Lloyd & Bungay v. Commissioner, 2007 NWTSC 09

S-1-CV-2006000249

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

CHARLENE LLOYD and ERIC BUNDAY

Applicants

- and -

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Respondent

Transcript of the Oral Reasons for Judgment delivered by the Honourable Justice J.E. Richard, sitting at

Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories on, January

29th, A.D. 2007.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. C. Lloyd: Applicant

Mr. D. Proctor: Counsel for the Respondent

1	THE	COURT: This is an appeal of a
2		decision of the Rental Officer, pursuant to
3		section 87 of the Residential Tenancies Act.
4		The Appellants here live in a mobile home at
5		number 24 Rycon Trailer Court. They have a lease
6		agreement for the lot on which their mobile home
7		is situated. The owner of the lot is the
8		Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. The
9		lease agreement is between the Appellants and the
10		Commissioner.
11		On September 26th, 2006 these Appellants
12		made an application to the Rental Officer under
13		the provisions of the Residential Tenancies Act.
14		Specifically, their application was made under
15		section 30 of the Act. Section 30 of the Act
16		requires a landlord to keep the rental premises
17		in good repair. These Appellants sought a ruling
18		from the Rental Officer under section 30 that the
19		landlord, the Commissioner, had breached section
20		30 of the Act.
21		The Rental Officer did not make any ruling
22		as to whether or not the landlord, the
23		Commissioner, had breached section 30 of the Act.
24		Instead, the Rental Officer gave consideration to
25		a preliminary submission made on behalf of the
26		Commissioner to the effect that the Residential

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Tenancies Act did not apply to the lease

agreement between these parties and that,
therefore, the Rental Officer had no jurisdiction
to entertain the application under section 30 of
the Act.

The Rental Officer, in due course, agreed with this submission and in a decision made on December 2nd, 2006 he ruled that the Residential Tenancies Act did not apply, and he, accordingly, dismissed the Appellants' application. It is this decision of the Rental Officer that is the subject of the appeal before this Court.

I have carefully reviewed the record of the Rental Officer which was filed with this Court and which includes a transcript of the oral submissions made to the Rental Officer by the parties at a hearing held on November 21st, 2006.

The principal submission made to the Rental Officer on behalf of the landlord was to the effect that in order for a premises to come within the definition of "rental premises" in the Residential Tenancies Act, the parties must have had the intention to bring their relationship under the Residential Tenancies Act. I find there is no merit in this submission. However, it appears that this submission influenced the Rental Officer's decision.

The definition of "rental premises" in the

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1	Act contemplates two types: (a), a living
2	accommodation, or (b), land for a mobile home.
3	The definition further stipulates that the land
4	is rental premises if either (a), the land is, in
5	fact, being used as rental premises; or (b), the
6	land was intended to be used as rental premises.

The Rental Officer made a determination on the facts before him that the Appellants' dwelling at number 24 Rycon Trailer Court was a mobile home. The material before the Rental Officer indicates that this land was, in fact, being used as rental premises for a mobile home, no less so than it was two or three years earlier with a different landlord.

Lot 8, Block 610, which is the legal description of the land leased from the Commissioner and on which sits the mobile home of the Appellants, is, "land for a mobile home," being used as rental premises and is, therefore, "rental premises" for purposes of the Residential Tenancies Act.

In a decision of this Court in 1990 Justice de Weerdt considered the intention of the Legislature in enacting the Residential Tenancies Act and, in particular, its provisions for enabling tenants to assert their legal rights against landlords with respect to rental

1		premises. He stated:
2		"Bearing in mind the usual disparity
3		of bargaining power and financial
4		resources between such tenants and
5		their landlords, the Act is
6		evidently intended to restore the
7		balance of power through the public
8		employment of a Rental Officer to
9		try and mediate and, if necessary,
10		to adjudicate disputes between
11		them."
12		With the greatest of respect to the Rental
13		Officer, his decision on the applicability of the
14		Residential Tenancies Act is incorrect.
15		Accordingly, the appeal is allowed. The
16		Rental Officer's decision is set aside and the
17		Rental Officer is directed to consider the
18		tenants' application on its merits.
19		Now, is there any clarification required
20		from either of you, Ms. Lloyd, Mr. Proctor?
21	MR.	PROCTOR: No, sir.
22	THE	COURT: Fine, then. We will close
23		court.
24	MS.	LLOYD: There was the question of
25		legal fees.
26	THE	COURT: Yes. I saw that. I believe
27		it was in your brief, Ms. Lloyd. I, in this

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5	MS.	LLOYD:			Okay	. Th	nank	you	١.			
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