



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute codes OP MNR MNSD FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the landlord for an order of possession, a monetary order and an order allowing retention of the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim. The hearing was conducted by conference call. The landlord's representative and the named tenant called in and participated in the hearing..

Issues

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order?

Is the landlord entitled to an order allowing retention of the security deposit?

Background and Evidence

This tenancy began on April 1, 2011. The rent is \$900.00 due in advance on the first day of each month. The tenants paid a security deposit of \$450.00 at the start of the tenancy. The tenants did not pay rent for May when it was due. The landlord received payment of \$450.00 from the provincial government on behalf of the tenant, but the balance of May rent has not been paid. On May 2, 2012 the landlord's agent served the tenants with a Notice to End Tenancy for non-payment of rent by posting it to the door of the rental unit. The tenant has not paid the full rent for May and he did not file an application to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy.

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.

Conclusion

Order of Possession - Based on the above background, evidence and analysis 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.

Monetary Order and Security Deposit – The tenant attending the hearing testified that his co-tenant has not lived at the rental unit since April. I was not provided with proof that the co-tenant was served with the application for dispute resolution, either personally or by registered mail. I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of \$450.00 for the outstanding rent for May, but only as against the tenant in attendance at the hearing. The landlord is entitled to recover the \$50.00 filing fee for this application for a total award of \$500.00. 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 \$50.00. This order may be filed in the Small Claims 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: May 31, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch