



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, MNSD, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an order of possession, a monetary order and an order to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim.

Although served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing by registered mail sent on March 15, 2012, a Canada post tracking number was provided as evidence of service, the tenants did not appear.

Section 90 of the Act determines that a document served in this manner is deemed to have been served five days later. I find that the tenants have been duly served in accordance with the Act

The landlord appeared, gave affirmed testimony and was provided the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions to me.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession for unpaid rent?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order?

Is the landlord entitled to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim?

Is the landlord entitled to recover the cost of the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

Based on the testimony of the landlord, I find that the tenants were served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent on March 2, 2012, by posting to the door of the tenant's residence. The notice informed the tenants that the notice would be cancelled if the rent was paid within five days. The notice also explains the tenant had five days to dispute the notice.

The landlord testified on March 24, 2012, the tenants made a payment towards outstanding rent and the receipt issued states for use and occupation only.

The landlord testified the tenants have not paid rent for April 2012 and they have a balance owing of \$430.00 for March 2012, rent. The landlord is seeking \$1,380.00 in unpaid rent and \$50.00 for late fees.

Analysis

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

The tenants have not paid the outstanding rent and did not apply to dispute the Notice and are 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 find that the landlord is entitled to an order of possession effective **two days** after service on the tenant. This order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of \$1,430.00 comprised of rent owed, late fees and the \$50.00 fee paid by the landlord for this application.

I order that the landlord retain the deposit and interest of \$450.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the landlord an order under section 67 for the balance due of \$980.00.

This order may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that court.

Conclusion

The tenant failed to pay rent and did not file to dispute the notice to end tenancy. The tenant is presumed under the law to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the notice to end tenancy.

The landlord is granted an order of possession, and may keep the security deposit and interest in partial satisfaction of the claim. I grant a monetary order for the balance due.

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: April 02, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch