



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.

Both parties appeared, gave affirmed testimony and were provided the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to cross-examine the other party, and make submissions to me.

Preliminary Issue

The tenant seeks to have an adjournment to have an advocate help him file an application to dispute the landlord ten day notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent.

The tenant testified that he received the notice to end tenancy on June 5, 2012, for unpaid rent. The tenant testified he did not pay the balance of rent owed in the notice to end tenancy and has not paid rent for July, 2012.

I find that it would unfair to the landlord and inappropriate to adjourn today's hearing. The tenant did not dispute the notice to end tenancy within the required times lines under the Act. Further, even if the tenant had filed an application to dispute the notice, the tenant's application would have no merit as the tenant has admitted the balance of June 2012, rent has not been paid and has paid no rent for July 2012. Therefore, the tenants request for an adjournment is denied.

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 landlord, I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent on June 2, 2012, by posting to the door, which was

witnessed. The notice informed the tenant 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.

Analysis

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

The tenant has not paid the outstanding rent and did not apply to dispute the Notice 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 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 \$1,350.00 comprised of unpaid rent for June, July 2012, 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 \$850.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the landlord an order under section 67 for the balance due of \$500.00.

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: July 09, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch