

1980 BILL 95

Second Session, 19th Legislature, 29 Elizabeth II

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA

BILL 95

THE INTERPRETATION ACT, 1980

MR. WOLSTENHOLME

First Reading

Second Reading

Committee of the Whole

Third Reading

Royal Assent

THE INTERPRETATION ACT, 1980

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Bill 95.

Mr. Wolstenholme

BILL 95

1980

THE INTERPRETATION ACT, 1980

(Assented to _____, 1980)

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1(1) In this Act,

- (a) “enact” includes issue, make, establish or prescribe;
 - (b) “public officer” includes any person in the public service of the Province
 - (i) who is authorized by or under an enactment to do or enforce the doing of an act or thing or to exercise a power, or
 - (ii) on whom a duty is imposed by or under an enactment;
 - (c) “regulation” means a regulation, order, rule, form, tariff of costs or fees, proclamation, by-law or resolution enacted
 - (i) in the execution of a power conferred by or under the authority of an Act, or
 - (ii) by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
- but does not include an order of a court made in the course of an action or an order made by a public officer or administrative tribunal in a dispute between 2 or more persons;
- (d) “repeal” includes strike out, revoke, cancel or rescind.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, an enactment that has expired or lapsed or otherwise ceased to have effect shall be deemed to have

GENERAL: This Bill is based on a model Act prepared by the Uniform Law Conference of Canada. It will replace the present Interpretation Act enacted in 1958, which was based on an earlier model Act of the Uniform Law Conference.

1 Definitions.

been repealed.

2 This Act applies to every enactment whether enacted before or after the commencement of this Act.

3(1) This Act applies to the interpretation of every enactment except to the extent that a contrary intention appears in this Act or the enactment.

(2) The provisions of this Act apply to the interpretation of this Act except to the extent that a contrary intention appears in this Act.

(3) Nothing in this Act excludes the application to an enactment of a rule of construction applicable to it and not inconsistent with this Act.

4(1) The date of the commencement of an Act or of any portion of an Act for which no other date of commencement is provided in the Act is the date of assent to the Act.

(2) If an Act contains a provision that the Act or any portion of it is to come into force or to be repealed other than on the date of assent to the Act, that provision comes into force on the date of assent to the Act.

(3) In this section, “date of assent”, with reference to an Act that has been reserved for the signification of the Governor General’s pleasure, means the date of the signification by the Lieutenant Governor that the Governor General in Council assented to the Act.

(4) A regulation that

(a) is exempted from the application of *The Regulations Act* or to which that Act does not apply, and

(b) is not expressed to come into force on a particular day

comes into force on the day that the regulation is enacted.

5(1) An enactment has effect immediately at the beginning of the day on which it comes into force.

(2) An enactment that is repealed and replaced ceases to have effect at the time the new enactment commences.

(3) An enactment that is expressed to expire or otherwise cease to have effect on a particular day shall be construed as ceasing to have effect at the end of that day.

2 Application to all enactments.

3 Extent of application.

4 Date of commencement.

5 Time of commencement or repeal.

6 If an enactment is stated to come into force or to be repealed on proclamation,

(a) a proclamation may apply to and fix a day for

(i) the commencement of, or

(ii) the repeal of,

all or any portion of the enactment, and

(b) proclamations may be issued at different times in respect of different portions of the enactment.

7 If an enactment that is not in force contains provisions conferring power

(a) to make a regulation, or

(b) to do any other thing,

that power may be exercised at any time before the enactment comes into force, but a regulation so made or a thing so done has no effect until the enactment comes into force except in so far as is necessary to make the enactment effective on its coming into force.

8 No provision in a private Act affects the rights of any person, except as mentioned or referred to in the private Act.

9 An enactment shall be construed as always speaking and shall be applied to circumstances as they arise.

10 An enactment shall be construed as being remedial, and shall be given the fair, large and liberal construction and interpretation that best ensures the attainment of its objects.

11 The words “HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:” indicate the authority by virtue of which an Act is passed.

12(1) The preamble of an enactment is a part of the enactment intended to assist in explaining the enactment.

(2) In an enactment,

(a) tables of contents,

(b) marginal notes, and

6 Commencement or repeal of portions of enactments.

7 Regulation etc. prior to commencement.

8 Effect of private Acts.

9 Enactments always speaking.

10 Enactments remedial.

11 Enacting clause.

12 Preambles and reference aids.

(c) statutory citations after the end of a section or schedule

are not part of the enactment, but are inserted for convenience of reference only.

13 Definitions and other interpretation provisions in an enactment

(a) are applicable to the whole enactment, including the section containing the definitions or interpretation provisions, except to the extent that a contrary intention appears in the enactment, and

(b) apply to regulations made under the enactment except to the extent that a contrary intention appears in the enactment or in the regulations.

14 No enactment is binding on Her Majesty or affects Her Majesty or Her Majesty's rights or prerogatives in any manner, unless the enactment expressly states that it binds Her Majesty.

15(1) If a proclamation is issued pursuant to an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, it is not necessary to mention in the proclamation that it is issued pursuant to that order.

(2) If the Lieutenant Governor in Council has authorized the issue of a proclamation, the proclamation may purport to have been issued on the day its issue was so authorized, and, if a proclamation does not state when it takes effect, the day on which it purports to have been issued shall be deemed to be the day on which the proclamation takes effect.

16 Words in an enactment establishing a corporation

(a) vest in the corporation power

(i) to sue in its corporate name,

(ii) to contract and be contracted with by its corporate name,

(iii) to have a common seal and to alter or change it at pleasure,

(iv) to have perpetual succession,

(v) to acquire and hold real property and personal property for the purposes for which the corporation is established and to dispose of the real property or personal property at pleasure.

13 Definitions and interpretation provisions.

14 Crown not bound except as stated.

15 Proclamations.

16 Corporate rights and powers.

and

(vi) to regulate its own procedure and business;

(b) make the corporation liable to be sued in its corporate name;

(c) vest in a majority of the members of the corporation the power to bind the others by their acts;

(d) exempt from personal liability for its debts, obligations or acts those individual members of the corporation who do not contravene the provisions of the enactment establishing the corporation;

(e) in the case of a corporation having a name consisting of an English and a French form or a combined English and French form, vest in the corporation power to use either the English or French form of its name or both forms and to show on its seal both the English and French forms of its name or to have 2 seals, one showing the English and the other showing the French form of its name.

17(1) If in an enactment an act or thing is required or authorized to be done by more than 2 persons, a majority of them may do it.

(2) If an enactment establishes a board,

(a) at least 1/2 of the number of members provided for under the enactment constitutes a quorum at a meeting of the board;

(b) an act or thing done by a majority of the members of the board present at a meeting, if the members present constitute a quorum, shall be deemed to have been done by the board;

(c) a vacancy in the membership of the board does not invalidate the constitution of the board or impair the right of the members of the board to act, if the number of members is not less than a quorum.

(3) In subsection (2), "board" means a board, commission or other body, whether incorporated or not, consisting of 3 or more members.

18(1) If by an enactment judicial or quasi-judicial powers are given to a judge or officer of a court, the judge or officer shall be deemed to exercise those powers in his official capacity and as representing that court, and he may for the purpose of performing the duties imposed on him by the enactment, subject to the provisions of the enactment, exercise the powers he possesses as a judge or officer of that court.

17 Majority and quorum.

18 Powers of judges and court officers.

(2) Without restricting the generality of subsection (1), if under an enactment an appeal is given from any person, board, commission or other body to a court or judge, an appeal lies from the decision of the court or judge as in the case of any other action, matter or proceeding in that court or in the court of which the judge is a member.

(3) If an enactment provides that a proceeding, matter or thing is to be done by or before a judge, the proceeding, matter or thing, if properly commenced before a judge, may be continued or completed before any other judge of the same court.

19 The authority under an enactment to appoint a public officer is authority to appoint during pleasure.

20(1) Words in an enactment authorizing the appointment of a person include the power of

- (a) fixing his term of office;
- (b) terminating his appointment or removing or suspending him;
- (c) reappointing or reinstating him;
- (d) fixing his remuneration and varying or terminating it;
- (e) appointing another in his place or to act in his place whether or not the office is vacant;
- (f) appointing a person as his deputy.

(2) If a person is appointed by or under the authority of an enactment to an office effective on a specified day, the appointment shall be deemed to be effective immediately on the beginning of that day.

(3) If the appointment of a person by or under the authority of an enactment is terminated effective on a specified day, the termination shall be deemed to be effective immediately on the beginning of that day.

21(1) Words in an enactment directing or empowering a Minister of the Crown to do something, or otherwise applying to him by his name of office, include

- (a) a Minister designated to act in the office, and
- (b) the deputy of the Minister,

but nothing in this subsection authorizes a deputy to exercise any

19 Appointments of public officers.

20 Appointments of persons.

21 Power to act for Ministers and public officers.

authority conferred on a Minister to enact a regulation as defined in *The Regulations Act*.

(2) Words in an enactment directing or empowering a person to do something, or otherwise applying to him by his name of office, include

- (a) a person acting for him or appointed to act in the office, and
- (b) his deputy.

(3) This section applies whether or not the office of a Minister or other person is vacant.

22(1) If in an enactment the time limited for the doing of a thing expires or falls on a holiday, the thing may be done on the day next following that is not a holiday.

(2) If in an enactment the time limited for registration or filing of an instrument, or for the doing of any thing, expires or falls on a day on which the office or place in which the instrument or thing is required to be registered, filed or done is not open during its regular hours of business, the instrument or thing may be registered, filed or done on the day next following on which the office or place is open.

(3) If an enactment contains a reference to a number of days expressed to be clear days or to "at least" or "not less than" a number of days between 2 events, in calculating the number of days, the days on which the events happen shall be excluded.

(4) If an enactment contains a reference to a number of days not expressed to be clear days or "at least" or "not less than" a number of days between 2 events, in calculating the number of days, the day on which the first event happens shall be excluded and the day on which the second event happens shall be included.

(5) If in an enactment a time is expressed to begin or end at, on or with a specified day or to continue to or until a specified day, the time includes that day.

(6) If in an enactment a time is expressed to begin after or to be from a specified day, the time does not include that day.

(7) If an enactment provides that any thing is to be done within a time after, from, of or before a specified day, the time does not include that day.

(8) If an enactment contains a reference to a period of time consisting of a number of months after or before a specified day, the number of months shall be counted from, but not so as to include, the month in which the specified day falls, and the period shall be reckoned

22 Computation of time.

as being limited by and including

(a) the day immediately after or before the specified day, according as the period follows or precedes the specified day, and

(b) the day in the last month so counted having the same calendar number as the specified day, but if that last month has no day with the same calendar number, then the last day of that month.

(9) For the purpose of construing a reference in an enactment to a specified age expressed as a number of years, a person shall be deemed to have attained the specified age at the beginning of the relevant anniversary of the day of his birth.

23(1) If in an enactment any thing is required or authorized to be done by or before a justice of the peace or public officer, it shall be done by or before one whose jurisdiction or powers extend to the place where the thing is to be done.

(2) If in an enactment power is given to a person to do or enforce the doing of any act or thing, all other powers that are necessary to enable the person to do or enforce the doing of the act or thing shall be deemed to be given also.

(3) If in an enactment a power is conferred or a duty imposed, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(4) If in an enactment a power is conferred to make regulations, the power shall be construed as including a power exercisable in a similar manner, and subject to a similar consent and conditions, if any, to repeal or amend the regulations and to make others.

(5) If in an enactment the doing of an act that is expressly authorized is dependent on the doing of any other act by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or by a public officer, the Lieutenant Governor in Council or public officer, as the case may be, has the power to do that other act.

24(1) When a form is prescribed by or under an enactment, deviations from it not affecting the substance and not calculated to mislead do not invalidate the form used.

(2) In an enactment, words importing male persons include female persons, words importing female persons include male persons and words importing either sex include corporations.

(3) In an enactment, words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

23 Ancillary powers.

24 Use of forms and words.

(4) When a word or expression is defined in an enactment, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of the same word or expression have corresponding meanings.

25(1) In an enactment,

(a) “Act” means an Act of the Legislature and includes an Ordinance of the North-West Territories in force in Alberta;

(a.1) “adult” means a person 18 years of age or older;

(b) “authorized trustee investment” means an investment authorized by section 5 of *The Trustee Act*;

(b.1) “bank” means a bank to which the *Bank Act* (Canada) applies;

(c) “commencement”, when used with reference to an enactment, means the time at which that enactment comes into force;

(c.1) “Court of Appeal” means the Court of Appeal of Alberta;

(d) “Court of Queen’s Bench” means the Court of Queen’s Bench of Alberta;

(d.1) “credit union” means a credit union incorporated under *The Credit Union Act*;

(e) “enactment” means an Act or a regulation or any portion of an Act or regulation;

(e.1) “Executive Council” means the Executive Council of Alberta;

(f) “Gazette” means The Alberta Gazette;

(f.1) “Government” or “Government of Alberta” means Her Majesty in right of Alberta;

(g) “Government of Canada” means Her Majesty in right of Canada;

(g.1) “Governor General” means the Governor General of Canada and includes the Administrator of Canada;

(h) “Governor General in Council” means the Governor General acting by and with the advice of, or by and with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada;

(h.1) “Great Seal” means the Great Seal of the Province;

25 General definitions.

(i) “Her Majesty”, “His Majesty”, “the Queen”, “the King”, “the Crown” or “the Sovereign” means the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other realms and territories, and Head of the Commonwealth;

(i.1) “holiday” includes

(i) every Sunday,

(ii) New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Remembrance Day and Christmas Day,

(iii) the birthday or the day fixed by proclamation for the celebration of the birthday of the reigning sovereign,

(iv) December 26, or when that date falls on a Sunday or a Monday, then December 27,

(v) any day appointed by proclamation of the Governor General in Council or by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council for a public holiday or for a day of fast or thanksgiving or as a day of mourning, and

(vi) with reference to any particular part of Alberta, the day in each year that may by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council be appointed as a public holiday for that part of Alberta for the planting of forest or other trees;

(j) “justice” means a justice within the meaning of *The Summary Convictions Act*;

(j.1) “lawyer” means an active member of The Law Society of Alberta;

(k) “Legislative Assembly” or “Assembly” means the Legislative Assembly of Alberta;

(k.1) “Legislature” means the Lieutenant Governor acting by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly;

(l) “Lieutenant Governor” means the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta and includes the Administrator of the Province of Alberta;

(l.1) “Lieutenant Governor in Council” means the Lieutenant Governor acting by and with the advice of, or by and with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Executive Council;

(m) “medical examiner” means a medical examiner appointed under *The Fatality Inquiries Act*;

- (m.1) “minor” means a person under the age of 18 years;
- (n) “municipality” means a city, town, new town, village, summer village, municipal district, county, improvement district and special area;
- (n.1) “oath” or “affidavit” includes a solemn affirmation or solemn declaration whenever the context applies to any person by whom and in which case a solemn affirmation or declaration may be made instead of an oath; and in similar cases the expression “sworn” includes the expression “affirmed” or “declared”;
- (o) “offence” means an offence punishable on summary conviction;
- (o.1) “peace officer” means a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or a member of a municipal police force;
- (p) “person” includes a corporation and the heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives of a person;
- (p.1) “physician”, or any similar word or expression implying legal recognition of any person as a medical practitioner, means a person who is registered under *The Medical Profession Act, 1975* as a medical practitioner and who is not under suspension;
- (q) “prescribed” means prescribed by or under the enactment in which the word occurs;
- (q.1) “proclamation” means a proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor under the Great Seal issued pursuant to an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
- (r) “Province” means the Province of Alberta;
- (r.1) “province”, when used as meaning a part of Canada other than Alberta, includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory;
- (s) “provincial analyst” means a person appointed by the Attorney General as provincial analyst;
- (s.1) “provincial judge” means a judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta;
- (t) “Registrar of Land Titles” means a Registrar within the meaning of *The Land Titles Act* and in relation to any particular land means the Registrar for the land registration district within which the land is situated;
- (u) “statutory declaration” or “solemn declaration” means a solemn declaration made under section 20 of *The Alberta Evi-*

dence Act or section 38 of the *Canada Evidence Act*;

(v) “Surrogate Court” means The Surrogate Court of Alberta;

(w) “treasury branch” means a Province of Alberta Treasury Branch under *The Treasury Branches Act*;

(x) “trust company” means a trust company registered under *The Trust Companies Act*;

(y) “will” means a will as defined in *The Wills Act*;

(z) “writing”, “written” or any similar term includes words represented or reproduced by any mode of representing or reproducing words in visible form.

(2) In an enactment,

(a) “hereafter” shall be construed as referring to the time after the commencement of the enactment containing that word;

(b) “herein” used in a section or part of an enactment shall be construed as referring to the whole enactment and not to that section or part only;

(c) “may” shall be construed as permissive and empowering;

(d) “now” and “next” shall be construed as referring to the time of commencement of the enactment containing the word;

(e) “shall” is to be construed as imperative.

26 In an enactment a reference by name to any country, place, body, corporation, society, officer, functionary, person, party or thing means the country, place, body, corporation, society, officer, functionary, person, party or thing to which that name is commonly applied, notwithstanding that the name is not its formal or extended designation.

27(1) In an enactment a citation of or reference to another enactment shall be construed as a citation of or reference to the other enactment as amended from time to time, whether before or after the commencement of the enactment in which the citation or reference occurs.

(2) In an enactment a citation of or a reference to a statute or regulation of another province or of Canada shall be deemed to be a citation of or a reference to the statute or regulation as amended from time to time.

26 Common names.

27 Citation includes amendments.

28(1) A reference in an enactment to a series of numbers or letters by the first and last numbers or letters of the series shall be construed as including the number or letter first mentioned and the number or letter last mentioned.

(2) A reference in an enactment to a part, division, section, schedule, appendix or form shall be construed as a reference to a part, division, section, schedule, appendix or form of the enactment in which the reference occurs.

(3) A reference in an enactment to a subsection, clause, subclause, paragraph or subparagraph shall be construed as a reference to a subsection, clause, subclause, paragraph or subparagraph of the section, subsection, clause, subclause or paragraph, as the case may be, in which the reference occurs.

(4) A reference in an enactment to regulations shall be construed as a reference to regulations made under the enactment in which the reference occurs.

29 If an enactment provides that another enactment of Alberta, Canada or another province applies, it applies with the necessary changes and so far as it is applicable.

30 An amending enactment shall be construed as part of the enactment that it amends.

31(1) When an enactment is repealed in whole or in part, the repeal does not

(a) revive an enactment or thing not in force or existing immediately before the time when the repeal takes effect,

(b) affect the previous operation of the enactment so repealed or any thing done or suffered under it,

(c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred under the enactment so repealed,

(d) affect any offence committed against or a contravention of the enactment so repealed, or any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of or under the enactment so repealed, or

(e) affect any investigation, proceeding or remedy in respect of the right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment.

(2) An investigation, proceeding or remedy described in subsection (1)(e) may be instituted, continued or enforced and the penalty,

28 References in enactments.

29 Application of other enactments.

30 Amending enactments part of enactment amended.

31 Repeal.

forfeiture or punishment imposed as if the enactment had not been repealed.

32(1) If an enactment is repealed and a new enactment is substituted for it,

(a) every person acting under the repealed enactment shall continue to act as if appointed or elected under the new enactment until he is reappointed or another is appointed or elected in his place;

(b) every proceeding commenced under the repealed enactment shall be continued under and in conformity with the new enactment so far as may be consistent with the new enactment;

(c) the procedure established by the new enactment shall be followed as far as it can be adapted

(i) in the recovery or enforcement of penalties and forfeitures incurred under the repealed enactment,

(ii) in the enforcement of rights existing or accruing under the repealed enactment, and

(iii) in a proceeding in relation to matters that have happened before the repeal;

(d) if any penalty, forfeiture or punishment is reduced or mitigated by the new enactment, the penalty, forfeiture or punishment, if imposed or adjudged after the repeal, shall be reduced or mitigated accordingly;

(e) all regulations made under the repealed enactment remain in force and shall be deemed to have been made under the new enactment, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the new enactment;

(f) any reference in an unrepealed enactment to the repealed enactment shall, with respect to a subsequent transaction, matter or thing, be construed as a reference to the provisions of the new enactment relating to the same subject-matter as the repealed enactment, but if there are no provisions in the new enactment relating to the same subject-matter, the repealed enactment shall be construed as being unrepealed in so far as is necessary to maintain or give effect to the unrepealed enactment.

(2) If a statute or regulation of any province or of Canada is repealed in whole or in part and other provisions are substituted for it, a reference in an enactment of Alberta to the repealed statute or regulation shall, with respect to a subsequent transaction, matter or thing, be construed to be a reference to the substituted provisions relating to the same subject-matter as the repealed statute or regulation.

32 Repeal replacement.

33(1) The repeal of an enactment in whole or in part, the repeal of an enactment and the substitution of another enactment or the amendment of an enactment shall not be construed to be or to involve

(a) a declaration that the enactment was or was considered by the Legislature or other body or person by whom it was enacted to have been previously in force, or

(b) a declaration as to the previous state of the law.

(2) The amendment of an enactment shall not be construed to be or to involve a declaration that the law under the enactment prior to the amendment was or was considered by the Legislature or other body or person by whom the enactment was enacted to have been different from the law as it is under the enactment as amended.

(3) A re-enactment, revision, consolidation or amendment of an enactment shall not be construed to be or to involve an adoption of the construction that has by judicial decision or otherwise been placed on the language used in the enactment or on similar language.

34 *The Alberta Evidence Act is amended*

(a) *in section 33 by adding “every Act or regulation of Alberta or of Canada and” after “this Act,”;*

(b) *by adding the following after section 39:*

39.1 If an Act or regulation provides that a document is evidence of a fact without anything in the context to indicate that the document is conclusive evidence, then the document is admissible in evidence in any action, and the fact shall be deemed to be established in the absence of any evidence to the contrary.

35 *The Proceedings Against the Crown Act is amended in section 5(1) by striking out “section 13 of The Interpretation Act” and substituting “section 14 of The Interpretation Act, 1980”.*

36 *The following provisions are amended by striking out “section 14 of The Interpretation Act” and substituting “section 16 of The Interpretation Act, 1980”:*

The Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Act, section 15;
The Calgary General Hospital Board Act, section 11(1);
The Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act, section 11(1);
The Condominium Property Act, section 14(3);
The Credit Union Act, section 91;
The Cultural Foundations Act, section 13;

33 No implications from repeal, amendment, etc.

34 Consequential amendment to chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970. Section 33 of The Alberta Evidence Act presently reads:

33 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, every proclamation and every order made or issued by the Governor General or the Governor General in Council or by the Lieutenant Governor or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and every publication thereof in The Canada Gazette or The Alberta Gazette shall be judicially noticed.

35 Consequential amendments to chapter 285 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970.

36 Consequential amendments to various Acts.

*The Department of Social Services and
Community Health Act*, section 15(1);
The Alberta Games Council Act, section 7;
The Health Unit Act, section 5.1(2);
*The Alberta Heritage Foundation for
Medical Research Act*, section 15(1);
The Alberta Home Mortgage Corporation Act, section 9;
The Alberta Housing Act, section 8;
The Legal Profession Act, section 3(2);
*The Alberta Municipal Financing
Corporation Act*, section 24(1);
The Optometry Act, section 3(3);
The Provincial General Hospitals Act, section 5;
The Psychologists Act, section 3(2);
The Public Health Act, section 32.1(2);
*The Recreation, Parks and Wildlife
Foundation Act*, section 5(1);
*The Alberta Resources Railway
Corporation Act*, section 12;
The School Act, section 65(4);
The Senior Citizens Housing Act, section 10(2);
The Social Workers Act, section 3(2).

37 *The Department of Energy and Natural Resources Act* is amended in section 9 by striking out “section 17, subsection (3) of *The Interpretation Act*” and substituting “section 21(1) of *The Interpretation Act*, 1980”

38 *The Alberta Labour Act*, 1973 is amended in section 17(a) by striking out “section 21, subsection (1), clause 11, subclauses (i) to (v) of *The Interpretation Act*” and substituting “section 25(i.1)(i) to (v) of *The Interpretation Act*, 1980”.

39 *The following provisions are amended by striking out “The Interpretation Act” and substituting “The Interpretation Act, 1980”:*

The Agricultural Development Act, section 6;
The Colleges Act, section 36;
The Engineering and Related Professions Act, section 4;
The Individual’s Rights Protection Act, section 28(i);
The Municipal Government Act, section 232;
*The Oil Sands Technology and
Research Authority Act*, section 16(1);
The Railway Act, section 5;
The Registered Nurses Act, section 3(2).

37 Consequential amendments to chapter 10 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1975 (2nd Session).

38 Consequential amendment to chapter 33 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1973.

39 Consequential amendments to various Acts.

40 Sections 2 and 4(4) of RSA 1970 c351 presently read:

2(1) The words "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:" shall indicate the authority by virtue of which a statute is passed.

(2) The words quoted and referred to in subsection (1) shall follow the setting forth, if any, of the considerations or reasons upon which the statute is grounded.

(4) Each statute of the Province whenever its commencement is not otherwise provided for

(a) if it is not reserved comes into and is in force on and from the first day of July following the day of assent, and

(b) if it has been reserved and afterwards assented to then comes into and is in force on and from the tenth day after the publication in The Alberta Gazette of the proclamation announcing the assent, or on and from the said first day of July, whichever day last occurs.

41 Repeal of RSA 1970 c189.

40 Sections 2 and 4(4) of *The Statutes Act* are repealed.

41 *The Interpretation Act* is repealed.

42 This Act comes into force on the day upon which it is assented to.