

Expropriation Act

CHAPTER 156 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, 1989

as amended by

1992, c. 11, s. 36; 1995-96, c. 19; 2001, c. 6, s. 106;
2006, c. 16, s. 7; 2017, c. 4, ss. 80-82; 2019, c. 29; 2024, c. 2, ss. 24, 25



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Published by Authority of the Speaker of the House of Assembly
Halifax

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An Act Respecting Expropriation

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PART I

SHORT TITLE

Short title

1 This Act may be cited as the *Expropriation Act*. R.S., c. 156, s. 1.

PURPOSE OF ACT

Purpose of Act

2 (1) It is the intent and purpose of this Act that every person whose land is expropriated shall be reasonably compensated for such expropriation.

(2) Further, it is the intent and purpose of this Act that where a family home is expropriated the position of the owner in regards to compensation shall be such that he will be substantially in the same position after the expropriation as compared with his position before the expropriation.

(3) Recognizing that strict market value is not in all cases a true compensation for a family home that is expropriated since it may not provide equivalent accommodation to the owner of the family home, this Act shall be interpreted broadly in respect of the expropriation of a family home so that effect is given to the intent and purpose set forth in subsection (2).

(4) The protection given by subsections (2) and (3) shall not extend to any person whose land is a money asset or investment and not a family home. R.S., c. 156, s. 2; 2019, c. 29, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of Act and service of documents

3 (1) In this Act,

(a) “appraisal report” is a written report which follows and would meet the requirements and standards adopted by The Appraisal Institute of Canada for such reports;

(aa) “Board” means the Nova Scotia Regulatory and Appeals Board;

(b) “Court” means the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia;

(c) “expropriate” means the taking of land without the consent of the owner by an expropriating authority in the exercise of its statutory powers but does not include a reservation under Section 13 of the *Public Highways Act* or a designation under Section 106 of the *Environment Act*;

(d) “expropriating authority” means His Majesty in right of the Province and in all other cases any person or body empowered by statute to expropriate land;

(e) “expropriation documents” means those documents required to be deposited in the office of a registrar of deeds pursuant to Section 11;

(f) “family home” means the home which is the home of the owner held by him in fee simple or to which he holds the equity of redemption and is used by him for his family residence together, with the land immediately appurtenant thereto, not exceeding one and one-half acres, and any immediately appurtenant outbuildings;

(g) “former Expropriation Act” means Chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes, 1967;

(h) “injurious affection” means

(i) where a statutory authority acquires part of the land of an owner,

(A) the reduction in market value thereby caused to the remaining land of the owner by the acquisition or by the construction of the works thereon or by the use of the works thereon or any combination of them, and

(B) such personal and business damages, resulting from the construction or use, or both, of the works as the statutory authority would be liable for if the construction or use were not under the authority of a statute,

(ii) where the statutory authority does not acquire part of the land of an owner,

(A) such reduction in the market value of the land of the owner, and

(B) such personal and business damages, resulting from the construction and not the use of the works by the statutory authority, as the statutory authority would be liable for if the construction were not under the authority of a statute,

and for the purposes of subclause (i), part of the land of an owner shall be deemed to have been acquired where the owner from whom land is acquired retains land contiguous to that acquired or retains land of which the use is enhanced by unified ownership with that acquired;

(i) “land” includes any estate, term, easement, right or interest in, to, over or affecting land;

(ia) “occupation” means actual physical occupation;

(j) “owner” includes a mortgagee, tenant, registered judgment creditor, a person entitled to a limited estate or interest in land, a representative for an adult under the *Adult Capacity and Decision-making Act* to whom authority in respect of the adult’s real property has been granted, and a guardian, executor, administrator or trustee in whom land is vested;

(k) “prescribed” means prescribed by the regulations made under this Act;

(l) “purchase-money mortgage” means a mortgage given by a purchaser of land to the vendor of the land or his nominee as security for the payment of all or part of the consideration for the sale;

(m) “registered judgment creditor” means a creditor who has obtained a judgment and registered it in accordance with the provisions of the *Registry Act* or the *Land Registration Act*;

(n) “registered owner” means an owner of land whose interest in the land is defined and whose name is specified in an instrument in the registry of deeds office, and includes a person shown as a tenant of land on the last revised assessment roll and also includes a person shown as the owner of any registered interest in the parcel register established pursuant to the *Land Registration Act*;

(o) “security holder” means a person who has an interest in land as security for the payment of money and includes a vendor under an agreement of purchase and sale;

(p) “statutory authority” means His Majesty in right of the Province or any person or body empowered by statute to expropriate land or cause injurious affection;

(q) “tenant” includes a lessee or occupant occupying premises under any tenancy whether written, oral or implied.

(2) Any document required by this Act to be served may be served personally or by registered mail addressed to the person to be served at his last known address, or, if that person or his address is unknown, by publication once a week for three weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the locality in which the land concerned is situate and service shall be deemed to be made,

(a) in the case of service by registered mail, on the fifth day after the day of mailing; and

(b) in the case of service by publication, on the date of the third publication. R.S., c. 156, s. 3; 1992, c. 11, s. 36; 1995-96, c. 19, s. 1; 2001, c. 6, s. 106; 2006, c. 16, s. 7; 2017, c. 4, s. 80; 2019, c. 29, s. 2; 2024, c. 2, s. 24.

Application of Act and conflict with other Acts

4 (1) Notwithstanding any general or special Act, where land is expropriated or injurious affection is caused by a statutory authority, this Act applies.

(2) The provisions of any general or special Act providing procedures with respect to the expropriation of land or the compensation payable for land expropriated or for injurious affection shall be deemed to refer to this Act and not to the Act in question.

(3) Where there is conflict between a provision of this Act and provisions of any other general or special Act, the provision of this Act prevails. R.S., c. 156, s. 4.

Act binds Crown

5 This Act binds His Majesty in right of the Province. R.S., c. 156, s. 5.

PART II

EXPROPRIATION

Acquisition and Abandonment of Land

Expropriation by statutory authority

6 Where a statutory authority desires to expropriate land, it shall be expropriated in accordance with the provisions of this Part but only for the purposes authorized by its statute and to the extent set forth therein. R.S., c. 156, s. 6.

Approval by approving authority

7 (1) Notwithstanding Section 6, an expropriating authority shall not expropriate land without the approval of the approving authority.

(2) Any expropriation of land without the approval of the approving authority shall be null and void.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), nothing herein contained prevents an expropriating authority from expropriating anew land forming part of an expropriation that is null and void so long as the new expropriation is in accord with this Act.

(4) The Governor in Council may make regulations concerning the requirements of approval by the approving authority and the documents necessary to evidence the same. R.S., c. 156, s. 7.

“approving authority” defined

8 For the purposes of this Act, “approving authority” means

- (a) the Governor in Council in respect of land expropriated by
 - (i) His Majesty in right of the Province,
 - (ii) the Nova Scotia Power Corporation,
 - (iii) Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Limited,
 - (iv) the Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission;
- (b) the municipal council in respect of land expropriated by a municipality;
- (c) the town council in respect of land expropriated by a town;
- (d) the village commissioners in respect of land expropriated by a village;
- (e) the appropriate city council in respect of land expropriated by
 - (i) the City of Halifax,
 - (ii) the City of Dartmouth,
 - (iii) the City of Sydney;
- (f) the city council of Halifax in respect of land expropriated by the Halifax Water Commission;

(g) the elected political body to which it is responsible in respect of land expropriated by any corporation, commission or body not coming within the above clauses, except that in the case of His Majesty in right of the Province, the Governor in Council; and

(h) any case not provided for herein, the Attorney General. R.S., c. 156, s. 8.

Expropriation by Crown

9 (1) Notwithstanding any special or general Act, where His Majesty in right of the Province desires to expropriate land a request shall be made to the Governor in Council for approval of the expropriation by the appropriate Minister or person requesting the same and, upon approval by the Governor in Council, the Attorney General shall be the expropriating authority.

(2) The Governor in Council may make regulations setting forth the nature, type and amount of information required to consider a request for expropriation under subsection (1). R.S., c. 156, s. 9.

Power of Crown to expropriate

10 (1) His Majesty in right of the Province may expropriate land

(a) for any purpose for which a Minister or the Governor in Council is authorized under a specific Act or the former Expropriation Act to expropriate lands;

(b) to implement or carry out or effect an agreement entered into between the Province and the Government of Canada or a city, town or municipality or any combination thereof if the agreement is financed from public funds;

(c) for any public work;

(d) for any purpose that is a public purpose.

(2) For the purpose of this Section, “public work” includes highways, roads and bridges, public buildings, and all other works and property, whether or not of the kind hereinbefore mentioned, belonging to the Province, and also all other works and property acquired, constructed, extended, enlarged, repaired, equipped or improved at the expense of the Province or for the acquisition, construction, repair, extension, enlargement or improvement of which any public money is appropriated by the Legislature, and every work required for any such purpose but not any work for which money is appropriated as a subsidy only. R.S., c. 156, s. 10.

Expropriation document

11 (1) Where a statutory authority has authority to expropriate land and it is desired to expropriate the same, the expropriating authority shall deposit at the office of the registrar of deeds for the registration district in which the land is located a document or documents setting forth

(a) a description of the land;

(b) a plan of the land;

(c) the nature of the interest intended to be expropriated and whether such interest is intended to be subject to any existing interest in the land;

(d) the statutory purpose for which the land is expropriated; and

(e) a certificate of approval executed by the approving authority or a true copy thereof.

(2) Upon the documents being deposited at the office of the appropriate registrar of deeds

(a) the land expropriated becomes and is absolutely vested in the expropriating authority; and

(b) any other right, estate or interest is as against the expropriating authority, or any person claiming through or under the expropriating authority, thereby lost to the extent that such right, estate or interest is inconsistent with the interest expropriated.

(3) In the case of an omission, misstatement or erroneous description in an expropriation document deposited under this Section, the expropriating authority may deposit in the proper registry of deeds office a document replacing or amending the original document and signed by the expropriating authority, and a document registered under this subsection shall be marked to show the nature of the replacement or amendment and shall have the same force and effect as, and shall be in substitution for, the original document to the extent that such document is replaced or amended thereby.

(3A) In the case of an interest registered pursuant to the *Land Registration Act*, documents shall be recorded at the land registration office in the parcel register of the interest being expropriated and the registrar shall establish a new register for the interest expropriated.

(4) Where a document purports to have been signed by an expropriating authority under this Section, it shall be presumed to have been signed by the expropriating authority without proof of the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed it, unless otherwise directed by a court or the Board.

(5) At any time after the expropriating authority deposits the expropriation documents in accordance with subsection (1), it may in writing request the owner to provide it with all information of which the owner has knowledge relating to any interest in the land expropriated and if the owner does not provide such information within thirty days after the written request then the period for serving documents and offering compensation under Sections 13 and 15 shall be increased by one day for each two days delay on the part of the owner without affecting the provisions contained in Section 13 for entering into possession.

(6) The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the form and the contents of the written request referred to in subsection (5).

(7) Notwithstanding Sections 13, 14 and 15, where the Attorney General is of the opinion that the physical possession or use of any land expropri-

ated by an expropriating authority, including himself, is immediately required in the public interest, he may by order authorize the expropriating authority, including himself, to take physical possession of the land expropriated or to use the land to the extent specified in the order and as of the date specified in the order. R.S., c. 156, s. 11; 2001, c. 6, s. 106.

Agreement with owner

12 A statutory authority has the authority to make and form an agreement with an owner in respect of any claim of the owner under this Act, including any costs of the owner. R.S., c. 156, s. 12.

Offer to registered owner if no agreement

13 (1) In this Section, “registered owner” means a known registered owner.

(2) Where no agreement as to compensation has been made with the owner, the expropriating authority shall, within ninety days after the deposit of the expropriation document under Section 11 and before taking possession of the land, serve upon the registered owner

- (a) a true copy of the expropriation documents;
- (b) an offer of an amount in full compensation for his interest; and
- (c) where the registered owner is not a tenant, a statement of the total compensation being offered for all interests in the land,

excepting compensation for business loss for which the determination is postponed under subsection (1) of Section 29.

(3) The expropriating authority shall base its offer of compensation made under subsection (2) upon a report appraising the market value of the lands being taken and damages for injurious affection, and shall serve a copy of the appraisal report upon the owner at the time the offer is made.

(4) The expropriating authority may, within the period mentioned in subsection (2) and before taking possession of the land, upon giving at least two days notice to the registered owner, apply to a judge for an order extending any time referred to in subsection (2), and a judge may in his order authorize the statutory authority to take possession of the land before the expiration of the extended time for serving the offer or statement under clause (a) of subsection (2) upon such conditions as may be specified in the order.

(5) If any registered owner is not served with the offer required to be served on him under subsection (2) within the time limited by subsection (2) or by an order of a judge under subsection (4) or by agreement, the failure does not invalidate the expropriation but interest upon the unpaid portion of any compensation payable to such registered owner shall be calculated from the date of the deposit in the registry of deeds of the expropriation document. R.S., c. 156, s. 13.

Offer to settle

13A In addition to the offer referred to in subsection 13(2), an expropriation authority may make an offer to settle as defined in Section 52, and in making an

offer to settle, the expropriating authority may have reference to such additional information as the expropriating authority considers necessary which may include, but which is not limited to, an amended appraisal report. 1995-96, c. 19, s. 2.

Service of offer on unknown registered owner

14 (1) Where the registered owner is unknown or his address is unknown, the expropriating authority shall, within ninety days after the deposit of the expropriation document under Section 11, serve the registered owner by publication as provided for in subsection (2) of Section 3 and may take possession of the land immediately upon the third publication of the notice in the newspaper.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), only the description of the land and the purpose for which it is expropriated and the name of the expropriating authority need be published. R.S., c. 156, s. 14.

Offer to other owners

15 (1) Where the owner is a person other than those described in Sections 13 and 14 and no agreement as to compensation has been made, the expropriating authority shall, within one hundred and eighty days after the deposit of the expropriation document under Section 11, make, to each person who is entitled to compensation under this Act in respect of land expropriated to which the expropriation document relates, an offer in writing of compensation in an amount estimated by the expropriating authority to be equal to the compensation to which that person is then entitled in respect of his interest therein.

(2) An offer of compensation made to a person under this Section in respect of land expropriated shall be based on a written appraisal of the value of such interest, and a copy of the appraisal shall be sent to such person at the time of the making of the offer.

(3) Failure to comply with subsection (1) does not invalidate the expropriation but interest upon the unpaid portion of any compensation payable to the owner shall be calculated from the date of the deposit in the registry of deeds of the expropriation document. R.S., c. 156, s. 15.

Payment

16 (1) Where an offer of full compensation has been made to a person under this Act and that person accepts the offer, the full amount thereof shall forthwith upon acceptance of the offer be paid to that person.

(2) If the registered owner under Section 13 or the owner under Section 15 does not accept the offer of the amount of full compensation made, then the statutory authority shall immediately pay to him seventy-five per cent thereof without prejudice to the right of that person to claim additional compensation in respect of the expropriation.

(3) If the amount paid pursuant to subsection (2) exceeds the amount of compensation as determined by the Board, the Board shall order the registered owner to pay the excess to the expropriating authority and, upon such order being made, the registered owner shall pay the excess to the expropriating authority. R.S., c. 156, s. 16; 1995-96, c. 19, s. 3.

If state of title in doubt

17 (1) Where the expropriating authority, at any time after the registration of the expropriation document at the appropriate office of the registrar of deeds, is in doubt as to the persons who had any right, estate or interest in the land to which the expropriation document relates, or as to the nature or extent thereof, it may apply to the Court to make a determination respecting the state of the title to the land or any part thereof and to order who had a right, estate or interest in the land at that time and the nature and extent thereof.

(2) An application under this Section shall in the first instance be *ex parte* and the Court shall fix a time and place for the hearing of the persons concerned and give directions as to

- (a) the persons who are to be served, the notice of the hearing, the contents of the notice and the manner of service thereof;
- (b) the material and information to be submitted by the expropriating authority or any other person; and
- (c) such other matters as the Court considers necessary.

(3) After the hearing the Court shall either judge for the purposes of this Act what persons had any right, estate or interest in the land expropriated and the nature and extent thereof or direct an issue or issues to be tried for the purpose of enabling the Court to make such an adjudication.

(4) An adjudication made by the Court for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be a final judgment of the Court and, subject to variation on appeal, if any, shall finally determine for all purposes of this Act what persons had any right, estate or interest in the land expropriated and the nature and extent thereof.

(5) An application for appeal under this Section shall be made to the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal, within thirty days after the filing of the decision. R.S., c. 156, s. 17; 2019, c. 29, s. 3.

Possession of land after offer served

18 (1) Where land that has been expropriated is vested in an expropriating authority and the expropriating authority has served the registered owner with an offer in accordance with Section 13, the expropriating authority, subject to any agreement to the contrary and if no application is made under subsection (4) of Section 13, shall take possession of the land on the date specified in the notice.

(2) Subject to subsection (4) of Section 13, the date for possession shall be at least three months after the date of the serving of the offer required by Section 13. R.S., c. 156, s. 18.

Possession resisted

19 (1) Where resistance or opposition is made to the expropriating authority or any person authorized by it in entering upon, using or taking possession of land when it is entitled so to do, it may apply *ex parte* to the Court for an order directing the sheriff to put the expropriating authority into possession of the land expropriated.

(2) On proof of the resistance or opposition, the Court may grant the order *ex parte* or it may appoint a time and place for the hearing of the application and in the appointment may direct that it shall be served upon such person as it may prescribe and, after a hearing upon proof of the resistance or opposition, may grant the order.

(3) The sheriff shall forthwith execute the order and make a return to the Court of the execution thereof. R.S., c. 156, s. 19.

Abandonment of expropriated land

20 (1) Where, at any time before the compensation has been paid in full in satisfaction of proceedings taken under this Act, land expropriated under the provisions of this Act, or any part of such land, is found to be unnecessary for the purpose for which the same was expropriated, or if it is found that a more limited estate or interest therein only is required, the expropriating authority may, by writing under proper execution by its duly authorized officers, registered in the proper registry office, declare that the land or such part thereof is not required and is abandoned by the expropriating authority, or that it is intended to retain only such limited estate or interest as is mentioned in such writing, and thereupon

(a) the land declared to be abandoned shall revert in the person from whom it was taken or in those entitled to claim under him; or

(b) in the event of a limited estate or interest therein being retained by the expropriating authority, the land shall so revert subject to the estate or interest so retained.

(2) Where part only of the land or all of it but a limited estate or interest therein is abandoned, the fact of such abandonment and the damage, if any, sustained in consequence of that which is abandoned having been taken, and all the other circumstances of the case, shall be taken into account in determining the amount to be paid to any person claiming compensation.

(3) Where the whole of the land taken is abandoned, the person from whom it was taken shall be entitled to all damages sustained and all costs incurred by him in consequence of the taking and abandonment, and the amount of the damages shall be determined in the manner provided by this Act, and if a reference as to compensation is pending, shall be determined on such reference. R.S., c. 156, s. 20.

Duty of registrar of deeds

21 Notwithstanding the provisions of the *Registry Act*, every registrar of deeds shall receive and permanently preserve in his office such expropriation documents as the expropriating authority causes to be deposited under this Act, and shall endorse thereon the day, hour and minute when the same were received by him as the time of registration and make such entries in his records as will make their registration a public record. R.S., c. 156, s. 21.

Filing procedure deemed followed

22 In all cases, when expropriation documents purporting to be signed by the expropriating authority are deposited in the office of the registrar of deeds, the same shall be deemed to have been so deposited by the direction and authority

of the expropriating authority and the formality and procedure relating to the filing of the documents to have been followed. R.S., c. 156, s. 22.

Certified document as evidence

23 A document purporting to be certified by a registrar of deeds to be a true copy of an expropriation document registered under this Act at a time stated in the certificate is, without proof of the official character or signature of the registrar, evidence of the facts stated therein and of the registration of the expropriation document at the time so stated. R.S., c. 156, s. 23.

PART III

COMPENSATION

Interpretation of Part

23A In this Part, “disturbance” means pecuniary losses actually incurred by an owner by reason of having to vacate the expropriated land. 2019, c. 29, s. 4.

Duty to pay compensation

24 Where land is expropriated, the statutory authority shall pay the owner compensation as is determined in accordance with this Act. R.S., c. 156, s. 24.

Rules to determine land value

25 (1) The rules set forth in this Part shall be applied in determining the value of land expropriated.

(2) The value of land expropriated shall be the value of that land at the time the expropriation documents are deposited at the office of the registrar of deeds. R.S., c. 156, s. 25.

Aggregate of items to be compensated

26 The due compensation payable to the owner for lands expropriated shall be the aggregate of

- (a) the market value of the land or a family home for a family home determined as hereinafter set forth;
- (b) the reasonable costs, expenses and losses arising out of or incidental to the owner’s disturbance determined as hereinafter set forth;
- (c) damages for injurious affection as hereinafter set forth; and
- (d) the value to the owner of any special economic advantage to him arising out of or incidental to his actual occupation of the land, to the extent that no other provision is made therefor in due compensation. R.S., c. 156, s. 26.

Value

27 (1) In this Section and Section 28, “bonus” means the amount by which the amount secured under a mortgage exceeds the amount actually advanced and does not include accrued interest outstanding and unpaid.

(2) Subject to this Section, the value of land expropriated is the market value thereof, that is to say, the amount that would have been paid for the land if, at the time of its taking, it had been sold in the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer.

(3) Where the owner of land expropriated was in occupation of the land at the time the expropriation document was deposited in the registry of deeds and, as a result of the expropriation, it has been necessary for him to give up occupation of the land, the value of the land expropriated is the greater of

(a) the market value thereof determined as set forth in subsection (2); and

(b) the aggregate of

(i) the market value thereof determined on the basis that the use to which the land expropriated was being put at the time of its taking was its highest and best use, and

(ii) the costs, expenses and losses arising out of or incidental to the owner's disturbance including moving to other premises but if such cannot practically be estimated or determined, there may be allowed in lieu thereof a percentage, not exceeding fifteen, of the market value determined as set forth in subclause (i),

plus the value to the owner of any element of special economic advantage to him arising out of or incidental to his occupation of the land, to the extent that no other provision is made by this clause for the inclusion thereof in determining the value of the land expropriated.

(4) Where the land expropriated is devoted to a purpose of such a nature that there is no general demand or market for land for that purpose, and the owner intends in good faith to relocate for that purpose, the market value shall be deemed to be the reasonable cost of equivalent reinstatement.

(5) Where only part of the land of an owner is taken and such part is of a size, shape or nature for which there is no general demand or market, the market value and the injurious affection caused by the taking may be determined by determining the market value of the whole of the owner's land and deducting therefrom the market value of the owner's land after the taking.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where any land expropriated is, at the time the expropriation document was deposited in the registry of deeds, used as a family home by the owner the value of the land expropriated shall be such value as will at current costs and prices put the owner in a position to acquire by purchase or construction a home reasonably equivalent to that which was expropriated.

(7) Persons negotiating or determining a case under subsection (6) shall consider the question whether the reasonably equivalent home can be acquired by purchase, or whether it is certainly or probably impracticable in the state of the market so to acquire it, in which latter case it may be necessary for them to award sufficient compensation for its construction in lieu of current market value.

(8) For the purposes of subclause (ii) of clause (b) of subsection (3) consideration shall be given to the time and circumstances in which an owner was allowed to continue in occupation of the land after the expropriating authority became entitled to take physical possession or make use thereof, and to any assistance given by the expropriating authority to enable such owner to seek and obtain alternative premises.

(9) The expropriating authority shall pay to a tenant occupying land expropriated in respect of disturbance so much of the cost referred to in subclause (ii) of clause (b) of subsection (3) as is appropriate having regard to

(a) the length of the term of the lease and the portion of the term remaining at the time at which the determination is relevant;

(b) any right or reasonable prospect of renewal of the term that the tenant had; and

(c) any investment in the land by the tenant and the nature of any business carried on by him thereon.

(10) Security holders shall be paid the amount of principal and interest outstanding against the security out of the market value of the land and any damages for injurious affection payable in respect of the land subject to the security in accordance with their priorities, whether or not such principal and interest is due, and subject to subsections (11) and (12).

(11) Where land is subject to a mortgage and the amount payable to the mortgagee under subsection (10) is insufficient to satisfy the mortgage in full,

(a) where the mortgage is a purchase-money mortgage the mortgage shall, to the extent that the mortgage affects title to the land, be deemed to be fully paid, satisfied and discharged for all purposes upon payment of the amount payable to the mortgagee under subsection (10); and

(b) where the mortgage is not a purchase-money mortgage and includes a bonus,

(i) the amount by which the amount payable to the mortgagee under subsection (10) is insufficient to pay the amount remaining unpaid under the mortgage, or

(ii) the amount of the bonus,

whichever is the lesser, shall, to the extent that the mortgage affects title to the land, be deemed to be fully paid and satisfied for all purposes upon payment of the amount payable to the mortgagee under subsection (10).

(12) No amount shall be paid in respect of a bonus until all security holders have been paid all amounts payable other than any bonus.

(13) Where land held as security is expropriated in part or is injuriously affected, a security holder is entitled to be paid to the extent possible in accordance with his priority, out of the market value portion of the compensation and any damages for injurious affection therefor, as the case may be, a sum that is in the same ratio to such portion of the compensation and damages as the balance out-

standing on the security at the date of the expropriation or injurious affection is to the market value of the entire land, provided however that the sum so determined shall be reduced by the amount of any payments made to the security holder by the owner after the date of expropriation or injurious affection. R.S., c. 156, s. 27; 1995-96, c. 19, s. 4.

If mortgage prepaid by statutory authority

28 Where a statutory authority prepay a mortgage in whole or in part, the statutory authority

(a) shall pay to the mortgagee an amount in respect of the prepayment amounting to

(i) three months interest on the amount of principal prepaid at the rate of six per cent a year or at such other rate as is prescribed by the Governor in Council by regulation, or

(ii) the value of any notice or bonus for prepayment provided for in the mortgage,

whichever is the lesser;

(b) shall pay to the mortgagee where

(i) the prevailing interest rate for an equivalent investment is lower than the rate under the mortgage, and

(ii) there is no provision in the mortgage permitting prepayment at the date of the expropriation,

an amount to compensate for the difference in the interest rates for the period for which the amount of principal prepaid has been advanced, not to exceed five years; and

(c) shall pay to the mortgagor, whose interest is expropriated, an amount to compensate for any loss incurred by reason of a difference in the interest rates during the period for which the payment of principal provided for in the mortgage has been advanced, but such difference shall not be calculated on a new interest rate any greater than the prevailing interest rate for an equivalent mortgage. R.S., c. 156, s. 28.

Business loss from relocating and loss of goodwill

29 (1) Where a business is located on the land expropriated, the statutory authority shall pay compensation for business loss resulting from the relocation of the business made necessary by the expropriation and, unless the owner and the statutory authority otherwise agree, the business losses shall not be determined until the business has moved and been in operation for twelve months or until a three-year period has elapsed from the date of the expropriation, whichever occurs first.

(2) Where it is not feasible for the owner of a business to relocate, there shall be included in the compensation payable an amount for the loss of the business where the compensation for the land taken is based on the existing value of the land.

(3) For the purpose of determining the compensation for loss of goodwill, the value of the goodwill shall be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. R.S., c. 156, s. 29; 1995-96, c. 19, s. 5.

Injurious affection and loss of access

30 (1) A statutory authority shall compensate the owner of land for loss or damage caused by injurious affection.

(2) No compensation is payable for the loss of access to land or egress from land, or both, where the loss is the result of a designation pursuant to the *Public Highways Act* of a highway or land as a controlled access highway, if other access to the land or egress from the land, as the case may be, is available as a result of a service or land access road being provided. R.S., c. 156, s. 30; 1995-96, c. 19, s. 6.

Procedure for claim for injurious affection

31 (1) Subject to subsection (2), a claim for compensation for injurious affection shall be made by the person suffering the damage or loss in writing with particulars of the claim within one year after the damage was sustained or after it became known to him, and, if not so made, the right to compensation is forever barred.

(2) Where the person who is injuriously affected is an infant, an incompetent or a person incapable of managing his affairs, his claim for compensation, if not made on his behalf within the time period stipulated in subsection (1), shall be made within one year after he ceased to be under the disability or, in the case of his death while under the disability, within one year after his death and, if not so made, the right to compensation is forever barred. R.S., c. 156, s. 31.

Set-off

32 The value of any advantage to the land or remaining land of an owner derived from any work for which land was expropriated or by which land was injuriously affected shall be set-off only against the amount of the damages for injurious affection to the owner's land or remaining land. R.S., c. 156, s. 32.

Not to be considered in land valuation

33 In determining the value of land expropriated, no account shall be taken of

(a) any anticipated or actual use by the expropriating authority of the land at any time after the depositing of the expropriation document in the registry of deeds;

(b) any value established or claimed to be established by or by reference to any transaction or agreement involving the sale, lease or other disposition of the interest or any part thereof, where such transaction or agreement was entered into after the deposit of the expropriation document in the registry of deeds;

(c) any increase or decrease in the value of the land resulting from the anticipation of expropriation by the expropriating authority or from any knowledge or expectation, prior to the expropriation, of the purpose for which the land was expropriated; or

(d) any increase in the value of the land resulting from its having been put to a use that was contrary to law. R.S., c. 156, s. 33.

Factors in amount of compensation payable

34 The fact of

(a) an abandonment or revesting under this Act of an interest or remainder of an interest in land; or

(b) any undertaking given on behalf of the expropriating authority, or by any other person within the scope of his authority, to make any alteration, construct any work or grant or convey any other land or interest therein,

shall be taken into account, in connection with all other circumstances of the case, in determining the amount to be paid to any person claiming compensation for land expropriated. R.S., c. 156, s. 34.

35 *repealed 1995-96, c. 19, s. 7.*

PART IV

NEGOTIATION

If compensation not agreed upon

36 (1) Subject to Part VA, where the statutory authority and the owner have not agreed upon the compensation payable under this Act and, in the case of injurious affection, Section 31 has been complied with or, in the case of expropriation, Section 13 has been complied with, or the time for complying therewith has expired,

(a) the statutory authority or the owner may serve notice of negotiation upon the other of them stating that it or he, as the case may be, requires the compensation to be negotiated; or

(b) where the statutory authority and the owner have agreed to dispense with negotiation proceedings or are unable to agree to a negotiator within thirty days of service of the notice referred to in clause (a), the statutory authority or the owner may serve notice upon the other of them or upon the Board, to have the compensation determined by the Board.

(2) In any case in which a notice of negotiation is served, the negotiator shall, upon reasonable notice to the statutory authority and the owner, meet with them and, without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings, proceed in a summary and informal manner to negotiate a settlement of the compensation.

(3) Before or during the negotiation proceedings, the negotiator shall inspect the land that has been expropriated or injuriously affected.

(4) Subject to Part VA, where the negotiation proceedings do not result in a settlement of the compensation, the statutory authority or the owner may serve notice upon the other of them and upon the Board stating that it or he, as the

case may be, requires the compensation to be determined by the Board as though the negotiation proceedings had not taken place. R.S., c. 156, s. 36; 2019, c. 29, s. 5.

PART V

NOVA SCOTIA REGULATORY AND APPEALS BOARD

37 to 46 *repealed 1992, c. 11, s. 36.*

Duty of Board

47 (1) Subject to Part VA, the Board shall determine any compensation where the parties have not agreed on the amount of compensation, and in the absence of agreement, determine any other matter required by this or any other Act to be determined by the Board.

(2) to (4) *repealed 1992, c. 11, s. 36.*

R.S., c. 156, s. 47; 1992, c. 11, s. 36; 1995-96, c. 19, s. 8; 2019, c. 29, s. 6.

48 and 49 *repealed 1992, c. 11, s. 36.*

Expert evidence

50 (1) A party is not entitled to adduce the evidence of an expert witness at the hearing unless the party has filed with the Board and served upon the other party or parties at least sixty days before the hearing begins a copy of the expert's report.

(1A) Where a report has been filed with the Board and served on the other party pursuant to subsection (1), the other party may file an expert's report in response at least thirty days before the hearing and is entitled to adduce the evidence in that report.

(2) Subject to subsections (1) and (1A), each party shall be entitled to call two expert witnesses, however the Board may grant leave for additional experts to be called.

(3) The Board may appoint experts to assist it in interpreting evidence of a special or technical nature. R.S., c. 156, s. 50; 1995-96, c. 19, s. 9.

Notice of hearing

51 The Board shall give notice of its hearings to those parties known to the Board who claim any interest or who, in the opinion of the Board, may have an interest in the land which was expropriated and shall accord to those parties a reasonable opportunity to offer evidence at the hearings. R.S., c. 156, s. 51.

Costs

52 (1) In this Section, "offer to settle" means a written offer of an amount in full compensation for land expropriated or for injurious affection caused to an owner, or for both, made by an expropriating authority to the owner at least

fourteen days prior to the date of a hearing by the Board that is held to determine the amount of the compensation.

(2) Subject to subsection (5), an owner whose interest in land is expropriated or injuriously affected, where part of the land of an owner has been acquired, is entitled to be paid the reasonable costs necessarily incurred by the owner for the purpose of asserting a claim for compensation.

(3) Subject to subsection (5), where an expropriating authority and an owner agree on the amount of compensation, but do not agree on the amount of costs to be paid, the costs to be paid to the owner shall be determined by the Board.

(4) Where the compensation awarded to an owner by the Board is greater than the amount offered in the offer to settle, the expropriating authority shall pay to the owner costs as determined by the Board.

(5) Where the compensation awarded to an owner by the Board is equal to or less than the amount offered in the offer to settle, the owner is entitled to costs, as determined by the Board, to the date of service of the offer to settle but the owner shall bear the owner's own costs that are incurred after that date.

(6) An offer to settle shall not be disclosed to the Board before its determination of the compensation payable to the owner.

(7) The costs payable to the owner are

(a) those costs referred to in subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5);

or

(b) where the Governor in Council prescribes a schedule of costs, the amounts prescribed in the schedule and not the costs referred to in clause (a).

(8) In a determination of costs pursuant to subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5), the following shall be taken into account:

(a) the number and complexity of the issues;

(b) the conduct of any party that tended to shorten or unnecessarily lengthen the duration of the proceeding;

(c) any step in the proceeding that was improper, vexatious, prolix or unnecessary;

(d) the reasonableness and relevance of appraisal and other expert reports, including the cost of the reports;

(e) the skill, labour and responsibility involved;

(f) the amount of the award or settlement;

(g) any other matter relevant to the question of costs.

(9) The expropriating authority shall pay interest on an unpaid account for costs payable pursuant to this Section at the rate of six per cent per year

or such rate as determined by the Governor in Council, from the date the account is served on the expropriating authority by the owner.

(10) Costs awarded pursuant to this Section are payable upon settlement or final adjudication of compensation to the owner. 1995-96, c. 19, s. 10; 2019, c. 29, s. 7.

Interest on outstanding compensation

53 (1) Subject to Sections 13 and 15, the owner of lands expropriated is entitled to be paid interest on the portion of the market value of his interest in the land and on the portion of any allowance for injurious affection to which he is entitled, outstanding from time to time, at the rate of six per cent a year calculated from the date the owner ceases to reside on or make productive use of the lands, but in no case is interest to be awarded for any period prior to the date the expropriation documents are deposited in the registry of deeds.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), where the Board is of the opinion that any delay in determining the compensation is attributable in whole or in part to the owner, it may refuse to allow him interest for the whole or any part of the time for which he might otherwise be entitled to interest, or may allow interest at such rate less than six per cent a year as appears reasonable.

(3) The interest to which an owner is entitled under subsection (1) shall not be reduced for the reason only that the owner did not accept the offer made by the expropriating authority, notwithstanding that the compensation as finally determined is less than the offer.

(4) Where the Board is of the opinion that any delay in determining compensation is attributable in whole or in part to the expropriating authority, the Board may order the expropriating authority to pay to the owner interest under subsection (1) at a rate exceeding six per cent a year but not exceeding twelve per cent a year. R.S., c. 156, s. 53; 2019, c. 29, s. 8.

Abatement of rent

54 (1) Subject to subsection (2), where only part of the interest of a lessee is expropriated, the lessee's obligation to pay rent under the lease shall be abated *pro tanto*, as determined by the Board.

(2) Where all the interest of a lessee in land is expropriated or where part of the lessee's interest is expropriated and the expropriation renders the remaining part of the lessee's interest unfit for the purposes of the lease, as determined by the Board, the lease shall be deemed to be frustrated from the date of the expropriation. R.S., c. 156, s. 54.

55 to 62 *repealed 1992, c. 11, s. 36.*

Payment of compensation under one thousand dollars

63 Where the owner who is entitled to convey the land that has been expropriated or injuriously affected and the statutory authority agree as to the compensation or the compensation has been determined and in either case it does not

exceed one thousand dollars, the statutory authority may pay the compensation to the owner who is entitled to convey the land, saving always the rights of any other person to the compensation as against the person receiving it, and such payment discharges the statutory authority from all liability in respect of the compensation. R.S., c. 156, s. 63.

Appointment of guardian ad litem

64 (1) The Court may, where a representative, trustee, guardian or other person representing any person under a disability or any other persons including issue unborn is unable or unwilling to act on his or their behalf or where any such person or persons including issue unborn are not so represented or where the person or persons entitled to compensation are unknown or missing, after such notice as the Court may direct, appoint a trustee, guardian or other person *ad litem* to act on his or their behalf for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Court in making any appointment under subsection (1) may give such directions as to the disposal, application or investment of any compensation payable under this Act as it deems necessary to secure the interests of all persons having a claim thereto.

(3) Any contract, agreement, release or receipt made or given by any person appointed under subsection (1) and any conveyance or other instrument made or given in pursuance of such contract or agreement is binding for all purposes upon the person by whom, and any person or persons including issue unborn on behalf of whom, such contract, agreement, release or receipt is made or given.

(4) For the purposes of this Section, the Public Trustee is a person eligible for appointment by the Court and may, in his discretion, of his own initiative, make application for such appointment. R.S., c. 156, s. 64; 2017, c. 4, s. 81.

Undertaking by statutory authority

65 Where land is expropriated or is injuriously affected by a statutory authority, the statutory authority may, before the compensation is agreed upon or determined, undertake to make alterations or additions or to construct additional work or make a grant of other lands, in which case, the compensation shall be determined having regard to such undertaking, and, if the undertaking has not already been carried out, the Board may declare that, in addition to the compensation determined, if any, the owner is entitled to have such alteration or addition made or such additional work constructed or such grant made to him. R.S., c. 156, s. 65.

PART VA

SUPREME COURT OF NOVA SCOTIA

Claim for injurious affection

65A (1) Where an owner claims injurious affection within the meaning of subclause 3(1)(h)(ii) and the parties have not agreed on the amount of compensation,

(a) no claim may be brought before the Board to determine compensation;

(b) the statutory authority or the owner may initiate proceedings before the Court for an order determining compensation; and

(c) the Court has exclusive jurisdiction to determine all matters relating to the proceedings, including liability, compensation, interest on outstanding compensation and costs.

(2) Where a party initiates proceedings under subsection (1), the practice and procedure of the Court applies mutatis mutandis to the proceedings. 2019, c. 29, s. 9.

Outstanding claim

65B (1) Notwithstanding Section 65A, where proceedings before the Board for a determination of compensation for claims of injurious affection within the meaning of subclause 3(1)(h)(ii) have been commenced before June 1, 2019, but not completed, the Board shall determine compensation in accordance with Part V.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), proceedings before the Board are commenced when either party serves a notice of hearing upon the other of them or upon the Board to have the compensation determined by the Board. 2019, c. 29, s. 9.

PART VI

GENERAL

Regulations

66 The Governor in Council may make regulations

- (a) prescribing rates of interest for the purposes of Section 28;
- (b) prescribing forms for the purposes of this Act and providing for their use;
- (c) prescribing a schedule of costs payable to an owner under this Act and the rate of interest on unpaid costs;
- (d) defining any word or expression used but not defined in this Act;
- (e) generally for any matter or thing necessary to effect the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 156, s. 66; 1992, c. 11, s. 36; 1995-96, c. 19, s. 11.

Alienation of land acquired under Act

67 (1) Any land acquired under this Act for any purpose for which a statutory authority is authorized to acquire the same may be granted, sold, leased, transferred or otherwise disposed of by the statutory authority upon such terms and subject to such conditions as will assure, in the opinion of the statutory authority, the carrying out of the purposes for which the land was acquired and subject to any statutory provision governing the disposition of land by the statutory authority.

(2) Any land referred to in subsection (1) when not required by a statutory authority may be disposed of by that statutory authority as if acquired by purchase. R.S., c. 156, s. 67.

Regulations Act

68 Regulations made by the Governor in Council pursuant to subsection (4) of Section 7, subsection (2) of Section 9, subsection (6) of Section 11 and Section 66 and regulations made by the Board under subsection (3) of Section 48 and approved by the Governor in Council shall be regulations within the meaning of the *Regulations Act*. R.S., c. 156, s. 67.

PART VII

PURCHASE AND DISPOSAL OF LAND BY
HIS MAJESTY IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE**Application of Part**

69 This Part applies only to His Majesty in right of the Province. R.S., c. 156, s. 69.

Interpretation of Part

70 In this Part,

(a) “conveyance” includes a surrender to the Crown, and any conveyance to His Majesty or to a minister or to any officer of his department, in trust, for or to the use of His Majesty, shall be held to be a surrender;

(b) “land” includes any estate, term, easement, right or interest to, over, or affecting land;

(c) “lease” includes agreement for a lease;

(d) “minister” means the minister presiding over a department of the Government of the Province and charged with or having the supervision, management or control of the construction, maintenance or repair of the public work;

(e) “owner” includes mortgagee, lessee, tenant, occupant, person entitled to a limited estate or interest, and a guardian, executor, administrator or a trustee in whom land or any interest therein is vested;

(f) “public work” includes highways, roads and bridges, public buildings, and all other works and property, whether or not of the kind herebefore mentioned, belonging to the Province, and also all other works and property acquired, constructed, extended, enlarged, repaired, equipped or improved at the expense of the Province, or for the acquisition, construction, repair, extension, enlargement or improvement of which any public money is appropriated by the Legislature, and every work required for any such purpose, but not any work for which money is appropriated as a subsidy only. R.S., c. 156, s. 70.

Powers respecting public works

71 A minister may himself or by his engineers, superintendents, agents, workers or servants, for any purpose relative to the use, construction, maintenance or repair of a public work, or for obtaining better access thereto, and without the consent of the owner

- (a) enter into and upon any land and survey and take levels of the same, and make such borings or sink such trial pits as he deems necessary for any purpose related to a public work;
- (b) enter upon any land and deposit thereon such material as is required for a public work or for the purpose of digging, quarrying, cutting or carrying away any material therefrom for the purpose of the construction, repair or maintenance of a public work;
- (c) make and use all such temporary roads to and from timber, stone, clay, gravel or sand or gravel pits as are required by him for the convenient passing to and from a public work during the construction, repair or maintenance thereof;
- (d) enter upon any land for the purpose of making proper drains to carry off water from a public work, or for keeping such drains in repair;
- (e) divert or alter, temporarily or permanently, the course of any river or other watercourse or any railway, road, street or other way, or raise or sink its level, in order to carry it over or under, on the level of or by the side of a public work, as he deems necessary for any purpose related to that work;
- (f) for the purposes of a public work, divert or alter the position of any water pipe, oil or gas pipe, sewer or drain, or any telegraph, telephone or electric wire, pole or tower. R.S., c. 156, s. 71.

If wall removed or ditch built

72 Whenever it is necessary, in the construction, repair or maintenance of a public work, to take down or remove any wall or fence of any owner or occupier of land adjoining a public work, or to construct any drain or ditch for carrying off water, the wall or fence shall be replaced as soon as the necessity that caused its taking down or removal has ceased, and after it has been so replaced, or when the drain or ditch is completed, the owner or occupier of the land shall maintain the wall, fence, drain or ditch to the same extent as he might by law be required to do if the wall or fence had never been so taken down or removed, or the drain or ditch had always existed. R.S., c. 156, s. 72.

Blasting

73 (1) Where the Province has contracted with any person for the construction or execution of any public work, or where, by direction of the Governor in Council, or of a minister within the scope of his powers, any officer, employee or agent of the Province is charged with the construction or execution of any public work, the Governor in Council may, if in his opinion it is necessary or expedient that any material be excavated or removed by blasting or the use of explosives, authorize the work to be performed in that manner, notwithstanding that the blasting or explosions may cause damage to land or other property or to the prosecution of any industry or work that is situated in the vicinity of the work or that may be thereby affected.

(2) Notice of the authorization of any work in the manner set forth in subsection (1) shall be sent at least seven days in advance to the owner of any land or other property or to any person carrying on any industry or work that may be affected by such work, and any such owner or person may, within seven

days after the sending of such notice to him, apply to the Governor in Council or to any person designated by him for a review of the authorization.

(3) If the construction or execution of a public work is contracted for, then unless the contract otherwise provides, the amount of compensation payable by the Province is chargeable to the contractor, and, if not paid by him forthwith upon demand, may be recovered from him by the Province as money paid to the contractor's use, or may be deducted from any money in the hands of the Province belonging or payable to the contractor. R.S., c. 156, s. 73.

Compensation by Province for damage

74 Compensation shall be paid by the Province to each person by whom any actual loss or damage is sustained by reason of the exercise of any power under this Part, equal to the amount of any such loss or damage for which the Province would be liable to that person if the power had not been exercised under the authority of a statute. R.S., c. 156, s. 74.

Power of minister to acquire land

75 A minister may, for and in the name of His Majesty in right of the Province, purchase or acquire any land which he may deem necessary

- (a) for any purpose for which a minister is authorized under a specific Act or the former Expropriation Act to purchase and acquire any land;
- (b) to implement or carry out or effect an agreement entered into between the Province and the Government of Canada or a city, town or municipality or any combination thereof if the agreement is financed from public funds;
- (c) for any public work;
- (d) for any purpose that is a public purpose. R.S., c. 156, s. 75.

Survey or establishment of boundary

76 (1) A minister may employ a Nova Scotia Land Surveyor or engineer to make any survey or establish any boundary and furnish the plans and descriptions of any property acquired or to be acquired by His Majesty for any of the purposes authorized by this Act.

(2) The boundaries of such properties may be permanently established by means of proper stone or iron monuments planted by the surveyor or engineer. R.S., c. 156, s. 76.

Deposit of plan

77 Where land appropriated for a public work is Crown land, under the control of the Government of the Province, a plan of such land shall be deposited with the Department of Natural Resources. R.S., c. 156, s. 77; O.I.C. 91-971; O.I.C. 2018-188; O.I.C. 2021-210; O.I.C. 2024-425.

Power of guardian or executor to contract

78 (1) Any tenant for life, representative or trustee of an incompetent person or of a person incapable of managing the person's affairs, guardian, tutor, curator, executor, administrator, committee or person, not only for and on behalf of himself, his heirs and assigns, but also for and on behalf of those whom he represents, whether married women, infants, issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, or other persons, seised, possessed, or interested in any land or other property may contract and agree with a minister for the sale of the whole or any part thereof, and may convey the same to the Crown, and may also contract and agree with the minister as to the amount of compensation to be paid for any such land or property or for damages occasioned thereto, and may also act for and on behalf of those whom he represents in any proceeding for determining the compensation to be paid under this Act.

(2) Where there is no guardian or other person to represent a person under disability, the judge may, after due notice to the persons interested, appoint a guardian or person to represent, for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (1), the person under disability. R.S., c. 156, s. 78; 2017, c. 4, s. 82.

Compensation payable from General Revenue Fund

79 The Minister of Finance and Treasury Board may pay to any person out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the General Revenue Fund of the Province any sum to which, under this Act, he is entitled as compensation or for costs as a result of the Province purchasing, acquiring or expropriating land. R.S., c. 156, s. 79; 2010, c. 2, s. 84; O.I.C. 2013-348.

Property acquired for public purpose

80 All lands, streams, watercourses and property acquired under this Act or otherwise by the Crown for any public work and purpose shall be vested in the Crown and, when not required for the public work or purpose may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of under the authority of the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 156, s. 80.

Alienation of land acquired by Crown

81 Any land acquired under this Act for any of the purposes set out in Section 10 or 75 may be granted, sold, leased, transferred or otherwise disposed of by the Governor in Council upon such terms and subject to such conditions as will assure, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the carrying out of the purposes for which the land was acquired. R.S., c. 156, s. 81.

PART VIII

TRANSITIONAL

Transitional provisions

82 (1) Notwithstanding the former *Expropriation Procedure Act* and the former Expropriation Act, and any other general or private Act, where subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, 1970, a plan and description of land have been filed at the office of the registrar of deeds for the registration district in which the land is located, or the procedure under that Act equivalent to such filing by an expropriating authority has been followed, and no compensation settlement has been made for the land expropriated before the twentieth day of June, 1974, the land

shown in the plan and described in the description is vested in the statutory authority and the said expropriating authority shall be deemed to have complied with Section 11 of this Act as of the twentieth day of June, 1974, and Sections 12 to 68 of this Act apply *mutatis mutandis* to that expropriation except that if the expropriating authority is in possession immediately before the twentieth day of June, 1974, service of the documents and the making of offers of compensation required by this Act prior to possession shall not affect that possession.

(2) Expropriations prior to the first day of January, 1971, shall be governed by the law in effect at the time of such expropriations.

(3) Expropriations subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, 1970, shall be governed by the law in effect at the time of such expropriations except to the extent and in those cases where subsection (1) applies.

(4) This Act applies to land expropriated on or after the twentieth day of June, 1974.

(5) A reference in any Act other than this Act to the “Expropriation Act” or the *Expropriation Procedure Act* or the procedure under either or both of those Acts shall mean and shall be construed to mean a reference to this Act.

(6) Nothing herein contained shall mean or be construed to mean that the power of a statutory authority to expropriate land is revoked or changed except that in the case of His Majesty in right of the Province, the execution of expropriation documents shall be under the signature of the Attorney General rather than the minister named or designated in the appropriate Act. R.S., c. 156, s. 82.