



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute codes OPR MNR

Introduction

This hearing dealt with the landlord's application pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "Act") for:

- an order of possession for unpaid rent and utilities pursuant to section 55;
- a monetary order for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67;

This application was originally heard by way of a Direct Request Proceeding and on May 19, 2017 an interim decision was issued adjourning the application to be reconvened at a participatory hearing.

The hearing was conducted by conference call. The tenant did not attend this hearing, although I waited until 11:15 a.m. in order to enable the tenant to connect with this teleconference hearing scheduled for 11:00 a.m. The landlord attended the hearing and was given a full opportunity to provide affirmed testimony, present evidence and make submissions.

The landlord testified that on May 26, 2017, a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution including the Notice of Hearing and Interim Decision was sent to the tenant by registered mail. The landlord provided a registered mail tracking number and receipt in support of service. The landlord also provided a registered mail tracking number and receipt in support of an evidence package sent to the tenant on June 22, 2017.

Based on the above evidence, I am satisfied that the tenant was deemed served with the Application for Dispute Resolution, Notice of Hearing and Interim Decision pursuant to sections 89 & 90 of the Act. The hearing proceeded in the absence of the tenant.

Preliminary Issue – Amendment to Landlord's Application

Paragraph 64(3)(c) of the Act allows me to amend an application for dispute resolution.

At the hearing, the landlord testified that the tenant had not yet vacated the rental unit and therefore asked to amend her claim to include outstanding rent in the amount of \$950.00 per month payable for the months of May, June and July 2017. Although the tenant did not have prior notice of this claim, I find that the tenant should reasonably have known that the landlord would suffer this loss if the tenant neither paid rent nor vacated the rental unit. I therefore allowed the landlord's request for an amendment.

Issues

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession pursuant to a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for unpaid rent (the 10 Day Notice)?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary award for unpaid rent?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy for this subsidized housing unit began on June 15, 2011 with a monthly rent of \$950.00 payable on the 1st day of each month. The tenant paid a security deposit of \$300.00 at the start of the tenancy which the landlord continues to hold.

The landlord testified that on April 4, 2017 the tenant was served with the 10 Day Notice by registered mail. The landlord provided a registered mail tracking number in support of service.

The landlord's monetary claim is for outstanding rent in the amount of \$8545.00. The landlord testified that this includes unpaid rent for the period of October 2016 to July 2017. The landlord submitted a tenant arrears account statement on file.

Analysis

I am satisfied that the tenant was deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on April 9, 2017, five days after its mailing, pursuant to sections 88 & 90 of the Act.

Section 46 of the Act requires that upon receipt of a 10 Day Notice the tenant must, within five days, either pay the full amount of the arrears indicated on the 10 Day 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 10 Day Notice, April 20, 2017.

I find that the 10 Day Notice issued by the landlord complies with the requirements of Section 52 of the Act, accordingly, the landlord is granted an Order of Possession pursuant to section 55 of the Act.

Section 26 of the Act requires that a tenant must pay rent when it is due under the tenancy agreement, whether or not the landlord complies with this Act, the regulations or the tenancy agreement, unless the tenant has a right under this Act to deduct all or a portion of the rent.

I accept the landlord's uncontested evidence and claim for outstanding rent of \$8545.00 and find the landlord is entitled to a Monetary Order for this amount.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant. Should the tenant(s) fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Pursuant to section 67 of the Act, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order in the amount of \$8545.00. Should the tenant fail to comply with this Order, this 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: July 10, 2017

Residential Tenancy Branch