel (P)
 Saint-Sébastien (P)
 Saint-Sévère (P)
 Saint-Séverin (P)
 Saint-Simon (P)
 Saint-Stanislas (SD)

Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka (P)
 Saint-Sulpice (P)
 Saint-Sylvère (SD)
 Saint-Télesphore (P)
 Saint-Théodore-d'Acton (P)
 Saint-Théophile (P)
 Saint-Thomas (P)
 Saint-Thomas-de-Pierreville (P)
 Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin (P)
 Saint-Thuribe (P)
 Saint-Timothée (P) (Beauharnois)
 Saint-Timothée (P) (Champlain)
 Saint-Timothée (V)
 Saint-Tite (P)
 Saint-Tite (VT)
 Saint-Urbain-Premier (P)
 Saint-Valentin (P)
 Saint-Valère (SD)
 Saint-Valérien-de-Milton (CT)
 Saint-Vallier (P)
 Saint-Vallier (V)
 Saint-Viateur (P)
 Saint-Wenceslas (SD)
 Saint-Wenceslas (V)
 Saint-Zéphirin-de-Courval (P)
 Saint-Zotique (V)
 Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (C)
 Senneville (V)
 Shawinigan (C)
 Shawinigan-Sud (VT)
 Shawville (V)
 Shefford (CT)
 Sillery (C)
 Sorel (C)
 Stanbridge (CT)
 Stanbridge-Station (SD)
 Terrasse-Vaudreuil (SD)
 Terrebonne (VT)
 Thurso (VT)
 Tracy (VT)
 Très-Saint-Rédempteur (P)
 Très-Saint-Sacrement (P)
 Trois-Rivières (VC)
 Trois-Rivières-Ouest (VT)
 Ulverton (SD)
 Upton (V)

Val-Alain (SD)
Vanier (VT)
Varennnes (VC)
Vaudreuil (VT)
Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac (V)
Venise-en-Québec (SD)
Verchères (V)
Verdun (C)
Victoriaville (VT)
Villero y (SD)
Warden (V)
Warwick (CT)
Warwick (VT)
Waterloo (VT)
Wendover and Simpson (CU)
Westmount (C)
Wickham (SD)
Yamachiche (V)
Yamaska (V)
Yamaska-Est (V)
The unorganized territory of Bellechasse (northwest part)