RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES in Newfoundland and Labrador

Information about the rights and responsibilities of tenants and landlords under Newfoundland and Labrador’s residential tenancies legislation
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How This Booklet Applies to You

Important Note

This booklet is intended as general information only. It does not contain a complete statement of the law, and laws change from time to time. Anyone requiring advice about his or her specific legal situation should contact a lawyer.

The Residential Tenancies Act

In the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Residential Tenancies Act, 2000 (RTA) governs the relationship between residential landlords and tenants. The Act sets out the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants. It regulates matters such as rent increases, ending a tenancy, settling disputes, as well as addressing many other issues.

Does this booklet apply to you?

First, you should find out whether you are covered under the RTA. This law does not apply to business or commercial tenancies (such as rental of an office space). The RTA does apply to most rental housing in Newfoundland & Labrador.

Some types of living arrangements, however, are not covered by the RTA, for example:

- Accommodations providing meals and bed linens;
- Where an owner shares bathroom and kitchen facilities with an occupant (i.e., a boarding home);
- Accommodations provided by an educational institution to its students (e.g., residence at MUN);
- Accommodations provided by a religious, charitable or non-profit organization;
- Accommodations in a hospital or nursing home;
- Hotels, motels, inns, hostels, etc.

The above list is not exhaustive. Refer to section 3 of the RTA for more complete information about what accommodations are included and excluded, found on the landlord and tenant section of the Service NL website: http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/landlord/index.html

Residential Tenancies

The Residential Tenancies Section of the provincial government’s Service NL is responsible for mediating and adjudicating disputes between residential landlords and tenants. The Residential Tenancies has a website containing extensive information for landlords and tenants. Visit: http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/landlord/index.html. You can ask questions relating to your specific situation by dialing 1-877-829-2608 (toll free from all areas of Newfoundland and Labrador).
B E F O R E  Y O U  M O V E  I N

Here are some things a tenant needs to know before moving into a rental property.

I n s p e c t  B e f o r e  Y o u  A c c e p t

An inspection should be the first step taken before a tenant accepts the responsibility of a rental property. The premises should be vacant during an incoming inspection, and the landlord and potential tenant should inspect the premises together. A Rental Premises Condition Report form is available on the “Before Renting” section of the Residential Tenancies website at http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/landlord/condition_report.pdf

Write down any damages such as holes, scratches and burns. The landlord and tenant should then sign and keep a copy of the inspection report. It is recommended that both parties take photos (date stamped) prior to the beginning of the tenancy and again once the tenancy has ended. This may help protect you against future claims. When you finish your rental term, you and the landlord should do an outgoing inspection as well.

K n o w  W h a t  Y o u  A r e  A g r e e i n g  T o

Your rental agreement forms the basis of the contractual relationship between you and the landlord. Whether it is oral or written, the agreement is a legally binding contract between both parties. You need to know what you are agreeing to. The RTA regulates this contractual relationship.

The rental agreement (or “lease”) sets out:

• what rent the tenant agrees to pay;
• the length of the rental term;
• the premises the landlord agrees to provide;
• other conditions that must be followed.

There are different types of rental agreements. These include:

• week to week
• month to month
• fixed term – not less than six months and not more than 12 months

Each rental agreement, whether oral or written, is presumed to contain certain basic rights and responsibilities under the Residential Tenancies Act, 2000. These conditions are called statutory conditions and must be followed – even if the lease says otherwise. A condition in the rental agreement that is contrary to any of these statutory conditions has no legal effect.
Below is listing of the statutory conditions as found verbatim in section 8 of the RTA:

“1. **Obligation of the Landlord**
   (a) The Landlord shall maintain the premises in a good state of repair and fit for habitation during the tenancy and shall comply with a law respecting health, safety or housing.
   (b) Paragraph (a) applies regardless of whether, when the landlord and tenant entered into the rental agreement, the tenant had knowledge of a state of non-repair, unfitness for habitation or contravention of a law respecting health, safety or housing in the premises.

2. **Obligation of the Tenant**
   The tenant shall keep the premises clean, and shall repair damage caused by a wilful or negligent act of the tenant or of a person whom the tenant permits on the premises.

3. **Subletting Premises**
   The tenant may assign, sublet or otherwise part with possession of the premises subject to the consent of the landlord, and the landlord shall not arbitrarily or unreasonably withhold consent and shall not levy a charge in excess of expenses actually incurred by the landlord in relation to giving consent.

4. **Mitigation on Abandonment**
   Where the tenant abandons the premises, the landlord shall mitigate damages that may be caused by the abandonment to the extent that a party to a contract is required by law to mitigate damages.

5. **Entry of Premises**
   Except in the case of an emergency, the landlord shall not enter the premises without the consent of the tenant unless:
   (a) notice of termination of the rental agreement has been given and the entry is at a reasonable time for the purpose of exhibiting the premises to a prospective tenant or purchaser and a reasonable effort has been made to give the tenant at least 4 hours notice;
   (b) the entry is made at a reasonable time and written notice of the time of the entry has been given to the tenant at least 24 hours in advance of the entry; or
   (c) the tenant has abandoned the premises under section 27.

6. **Entry Doors**
   Except by mutual consent, neither the landlord nor the tenant shall, during the use or occupancy of the premises by the tenant, alter a lock or locking system on a door that gives entry to the premises.

7. **Peaceful Enjoyment**
   (a) The tenant shall not unreasonably interfere with the rights of a landlord or other tenants in the premises, a common area or the property of which they form a part.
   (b) The landlord shall not unreasonably interfere with the tenant’s peaceful enjoyment of the premises, a common area or the property of which they form a part.

8. **Disconnection of Services**
   A landlord or tenant shall not, without the written consent of the other party to the rental agreement, disconnect or cause to be disconnected heat, water or electric power services being provided to the premises.
   (2) Where a landlord and tenant enter into a written rental agreement, the conditions set out in subsection (1) shall be reproduced in the agreement without variation or modification.”
Regardless of whether a rental agreement is verbal or written, any changes or additions to the rental agreement should always be in writing. A sample rental agreement is available at the landlord & tenant section of the Government Services of NL website: http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/landlord/index.html

**Security Deposit**

A security deposit, sometimes called a damage deposit, is a sum of money the landlord requires the tenant to pay at the beginning of a rental agreement, in addition to the rent paid. The amount depends on the type of rental agreement. The following guidelines are used to determine the security deposit amount for different rental agreements:

- week-to-week rental payments, security deposit up to two week’s rent,
- month-to-month, up to ¾ of a month’s rent,
- fixed term (six to 12 months), up to ¾ of a month’s rent.

The landlord must provide the tenant with a written receipt for the security deposit, and put the deposit in an interest bearing trust account, reserved only for security deposits.

The landlord does not own the security deposit. Unless the landlord has a claim for some or all of the security deposit, he/she must return it to the tenant, with the interest it gathered, within 15 days of the tenant leaving the premises. If the landlord has a claim for some or all of the security deposit, the landlord and tenant will create a written agreement on how the security deposit will be distributed, or else the landlord or tenant may apply to the Director of Residential Tenancies to determine how it will be distributed. The landlord and/or tenant can apply to Residential Tenancies for a hearing on the issue.

**Future Rent**

While a landlord can ask for post-dated cheques to pay your rent, he/she cannot ask for any pre-payments of rent, such as pre-payment of the last week’s or last month’s rent. He/she also cannot ask for any single rental payment that is more than any other regular payment.

**Tenant’s Insurance**

Regardless of how little you think your belongings are worth, consider how much it would cost you to replace everything you own—furniture, appliances, clothing, supplies and personal belongings. That’s where tenant’s insurance comes in. It’s a way to help protect your belongings in the event of a fire, flood or other disaster. Your landlord’s insurance will not normally cover a tenant’s belongings. A tenant is therefore responsible for carrying insurance for his or her personal belongings.
Discrimination

Housing discrimination can be a significant problem in a competitive market. However, the Newfoundland and Labrador *Human Rights Act, 2010* outlines the grounds in which discrimination is prohibited.

The *Human Rights Act, 2000* is legislation that protects individuals against discrimination based on certain personal characteristics. These personal characteristics are sometimes referred to as 'grounds'. The Act’s provisions apply to government, private business and individuals.

The prohibited grounds of discrimination listed include:

- race
- colour
- nationality
- ethnic origin
- social origin
- religious creed
- religion
- age
- disability
- disfigurement
- sex
- sexual orientation
- marital status
- family status
- source of income
- political opinion
The Act prohibits discrimination when granting occupancy of a self-contained dwelling unit (for example, refusing to rent an apartment to an individual because of his or her family status). Whether a situation amounts to discrimination depends on the specific circumstances of the case. There are exemptions when discrimination is permitted under the Act. For example, a limitation, specification, exclusion, denial, or preference because of a disability can be allowed when it is determined to be based on a good faith qualification by the commission.

The Act also allows landlords to use income information, credit checks, credit references, rental history, guarantees or other similar business practices in selecting prospective occupants. In the case of self-contained dwelling units reserved for those 55 and older, offering or advertising is allowed where every unit is occupied by at least one person who has reached the age of 55 or older.

To make an inquiry or possible complaint about discrimination, you can phone the **Newfoundland and Labrador Human Rights Commission** at 709-729-2709 or toll free at 1-800-563-5808. Their website address is: http://www.justice.gov.nl.ca/hrc/index.html
WHILE YOU ARE LIVING IN YOUR PLACE

Landlord and Tenant Responsibilities

The landlord and tenant have a number of obligations, some of which we will highlight below. The information below comes from the Residential Tenancies website, and is only a partial list. For more detailed information, visit the landlord & tenant section of the Service NL website at http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/landlord/residential_tenancies.html

Some of the information noted below is also found in the previous section of this publication.

A LANDLORD MUST:

- Provide the tenant with a written notice of the landlord’s name, telephone number and address where documents may be served and, if the landlord has an agent responsible for the residential premises, they must provide that person’s name, telephone number and address. The landlord must immediately notify the tenant in writing of any change in this information during the tenancy;
- Investigate complaints from the tenants of disturbances or repairs as soon as possible and try to resolve the problem;
- Not change or alter the lock or locking system during the tenancy without providing the tenant with a copy of the new key;
- Make repairs and keep the rental unit in good condition;
- Provide and maintain sufficient doors and locks to make a unit reasonably secure, and
- Never enter the rental unit without proper notice of entry, unless it is an emergency.

A TENANT MUST:

- Pay the rent on time. Landlords may charge a late fee of $5.00 for the first day the rent is late (or ‘in arrears’) and $2.00 for each additional day the rent remains in arrears to a maximum of $75.00;
- Keep the rental unit clean at all times;
- Take reasonable care not to damage the premises, and if damage does occur, repair the damage properly within a reasonable period of time. You are also responsible for damages done by people you allow on the premises;
- Not interfere with the peaceful enjoyment of others in the rental property; and
- Obey the landlord’s reasonable rules and regulations.
Entry and Access

A landlord can normally enter rented premises only after giving advance written notice to the tenant or with the tenant’s consent. For example, if the landlord wishes to show the premises to a prospective tenant after notice of termination has been given, the landlord must give at least 4 hours notice. For general inspection or entry for any other reason at a reasonable time, the landlord must give at least 24 hours written notice. In the case of an emergency, the landlord may enter the rented premises at any time.

Neither the landlord, nor the tenant can change the locks, except by mutual consent.

Peaceful Enjoyment

Landlords and tenants must not interfere with each other’s peaceful enjoyment of the premises.

Subletting

The tenant may sublet the apartment provided the landlord consents. The landlord cannot arbitrarily withhold consent.

Disconnection of Services

Landlords and tenants must not, without written consent of the other party to the rental agreement, disconnect essential services such as heat, water or electric.

Rent Paid in Other Than Money

Where rent is paid in part or in whole in something other than money, the landlord must give the tenant a written letter specifying what the payment was in and the value of the item or service contained in the payment. Where no value is attached, the Director of Residential Tenancies may establish the value of the item.

Rent for Fixed-Term Rental Agreements

Rent must be paid in equal installments regardless of whether the total amount of rent payable for the term is stated.

Fee for Failure to Pay Rent

The landlord may collect a fee where the rent is not paid on time or where a cheque is returned by reason of “not sufficient funds”. The amount is set by the Minister of Service NL. Check with Residential Tenancies as to what that current amount is.
**Rental Increase**

A landlord cannot increase rent during the term of a fixed term lease.

For week to week or month to month tenancies, a landlord cannot increase rent during the first 12 months of the rental agreement or more than once in a 12 month period after that.

Tenants must be notified of a rental increase in writing no less than eight weeks before change in week to week rentals, and no less than three months before the change in month to month rentals.

Discontinuing a service, privilege, accommodation or thing could be considered a rent increase. For example, if the rental cost normally included utilities, and then a tenant was required to ‘POU’ (pay own utilities), this could be considered a rent increase.

Where the landlord and tenant agree in writing, the landlord may increase the rent when the increase is due to the provision of a service, facility, privilege, or thing.

**Record of Tenant’s Payments**

A landlord needs to keep an up-to-date record of all money received from the tenant because the Director of Residential Tenancies can visit a landlord and demand production of correspondence and records at any time.

Tenants should keep records and request a receipt for all rent and any security deposit paid.

**Harassment**

It is against the law for a landlord to harass a tenant, and for a tenant to harass a landlord. Since harassment can be hard to prove, it is a good idea to keep detailed notes about what is happening and if needed, to contact the police or try to get legal advice. Contact information for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary can be found at the end of this booklet.
TERMINATION NOTICES

Notice of Termination of Rental Agreement

A notice of termination is a written document that one party uses to inform the other that they must or are about to vacate the premises. Unless the landlord and tenant agree in writing upon a longer period of notice, the tenant must normally give the following notice if terminating the rental agreement:

Termination Without Reason

- **If the residential premises is a site for a mobile home** - landlord must give at least six months’ notice before the end of the rental period, tenant must give at least one month’s notice;
- **Fixed term** - landlord must give at least three months’ notice before the end of the fixed term, tenant must give at least two months’ notice;
- **Month to month** - landlord must give at least three months’ notice before the end of the rental period, tenant must give at least one month’s notice;
- **Week to week** - landlord must give at least four weeks’ notice before the end of the rental period, tenant must give at least one week’s notice.

Shortened Termination Notices

There are cases when the notice requirement may be shortened depending on the circumstances. Some of those situations, reproduced from information on the Residential Tenancies website, are described below (list not exhaustive):

Termination for Failure to Pay Rent

Where a fixed-term or monthly tenancy exists:

- the landlord may give a tenant a termination notice that takes effect 10 days or more after the day the notice is served (when the rent is **in arrears for 15 days**).

  For example, rent due on June 1\(^{\text{st}}\), if not paid by midnight on June 15\(^{\text{th}}\), the landlord can issue a notice on June 16\(^{\text{th}}\) for termination on June 26\(^{\text{th}}\).

Where a weekly tenancy exists:

- the landlord may give a tenant a termination notice effective not less than **three days** after the notice is served (when the rent is in arrears for at least three days).

Where the tenant pays the full amount of rent in arrears, plus a late fee if applied, before the date specified in the notice, the notice is void and cannot be carried out. However, this rule does not apply where notice is given to a tenant more than twice within a period of 12 months.
Termination Where There is a Material Breach

A material breach is an activity or thing that affects the value or the integrity of the premises. Examples may be smoking or having a pet when the rental agreement specifically prohibits smoking or pets.

Where a landlord or tenant commits a material breach, the other party may give written notice of the breach along with a request to remedy the problem. If the party who committed the breach fails to remedy the problem, then the other party may give notice of termination. Where the premises are rented monthly, or for a fixed term, or are a site for a mobile home, notice of termination must be given not less than one month before the end of the rental period. Where rented weekly, notice must be given not less than one week before the end of the rental period.

Termination Where Premises Uninhabitable

When a landlord fails to maintain a rental premises in a state “fit for habitation”, the tenant can give the landlord notice that the rental agreement is terminated and that he/she is leaving the premises immediately.

“Fit for habitation” is not defined in the RTA. You should contact Residential Tenancies if you are wondering if your premises would fall under this definition. When a tenant makes a premises unfit for habitation, the landlord can give the tenant notice that the rental agreement is terminated and that the tenant is required to leave immediately.

Tenants cannot withhold rent, even if the landlord is not properly maintaining the premises. The tenant should contact the landlord in writing outlining the work that is required, and if the requested work is not completed in a “reasonable amount of time” they can contact Residential Tenancies for assistance. The tenant would then be entitled to give notice of termination if the situation is not remedied or request a hearing.

Termination for Interference with Peaceful Enjoyment

If a landlord interferes with the peaceful enjoyment of a tenant, the tenant may give written notice of termination to take effect not less than five days but not more than 14 days following the date notice was given.

If a tenant interferes with the peaceful enjoyment of a landlord or other tenants, the landlord may give termination notice in writing to take effect not less than five days following the date on which notice was given.
Termination in Exceptional Circumstances

Tenant may give one month’s written notice, accompanied by evidence in certain circumstances. These include ill health of the tenant, the tenant’s income is reduced, ill health of a person who has been providing financial assistance towards the payment of tenant’s rent, ill health of a family member when tenant is required to take up residence with that family member, tenant admitted to a nursing home, or tenant dies.

Eviction of a Tenant

If the tenant doesn’t move out following valid notice, then the landlord can commence eviction proceedings. This requires making an application to the Director of Residential Tenancies. For more information about the eviction process and application cost, contact Residential Tenancies.

How to Present Notice

Notice can be served to the landlord or tenant by:
- giving it personally to the person;
- giving it to someone 16 years of age or older who apparently lives with the person;
- placing it in the mailbox or under a door of the person’s premises;
- sending it to the person by registered mail, express post, pre-paid to a location where the rent is payable or the landlord/tenant carries on business;
- sending it by courier; or
- any other method authorized by the Director

Where either the landlord or tenant is a company, the notice may be given personally to a company Director, manager or officer as follows:
- by leaving it at the company office
- by sending it to the company by registered mail, express post, pre-paid or courier, or another method authorized by the Director.

Entry by the Public

A landlord cannot restrict reasonable access to a rental property by a member of the public, including people distributing election materials.

Abandonment of Premises by Tenant

Where a tenant has abandoned the premises, the landlord can take possession.

Where a landlord intends to take possession of an abandoned premises, they must post notice 24 hours in advance of their intention to do so.
Abandoned Personal Property

Where a tenant abandons property, the landlord must hold it in storage for **60 days** and provide an inventory to the Director and to the tenant, if possible. A tenant wishing to retrieve the property has to pay the landlord’s storage fees to regain possession. Where the property has no monetary value, is unsanitary or unsafe, or is not worth the price of storage or sale, then the Director can authorize the disposal of the property.

Where a tenant does not take back their property, the property can be sold with the proceeds going to the costs incurred by the landlord, and compensation to the landlord, as dictated by the Director. The rest of the money must go to the Director with a written statement of account regarding the sale and distribution of the proceeds. The Director must hold these funds in trust for the tenant, but if they are not collected in a year, they go into the consolidated revenue fund.

Seizure of Property

A landlord may not seize your personal property under any circumstances.
The Residential Tenancies Board

Power of the Director

The Director of Residential Tenancies is responsible for the general administration of the RTA, exercising the powers and performing the duties of Director according to the Act, and providing information to landlords and tenants.

The Director can also determine a matter arising under a rental agreement or the Residential Tenancies Act, 2000. The Director may also assign duties, including mediation and adjudication of disputes, to the staff that the Director may consider appropriate.

Investigations

The Director and other staff authorized by the Minister can, at a reasonable time, enter residential premises for the purpose of carrying out an investigation or inspection under the Residential Tenancies Act, 2000.

Application to Director

A landlord or tenant can, within two years after termination of the tenancy, apply to the Director to determine whether a provision of a rental agreement has been breached, or whether a provision of the RTA has been contravened.

A form and fee prescribed by the Minister must be submitted to the Director with applications. Once an application is made, the applicant has to serve the other parties to the matter with a copy of the application by personal service, registered mail, courier service or express post.

However, the Director can refuse or dismiss an application at any stage where, at the Residential Tenancies discretion, the matter is found to be trivial, frivolous, vexatious, or has not been initiated in good faith, and may issue an order to that effect.

An applicant can also withdraw an application before an order is issued.

After the Director of Residential Tenancies receives an application and hasn’t dismissed it on the basis of being trivial, frivolous or vexatious, there are two possible outcomes:

1. The parties can be scheduled to attend a mediation session, where an attempt will be made to settle the matter. If the matter is settled, the parties will be required to sign a document of agreement which is binding and must be obeyed. It cannot be appealed.
2. If no agreement is reached, the parties may give evidence at a hearing before the adjudicator. Both landlord and tenant have the right to be represented by a lawyer at any stage of the proceedings. However, the process allows for a person to represent themselves.
After mediation or a hearing, the Director of Residential Tenancies can make an order that settles the dispute between the parties. For example, if money is owed, the Director can order it be paid. If the lease has been breached, the Director can order that the landlord or tenant comply with the terms of the lease. The Director can also make an order determining who is entitled to the security deposit or whether or not a Termination Notice is valid. There is a wide range of dispositions that the Director may make following a hearing.

All orders are protected by law. A party who refuses to comply with the order may face prosecution. Parties are able to make an application for reconsideration if they are not satisfied with the order of the Director. If the application for reconsideration is rejected, the applicant may file an appeal to the Supreme Court Trial Division.

Mediation Agreements do not qualify for reconsideration or appeal.
WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION AND HELP

More helpful information about residential tenancies can be found by contacting the following organizations. Supplementary information can be found by visiting their websites.

Service NL - Residential Tenancies

The Residential Tenancies mediates and adjudicates disputes between residential landlords and tenants. Their services include: A landlords’ guide, rental agreements, security deposit calculator, statutory conditions, a tenants’ guide, termination notices, and complaint/dispute resolution.

Contact the following Residential Tenancies:

**St. John’s**
Motor Registration Building
149 Smallwood Drive, PO Box 8700
Mount Pearl, NL A1B 4J6
T: 709-729-2610 / 709-729-2608 / 709-729-5829
Toll Free: 1-877-829-2608
F: (709) 729-6998

**Gander**
Fraser Mall,
230 Airport Blvd
PO Box 2222
Gander, NL A1V 2N9
T: (709) 256-1019
Toll Free: 1-877-829-2608
F: (709) 256-1438

**Corner Brook**
Sir Richard Squires Building
84 Mount Bernard Avenue
PO Box 2006
Corner Brook, NL A2H 6J8
T: (709) 637-2445
Toll Free: 1-877-829-2608
F: (709) 637-2905

The Residential Tenancies website contains department information and practical information for both landlords and tenants. Visit their website at:
http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/landlord/residential_tenancies.html
Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador

Public Legal Information Association of NL (PLIAN) is a non-profit organization dedicated to educating Newfoundlanders and Labradorians about the law. PLIAN helps provide public legal education and information services with the intent of increasing access to justice. As part of our services we host a Lawyer Referral Service.

The Lawyer Referral Service is available to individuals who require assistance in obtaining a lawyer. Lawyers who wish to be enrolled in our database register annually and state the areas of law in which they prefer to practice. The people who contact our service are offered the name of one lawyer who practices in a particular area of law. The individuals can then contact the lawyer to arrange a consultation for up to 30 minutes at a nominal charge. The referral must be provided in writing.

Contact PLIAN:
T: (709) 722-2643 (9:00 am to 12:00 pm Monday to Friday)
Toll Free: 1-888-660-7788 (9:00 am to 12:00 pm Monday to Friday)

Our website address is: www.publiclegalinfo.com

Memorial University Off-Campus Housing

Memorial University of Newfoundland’s Student Affairs and Services offers an off-campus housing office which allows students to search rental listings, gather information about the City of St. John’s, and chat with coordinators.

Contact MUN’s Off-Campus Housing Office
T: (709) 864-3765 or 864-4796
F: (709) 864-3520
E: och@mun.ca

Their website address is: www.mun.ca/student/och/

Newfoundland and Labrador Human Rights Commission

To make an inquiry or possible complaint about discrimination, you can phone the Newfoundland and Labrador Human Rights Commission at 709-729-2709 or toll free at 1-800-563-5808.

Their website address is: www.justice.gov.nl.ca/hrc/
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Toll Free: 1-800-709-7267

Their website address is: www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Royal Newfoundland Constabulary

Northeast Avalon: (709) 729-8000
Satellite Office: (709) 729-8175
Corner Brook: (709) 637-4100
Labrador West: (709) 944-7602
Churchill Falls: (709) 925-3524

Their website address is: www.rnc.gov.nl.ca/
The information provided in this booklet is not intended as legal advice, but rather to provide a general overview. In order to discuss your specific situation, we suggest you speak with a lawyer who practices in residential tenancies.

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