

*Revised statutes of Ontario, being a revision and consolidation of the public general acts of the Legislature of Ontario, published under the authority of the Statutes Revision Act,*

Current consolidated law A consolidated statute or regulation refers to a version that incorporates all amendments or other changes into the original text. Under current consolidated law, you can find the most recent versions of all consolidated public statutes and regulations. The currency of a consolidated law is indicated in its consolidation period. The consolidation period is the period during which the consolidation accurately represents the law, as of the date on which the law is accessed on e-Laws. Current consolidated laws are usually current to the e-Laws currency date. Today, November 9, the e-Laws currency date is November 6, Private statutes and some older public statutes and regulations are not available in consolidated form. Note that any provision of a statute or regulation that a court has ruled is of no effect continues to appear in the consolidated law. Source law Source law contains statutes passed by the Ontario Legislature and regulations filed with the Registrar of Regulations, starting with the year New source law usually appears within 2 business days. Period in time law Period in time law contains historical consolidated versions of statutes and regulations. These consolidations provide a snapshot of statutes and regulations as they existed at various periods in time. The consolidation period near the top of each historical consolidated version is the period during which that version accurately represented the law. You can find historical versions of consolidated statutes and regulations for amendments going back to January 2, Repealed, revoked and spent law These are consolidated versions of public statutes and regulations that are no longer in force. Not-in-force provisions are also incorporated into consolidated versions of laws. Not-in-force provisions appear in consolidated law as grey-shaded text, and are accompanied by related editorial notes. Alternative text Images in laws on e-Laws are usually accompanied by alternative text that identifies and describes the image. Some alternative text is apparent only to users of text-to-speech screen readers. Other alternative text appears in the copy of the law as a note following the image. In either case, the alternative text is provided for convenience only and does not form part of the official law. Ministerial responsibility for laws Ministerial responsibility for the administration of public statutes is shown in the table of Public statutes and ministers responsible. Ministerial responsibility for the administration of public statutes is set out in Orders in Council made under the Executive Council Act. Legislative history e-Laws provides information to help determine the legislative history of statutes and regulations. Legislative history information can be found in the following tables:

Chapter 2 : Ontario Statutes - Legal Research Manual - Research Guides at Queen's University

*Revised Statutes of Ontario (French: Lois refondues de l'Ontario) is a consolidated list of public acts in the province of Ontario.. The list of acts are published every 10 years to cover changes to acts and printed by the Queen's Printer for Ontario.*

Consolidated and Revised Statutes and Regulations Introduction Historically, approximately every 10 years, substantive Ontario statutes were combined with all of their amendments and compiled into one text, the Revised Statutes of Ontario RSO. The most recent print consolidation available is RSO Statutes included in the RSO are renumbered and reorganized in alphabetical order. Section numbers are also replaced to incorporate all amendments and repeals. It is important to note that the RSO citation is maintained in current online consolidations on e-Laws, which integrates amendments incorporated into the substantive Acts. Like Ontario statutes, substantive regulations and their amendments were consolidated in a publication called the Revised Regulations of Ontario RRO. The last RRO was in Each volume includes statutes enacted within the calendar year The annual Statutes of Ontario contain both new Acts about substantive matters, as well as statutes whose function is largely to amend other Acts. Bill is printed Second Reading: Where much of the debate happens Consideration in Committee Report Stage: Committee reports back to the House with any suggested amendments Third Reading: Bill put to final vote At each stage, the bill can be debated: Examining these sources can help you determine the legislative intent of the bill. After three readings, the bill continues to the Lieutenant Governor for Royal Assent. Bills become law only after they have received Assent. Learn more about the legislative process: Once a bill is enacted, it still needs to go through one more stage for the law to take effect: It needs to come into force: Sources Ontario Legislative Assembly - Legislative history information for bills beginning with the 36th Parliament, 1st Session , and Debates beginning with Shows the full-text of the bill, the name of the MPP who introduced it and the dates of first reading, second reading, etc. Also included are links to the full-text of debates on the bill, notes, Acts affected as well as other backgrounders. O41 and Bills 3rd Reading XC O43 â€” from the Ontario Legislative Assembly. PDFs of material from to Excludes full-text House docs Debates, Bills, Journals.

*Osgoode Home > Osgoode Digital Commons > Library > Statutes > Ontario: Revised Statutes > v 2, c Article Title Revised Statutes of Ontario, , Volume 2.*

The drainage work is initiated by interested individuals within an "area requiring drainage" who will benefit from the construction of the drain. A petition form, obtained from the municipal clerk, is signed by interested landowners. The "area requiring drainage" is usually described by lot and concession, or other legal land description. By taking this action, it is presumed that the owners signing the petition have made a decision that the drain will be of benefit to them and that the probable cost will be lower than the anticipated benefits. The initial benefit-cost decision is made at this point by the landowners, not the engineer or Council. The petition is presented to and considered by Council. If the petition represents a proper "area requiring drainage", that is a real drainage basin, and appears to be valid, the Council may decide to proceed. Council then notifies each of the petitioners of this decision as well as any other municipality affected and the local Conservation Authority and the Ministry of Natural Resources. Council then appoints an engineer. The engineer is an employee of Council, hired to design this specific drain. Under The Drainage Act, Section 9 2 , the engineer is required to hold an on-site meeting to determine 1 the area requiring drainage, 2 if the petition is valid, 3 the drainage needs of the area. The engineer is then required "to make an examination of the area requiring drainage as described in the petition and to prepare a report which shall include: General objections to the report may be raised at this time. At this meeting signatures may be added or removed from the petition and this determines if the project will continue. Unresolved problems, depending on the subject, may be appealed to the Court of Revision, the Ontario Drainage Tribunal or the Drainage Referee. It may be summarized. Let us examine the obligations regarding this assessment. Individual copies may be purchased from the Ontario Government Bookstore, Responsibilities Under Common Law A natural watercourse is defined generally as a stream of water which flows along a defined channel, with bed and banks, for a sufficient time to give it substantial existence. This may include streams that dry up periodically. A riparian landowner owner of lands that abut upon a natural watercourse has the right to drain his or her lands into the natural stream, but may not bring water in from another watershed. He or she can collect water in ditches and drains and discharge it into the watercourse even though it results in an increase in volume and rate of flow. Where a natural watercourse becomes a part of a drain, it is no longer a natural watercourse. When this occurs, the riparian rights, as described earlier, are lost. Surface water not flowing in a natural watercourse i. An owner of lower land may, at his or her own choice, either allow the water from higher land to flow over it or by dams or banks, keep such water off his or her property. No owner has the right to collect such surface water by ditches or drains and discharge it on lands of another. He or she has a responsibility to take this water to a sufficient outlet, i. Since there is no right to drain surface water, the owner of each parcel of land in the watershed is generally assessed for "outlet liability". In other words, his or her Common Law liability is removed by paying for the increased size or cost of the drain due to the volume of water which is discharged from his or her property, even though the drain may not provide a direct outlet for this water. The authority for this liability is set out in Section 23 1. Since, through Common Law, a landowner is also liable for any damage he or she may cause from water which he or she collects in drains and discharges on other land without a sufficient outlet, he or she may be assessed for relief from such "injuring liability" if the new drain serves as an outlet for his or her drains and prevents this injury from occurring. The authority for this liability is set out in Section 23 2. Generally, the assessment is based upon a unit value per hectare. Owners at higher elevations on a watershed may have a higher unit charge than those owners near the outlet since the water from their land makes use of a greater length of drain. A difference may be made in the unit outlet charge due to varying types of soil or land use, or the distance to the drain. Responsibility Under the Drainage Act In addition to the Common Law responsibility, an owner may also be assessed for benefit. Benefit will vary between different lands, according to their differences of elevation, quantity of water to be drained from each, distance of undrained land from the course of the proposed ditch, the presence or absence of existing drains, and other like

factors. To consider whether a parcel of land will receive any benefit from the construction, it is proper to consider whether any enhanced financial value will accrue to it as a result of the drain construction. This may occur through the increased productive power of the land or by rendering it more salable and at a better price, or by preventing water from entering on to it. If the proposed drainage works can be of no possible benefit to the owner, or is of no commercial or agricultural value, the Act does not authorize a contribution for benefit. Sometimes, an owner has an undeveloped area that he or she intends to leave in this condition. The owner may feel that he or she should not be assessed since the drain will be of no benefit. However, the property could change hands and the new owner might want to drain and develop it. It is the duty of the engineer to determine whether or not a parcel of land will benefit from the project. When appealing a benefit assessment, the landowner must prove that the land does not benefit from the drain. An owner has no responsibility for work done upstream from his or her property unless the work provides a benefit by "cutting off" a harmful flow of water across the property. In some instances, a "special benefit assessment" may be levied against the property. This value usually represents the difference in cost between that which was originally designed and the increased level of design requested by a landowner. Examples include a closed or tile drain where open ditches would ordinarily suffice, or the construction of ponds beside the drain, or other special requests by a landowner specifically for this benefit. The authority for this liability is set out in Section 28 of The Drainage Act. The plan shows the location of drains and the limits of the watershed. The profile shows ground elevations along the drain and the present and proposed drain bottom. The specifications give details on how the drain is to be constructed. The Schedule of Assessment contains several columns. The first group contains the names of owners with a description of each parcel of land assessed. The hectareage shown in the schedule for which an owner is assessed is only approximate. No survey is made to accurately establish the watershed boundary or farm areas. Any minor error in hectareage assessed is not a valid basis for appeal nor does it greatly affect the assessment. These values are only estimates. The final value will not be known until the construction work is finished. The assessment will then be prorated to recover the actual cost. Allowances to lands injured by the work are set out in a separate schedule by the engineer as authorized in Sections 29 to 33 of The Drainage Act. Damage to crops during construction and disposal of waste material will vary depending on the time of year that the work is constructed. Crop damage due to spreading the spoil on the banks is based on a decreasing yearly loss of crop over several years. All or part of the cost of access bridges from a public road to the property may be assessed to the property owner. Farm bridges are constructed as a part of the work. In certain circumstances a severance allowance may be paid instead of building the bridge. The allowance will depend upon the value of the land severed, or the cost of the bridge that would be required. The cost, or part of the cost of farm bridges or the severance allowance may be assessed across the property. Where private drains are incorporated into the new drain, a nominal allowance may be paid based on any saving that may result from using the private drain. These allowances may not be included in the Summary of Assessments but are usually shown in a separate Schedule of Allowances.

## Chapter 4 : e-Laws | calendrierdelascience.com

*Trespass to Property Act: Revised Statutes of Ontario, , chapter as amended by , chapter 72, s. 18 = Loi sur l'entrÃ©e sans autorisation: Lois refondues de l'Ontario de , chapitre , tel qu'il est modifiÃ© par l'art. 18 du chap. 72 de*

Empirical Legal Research Ontario Statutes Statutes that received Royal Assent during the year are officially published by chapter number in an annual volume of statutes. Each annual volume is divided into: A special Statutes Revision Act is passed prior to each revision. The Statutes Revision Act, , SO , c 81, for example, appointed commissioners to consolidate and revise public general statutes. The commissioners may omit any enactment that is not of general application or is obsolete, alter the numbering and arrangement of any act, alter language and punctuation to obtain a uniform mode of expression, or make such amendments as are necessary to bring out more clearly what is deemed to be the intention of the legislature or to reconcile seemingly inconsistent enactments or to correct clerical, grammatical or typographical errors. The commissioners print the acts and their amendments in the form in which they are then in force and omit any acts or parts of acts that have been repealed or have ceased to be in force. Because acts are included at the discretion of the commissioners, the new revision includes a table showing the history and disposal of the acts in the previous revision and the acts in the sessional volumes published in the years between the two revisions. The revision only repeals those acts specifically mentioned in the table, and no new laws are added. The RSOs are generally brought into force by proclamation. Once proclaimed, the revision becomes the definitive version of the statutes, subject to any changes made during the subsequent sessions of the Legislative Assembly. Revised Statutes normally change section numbering. The previous citation for each section of an act is given at the end of the section so that the legislative history of each section can be traced. RSO , c , s 1. This is the citation from which s 1 of the current version of the Interpretation Act is derived. In this way, it is possible to trace the legislative history of a section back in time. Main Volumes The main volumes consolidate all public statutes in force enacted prior to January 1, Since the statutes were drafted and passed before the RSO was published, the original text of this legislation does not reflect changes in numbering or wording which may have resulted from the new compilation. As a result, the Statutes of Ontario were issued in 2 volumes: Volume 1 contains the statutes in the form in which they were enacted by the Legislature. Volume 2 contains the same statutes but revised to correspond to the RSO The chapter numbers remain the same, but section numbers differ between the 2 volumes. Also, the statutes in Volume 1 are in English only, while those in Volume 2 are in both English and French.

## Chapter 5 : Category in Ontario - Wikipedia

*Revised statutes of Ontario, being a revision and consolidation of the public general acts of the Legislature of Ontario, published under the authority of the Statutes Revision Act, , Volume*

## Chapter 6 : Revised Statutes of Ontario - In-Force Dates | Courthouse Libraries BC

*Revised Statutes of Ontario prior to are available at the Vancouver [all], Kamloops [], Prince George [; ] and Victoria [] Courthouse libraries. The Revised Statutes of Ontario are available in the Vancouver, Kamloops, Prince George and Victoria Courthouse libraries.*

## Chapter 7 : Legislative Evolution by Susan Barker on Prezi

*all public statutes and most regulations from the Revised Statutes of Ontario, or Revised Regulations of Ontario, , or that were enacted or filed after , and that were repealed, revoked or became spent on or after January 1,*

## Chapter 8 : Researching Ontario Statutes | Paul Martin Law Library

*1 The Revised Statutes of Upper Canada, the Province of Canada and Ontario, to On Self-Service Microfilm*  
*INTRODUCTION This finding aid is a reel-by-reel listing of the Archives of Ontario's microfilm.*

Chapter 9 : "Revised Statutes of Ontario, , Volume 2" by Ontario

*current statute September 4, - (e-Laws e-Laws provides access to official copies of Ontario's statutes and regulations.*  
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