



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR & FF

Introduction

A hearing was conducted by conference call in the presence of a representative of the applicant and in the absence of the respondent although duly served. On the basis of the solemnly affirmed evidence presented at that hearing, a decision has been reached. All of the evidence was carefully considered.

I find that the 10 Notice to End Tenancy was sufficiently served on the Tenant by posting on January 2, 2015. Further I find that the Application for Dispute Resolution/Notice of Hearing was sufficiently served on the Tenant by mailing, by registered mail to where the tenant resides on January 29, 2015. With respect to each of the applicant's claims I find as follows:

Issue(s) to be Decided

The issues to be decided are as follows:

- a. Whether the landlord is entitled to an Order for Possession?
- b. Whether the landlord is entitled to A Monetary Order and if so how much?
- c. Whether the landlord is entitled to recover the cost of the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

The parties entered into a written tenancy agreement that provided that the tenancy would start on May 12, 2007. The tenant paid a security deposit of \$385 at the start of the tenancy. The current rent is \$929.07 per month plus two parking stalls totaling \$60 for a total of \$989.07 payable in advance on the first day of each month. The tenant(s) failed to pay the rent for the months of January 2015 (\$234.77 is owed) and February \$989.07 is owed (including two parking fees totaling \$60) and a late fee of \$25 for a total of \$1248.84. The tenant continues to reside in the rental unit.

Analysis - Order of Possession:

I determined the landlord was entitled to an Order for Possession. There is outstanding rent. The Tenant(s) have not made an application to set aside the Notice to End Tenancy and the time to do so has expired. In such situations the Residential Tenancy Act provides the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ends on the effective date of the notice, and must vacate the rental unit by that date. Accordingly, I granted the landlord an Order for Possession. At the request of the landlord I set the effective date of the Order for Possession for February 28, 2015.

The tenant must be served with this Order as soon as possible. Should the tenant fail to comply with this Order, the landlord may register the Order with the Supreme Court of British Columbia for enforcement.

Analysis - Monetary Order and Cost of Filing fee

I determined the tenant has failed to pay the rent for the month(s) of January 2015 (\$234.77 is owed) and February \$989.07 is owed (including two parking fees totaling \$60) and a late fee of \$25 for a total of \$1248.84. **I granted the landlord a monetary order in the sum of \$1248.84 plus the sum of \$50 in respect of the filing fee for a total of \$1298.84.**

It is further Ordered that this sum be paid forthwith. The applicant is given a formal Order in the above terms and the respondent must be served with a copy of this Order as soon as possible.

Should the respondent fail to comply with this Order, the Order may be filed in the Small Claims division of the Provincial 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: February 17, 2015

Residential Tenancy Branch

