



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute codes OP MNR FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the landlord for an order of possession and a monetary order. The hearing was conducted by conference call. The named landlord, who is the mother of the owner called in and participated in the hearing. Her daughter was also present. The tenant did not appear although he was served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing by registered mail sent on March 1, 2011.

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 June 15, 2013, although according to the tenancy agreement the tenancy commenced on July 1st. The rent is \$1,300.00 due in advance on the first day of each month. The tenant paid a security deposit of \$650.00 at the start of the tenancy. The tenant did not pay rent for December when it was due. On December 9, 2013 the landlord served the tenant with a Notice to End Tenancy for non-payment of rent by posting it to the door of the rental unit. The tenant's cheque in payment of January's rent was returned: "NSF". The tenant has not paid rent for December or for January and he did not file an application to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy. The landlord testified that there is still \$100.00 unpaid for November. She said that she incurred an "NSF" cheque charge in the amount of \$52.50, but she did not submit any documentary evidence to support the claim.

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 - I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of \$2,700.00 for the outstanding rent for November, December and January. In the absence of documentary evidence to support the claim for an NSF bank charge, I disallow the claim for such a charge. The landlord is entitled to recover the \$50.00 filing fee for this application for a total award of \$2,750.00.. I order that the landlord retain the deposit and interest of \$650.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the landlord an order under section 67 for the balance due of \$2,100.00. 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: January 10, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

