

Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute codes OPR MNR MNSD FF

<u>Introduction</u>

This hearing dealt with the landlord's application pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the Act) for:

- an order of possession for unpaid rent pursuant to section 55;
- a monetary order for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67;
- authorization to retain all or a portion of the tenant's security deposit in partial satisfaction of the monetary order requested pursuant to section 38;
- authorization to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenant pursuant to section 72.

The hearing was conducted by conference call. The tenant did not attend this hearing, although I waited until 9:50 a.m. to enable the tenant to connect with this teleconference hearing scheduled for 9:30 a.m. The landlord attended the hearing and was given a full opportunity to provide affirmed testimony, to present evidence and to make submissions.

The landlord testified that on September 17, 2019, a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing was sent to the tenant by registered mail. The landlord provided a registered mail sticker and tracking number in support of service.

Based on the above evidence, I am satisfied that the tenant was served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Dispute Resolution Hearing pursuant to sections 89 & 90 of the Act. The hearing proceeded in the absence of the tenant.

Paragraph 64(3)(c) of the Act allows me to amend an application for dispute resolution.

The application reflected the landlord's address as the rental unit address. The application has been amended to reflect the correct rental unit address.

At the hearing, the landlord also requested to amend the monetary claim to include outstanding rent for October 2019. Although the tenant did not have prior notice of this claim, I find that the tenant should reasonably have known that the landlord would suffer this loss if the tenant neither paid rent nor vacated the rental unit. I therefore allowed the landlord's request for an amendment.

Issues

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession pursuant to a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for unpaid rent (the 10 Day Notice)?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary award for unpaid rent?

Is the landlord entitled to retain all or a portion of the tenant's security deposit in partial satisfaction of the monetary award requested?

Is the landlord entitled to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenant?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on May 1, 2017 and the current monthly rent is \$922.00 payable on the 1st day of each month. The tenant paid a security deposit of \$450.00 and a pet deposit of \$350.00 at the start of the tenancy which the landlord continues to hold.

The landlord testified that on September 5, 2019 he personally served the tenant with the 10 Day Notice. As per the 10 Day Notice, an amount of \$745.00 was outstanding as of September 1, 2019. The landlord testified this included \$372.50 from August 2019 and \$372.50 from September 2019.

The landlord testified that the tenant did not pay the outstanding amount of rent as indicated in the 10 Day Notice within five days of service of the Notice. The landlord testified that an additional \$372.50 is outstanding for October 2019.

Analysis

Section 46 of the Act requires that upon receipt of a Notice to End Tenancy for non-payment of rent the tenant must, within five days, either pay the full amount of the arrears indicated on the Notice or dispute the notice by filing an Application for Dispute Resolution with the Residential Tenancy Branch. If, as in the present case, the tenant does neither of these two things, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

Based upon the undisputed testimony of the landlord, I am satisfied that the tenant was personally served with the 10 Day Notice on September 5, 2019. The tenant would have had until September 10, 2019 to pay the outstanding amount as per the 10 Day Notice which she failed to do.

I find that the Notice issued by the landlord complies with the requirements of Section 52 of the Act, accordingly, the landlord is granted an Order of Possession pursuant to section 55 of the Act.

Section 26 of the Act requires that a tenant must pay rent when it is due under the tenancy agreement, whether or not the landlord complies with this Act, the regulations or the tenancy agreement, unless the tenant has a right under this Act to deduct all or a portion of the rent.

I accept the landlord's uncontested evidence and claim for outstanding rent of \$1117.50.

As the landlord was successful in this application, I find that the landlord is entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application for a total monetary award of \$1217.50.

The landlord continues to hold a security and pet deposit in total of \$800.00. I allow the landlord to retain the security and pet deposit in partial satisfaction of the monetary award pursuant to section 38 of the Act.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to a Monetary Order in the amount of \$417.50.

Conclusion

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I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant. Should the tenant(s) fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order in the amount of \$417.50. Should the tenant fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed in the Small Claims Division of the Provincial Court and enforced 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: November 19, 2019

Residential Tenancy Branch