



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with the landlord's application for dispute resolution under the Residential Tenancy Act (the "Act") for an order of possession for the rental unit due to unpaid rent, a monetary order for unpaid rent and to recover the filing fee.

The tenant did not appear at the telephone conference call hearing. The landlord appeared and gave affirmed testimony.

The landlord gave evidence that the tenant was served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing (the Hearing Package) by registered mail August 2, 2012.

I find the tenant was served in a manner complying with section 89 of the Residential Tenancy Act (the "Act") and the hearing proceeded in the tenant's absence.

The landlord was provided the opportunity to present their evidence orally and to refer to relevant documentary evidence timely prior to the hearing.

I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the rules of procedure. However, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession for the rental unit due to unpaid rent, a monetary order for unpaid rent and to recover the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

This tenancy began on April 1, 2011, monthly rent started at \$790.00, current monthly rent is \$823.00 and a security deposit of \$395.00 was paid by the tenant at the beginning of the tenancy.

The landlord gave evidence that on August 2, 2012, the tenant was served with a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the "Notice"), by posting it on the door, listing unpaid rent of \$823.00 as of August 1, 2012. The effective vacancy date listed on the Notice was August 12, 2012. Section 90 of the Act states that documents served in this manner are deemed delivered three days later. Thus the effective move out date is automatically changed to August 15, 2012.

The Notice informed the tenant that the Notice would be cancelled if the rent was paid within five days. The Notice also explained the tenant had five days to dispute the Notice.

I have no evidence before me that the tenant applied to dispute the Notice.

The landlord stated that the tenant made a payment of \$455.00 on August 9, 2012, another payment of \$455.00 in September 2012 and as of the date of the hearing, the tenant owed \$736.00 in unpaid rent.

The landlord's relevant evidence included the tenant ledger sheet and receipts for the payments of rent, indicating that the acceptance of rent was on a "for use and occupancy only" basis.

Analysis

Based on the above testimony and evidence, and on a balance of probabilities, I find as follows:

I find the tenant was served a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent, did not pay the outstanding rent or apply to dispute the Notice within five days of service and is therefore conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the Act to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

I have allowed the landlord's verbal request for an amendment seeking the unpaid rent for September 2012.

Conclusion

I find that the landlord is entitled to an order of possession effective two days after service of the order upon the tenant.

I grant the landlord a final, legally binding order of possession, which is enclosed with the landlord's Decision. Should the tenant fail to vacate the rental unit pursuant to the terms of the order, this order may be filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia for enforcement as an order of that Court.

I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of \$786.00, comprised of outstanding rent of \$736.00 through September 2012 and the \$50.00 filing fee paid by the landlord for this application.

I grant the landlord a final, legally binding monetary order pursuant to section 67 of the Act in the amount of \$786.00, which I have enclosed with the landlord's Decision.

Should the tenant fail to pay the landlord this amount without delay, the order may be filed in the Provincial Court of British Columbia (Small Claims) for enforcement as an order of that Court.

This decision is made on authority delegated to me by the Director of the Residential Tenancy Branch under Section 9.1(1) of the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Dated: September 13, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch