



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Elizabeth Manor
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, MNSD, FF

Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to an application by the Landlord pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”) for Orders as follows:

1. An Order of Possession - Section 55;
2. A Monetary Order for unpaid rent - Section 67;
3. An Order to retain the security deposit - Section 38; and
4. An Order to recover the filing fee for this application - Section 72.

The Landlord and Tenant were each given full opportunity to be heard, to present evidence and to make submissions.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the notice to end tenancy valid?

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

Is the Landlord entitled to the monetary amounts claimed?

Background and Evidence

The following are agreed facts: The tenancy began on January 1, 2010. Rent of \$650.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy, the Landlord collected a security deposit from the Tenant in the amount of \$325.00. The tenancy agreement provides for a \$25.00 late rent fee. The Tenant failed to pay full rent for May 2013 and on May 2, 2013 the Landlord served the Tenant with a 10 notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent (the “Notice”) by posting the Notice on the

Tenant's door. The Tenant did not make an application for dispute resolution to dispute the Notice, has not moved out of the unit and has not paid June 2013 rent.

The Tenant does not dispute the Landlord's claim for May 2013 and June 2013 rent.

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 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 on the undisputed evidence I find that the Tenant was served with a valid Notice. The Tenant has not filed an application to dispute the Notice and has not paid the outstanding rent. Given these facts, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an **Order of Possession**. I also find that the Landlord has established a monetary claim for **\$1,300.00** in unpaid rent and **\$50.00** for two months' late fees. The Landlord is entitled to recovery of the **\$50.00** filing fee for a total monetary entitlement of **\$1,400.00**. Setting the security deposit of **\$325.00** plus zero interest off the entitlement leaves **\$1,075.00** owed by the Tenant to the Landlord.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the Landlord. The Tenant must be served with this **Order of Possession**. Should the Tenant fail to comply with the order, the order may be filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and enforced as an order of that Court.

I order that the Landlord retain the **deposit** and interest of \$325.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the Landlord an order under Section 67 of the Act for the balance due of **\$1,075.00**. If necessary, 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: June 10, 2013

Residential Tenancy Branch

