

Residential Tenancies Tribunal

Application [REDACTED]

Decision 21-0082-05

Michael Greene
Adjudicator

Introduction

1. The hearing was called at **9:45am** on **12 April 2021** at Residential Tenancies Hearing Room, 84 Mt. Bernard Avenue, Lower Level, The Sir Richard Squires Building, Corner Brook, Newfoundland and Labrador and via Bell Teleconferencing System.
2. The applicant, [REDACTED] hereafter referred to as landlord, participated in the hearing and was represented by [REDACTED] – Property Manager. (*Affirmed*).
3. The respondent, [REDACTED] hereafter referred to as the tenant1, did not participate in the hearing. (*Absent and Not Represented*).
4. The respondent, [REDACTED] hereafter referred to as the tenant2, did not participate in the hearing. (*Absent and Not Represented*).
5. The details of the claim were presented as a written fixed term rental agreement with rent set at \$910.00 per month and due on the 1st of each month. There was a security deposit in the amount of \$667.50 collected on the tenancy on or about 06 October 2015. The landlord issued a termination notice dated 08 January 2021 for the intended termination date of 22 January 2021 under Section 18 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*.
6. In a proceeding under the *Residential Tenancies Act*, the applicant has the burden of proof. This means the applicant has the responsibility to prove that the outcome they are requesting should be granted. In these proceedings the standard of proof is referred to as the balance of probabilities which means the applicant has to establish that his/her account of events are more likely than not to have happened.

Preliminary Matters

7. The application was AMENDED at the hearing to add rent that has come due since the filing of the application. The new amount outstanding is \$3165.96.
8. The tenants, [REDACTED] were not present or represented at the hearing. The Tribunal's policies concerning notice requirements and hearing attendance has been adopted from the *Rules of the Supreme Court, 1986*.
 - a. Rule 29.05(2)(a) states *a respondent to an application must be served with claim and notice of the hearing 10 clear days prior to the hearing date and, and where the respondent fails to attend the hearing, Rule 29.11(1) states that the hearing may proceed in the respondent's absence so long as he/she has been properly served.*

The affidavit submitted by the landlord shows that tenant1 and tenant2 were served with the notice of this hearing on the **12 March 2021** by serving the original documents to the tenants by registered mail ([REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Copies of the Canada Post tracking was attached.

Phone calls were placed to the tenants at the following numbers:

[REDACTED] Not in Service
[REDACTED] Wrong number
[REDACTED] Message left

The tenants have had **30 days** to provide a response.

9. As the tenants were properly served with the application for dispute resolution, and as any further delay in these proceedings would unfairly disadvantage the landlord applicant, I proceeded in the tenants' absence.

Issues before the Tribunal

10. The landlord is seeking the following:
 - a) Payment of rent owing **\$3165.96**;
 - b) Vacant possession of the rented premises;
 - c) Hearing expenses.

Legislation and Policy

11. The jurisdiction of the Director of Residential Tenancies is outlined in the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018 (the Act)*, Section 47.

12. Also relevant and considered in this case are Sections 19, 34 and 35 of *the Act*, and Policy 12-1: *Recovery of Fees: Filing, Costs, Hearing Expense, Interest, Late Payment and NSF*.

Issue 1: Rent Owing - \$3165.96

Relevant Submissions

Landlord Position

13. The landlord stated that they had entered into a written term rental agreement with the tenants on 01 July 2015 and set to expire on 30 June 2021. The agreed rent is set at \$910.00 per month and due on the 1st day of each month with a security deposit in the amount of \$667.50 collected on this tenancy on or about 06 October 2015.
14. The landlord stated that as of September 2020, the tenants had a credit of \$19.04. The landlord stated that since this date, the landlords have only received the [REDACTED] portion of the rent and nothing from the tenants.
15. The landlord outlined the arrears with rental records (**Exhibit L # 2**) as total rent outstanding is \$3165.96 up to and including 30 April 2021. The landlord stated as of the hearing date 12 April 2021 the tenants remained in the unit and rent is outstanding.

Analysis

16. I have reviewed the testimony and evidence of the landlord in this matter. As far as I can see, there is 1 issue here that needs to be addressed: (i) is the rent that is being claimed by the landlord actually owed by the tenants.
17. With respect to the arrears being claimed, I agree with the landlord that rent is owed. Rent is required to be paid by the tenants for use and occupation of the rented premises as set out in the written rental agreement established when the tenancy began. Records are clear that rent for the period ending 31 March 2021 has not been paid leaving a balance of **\$2255.96**. Further, rent for April, 2021 can only be calculated up to and including the day of the hearing (12 April 2021). That calculation is ($\$910.00 \times 12 \text{ months} = \$10,920.00 \div 365 \text{ days} = \$29.92 \text{ per day} \times 12 \text{ days} = \359.04). Rent for April 1 – 12, 2021 is **\$359.04**.
18. Additionally, the tenants are responsible for rent on a daily basis in the amount of **\$29.92** beginning on **13 April 2021** and continuing until the day the landlord obtains vacant possession of the rented premises.

19. The landlord testified that two payments were received in April as follows:

- a. [REDACTED] on 01 April 2021 in the amount of \$306.00
- [REDACTED] on 01 April 2021 in the amount of \$149.00

Decision

20. The landlord’s total claim for rent succeeds as follows:

- a) Rent owing up to 31 March 2021 \$2255.96
- b) Rent owing for April 1 - 12, 2021 359.04
- c) Total Arrears **\$2615.00**

- d) **LESS: Payment from Eastern Health..... (\$306.00)**
- e) **LESS: Payment from AES (\$149.00)**

- f) **Total due to Landlord..... \$2160.00**

- g) A daily rate beginning 13 April 2021 **\$29.92**

Issue 2: Vacant Possession of the Rented Premises

Landlord Position

- 21. The landlord is seeking to recover possession of the rented premises located at [REDACTED]

- 22. The landlord testified that when the tenants fell in arrears, they issued a termination notice under Section 19 of the Act (**Exhibit L # 3**) to terminate the tenancy on 22 January 2021. The landlord testified that the notice was served personally and as of the hearing date (12 April 2021), the tenants remained in the unit. The landlord testified that there are 2 adults living in the unit.

Analysis

- 23. Established by undisputed statement of fact above, the rental agreement is a written fixed term tenancy which has since converted to the month to month tenancy. The validity of the termination notice is determined by its compliance with the notice requirements identified in Sections 19. (1)(b), (4) and 34 as well as the service requirements identified in Section 35.

24. The issue of rental arrears has been determined above confirming that the tenants owes rent to the landlord.
25. Section 19. (1)(b) requires that rent be overdue for 5 days or more before the landlord may give the tenants a termination notice to vacate the property not less than 10 days after the notice is served on the tenant. On examination of the termination notice issued and submitted into evidence (**Exhibit L # 3**), I find the notice was served on 08 January 2021 with a termination date of 22 January 2021. As established above and undisputed by the tenants, rent had been in arrears since September 2020. As rent had been in arrears for 30 plus days, I find this is well beyond the 5 day requirement set out in the Act. I further find that as the date of termination identified on the notice is 10 clear days between the date the notice was issued and the date the tenants are required to move out, the termination notice is in full compliance with the requirements of Section 19. (1)(b).
26. Sections 19. (4) and 34 below identify the technical requirements of the termination notice. On examination of the termination notice, I find it all these criteria have been met.

Section 19. (4)

In addition to the requirements under Section 34, a notice under this section shall

- (a) be signed by the landlord;*
- (b) state the date on which the rental agreement terminates and the tenant is required to vacate the residential premises; and*
- (c) be served in accordance with section 35.*

Section 34

A notice under this Act shall

- (a) be in writing in the form prescribed by the minister;*
- (b) contain the name and address of the recipient;*
- (c) identify the residential premises for which the notice is given; and*
- (d) state the section of this Act under which the notice is given.*

27. As identified above, the landlord testified that the termination notice was served personally which is a permitted method of service identified under Section 35.

28. According to the reasons identified above, I find that the termination notice issued by the landlord to be proper and valid. Therefore, the landlord is entitled to an order for vacant possession of the property along with an order for any charge for the certification of the attached orders and all costs associated with the Sheriff to enforce such a Possession Order should the Sheriff be engaged to execute the Possession Order.

Decision

29. The landlord's claim for vacant possession succeeds. The landlord is further awarded costs associated with the certification of and enforcement of the Possession Order by the High Sheriff of NL.

Issue 3: Hearing Expenses

Landlord Position

30. The landlord paid a fee in the amount of \$20.00 as an application filing fee and presented a receipt from Digital Government and Service NL [REDACTED] (**Exhibit L # 5**). The landlord paid a fee to Canada Post in the amount of \$30.58 for the service of documents by registered mail. The landlord is seeking these costs.

Analysis

31. I have reviewed the testimony and evidence of the landlord in this matter. The expenses incurred by the landlord are considered a reasonable expense and are provided for with in Policy 12-1 *Recovery of Fees: Filing, Costs, Hearing Expense, Interest, Late Payment and NSF*. As such, I find the tenants are responsible to cover these reasonable expenses.

Decision

32. The tenants shall pay the reasonable expenses of the landlord in the amount of \$50.58.

Summary of Decision

33. The landlord is entitled to the following:

- a) Rent Owing (*up to and including 12 April 2021*).....\$2160.00
- b) Hearing Expenses50.58
- c) **Total Owing to the Landlord****\$2210.58**

- d) Vacant Possession of the Rented Premises
- e) A daily rate of rent set at **\$29.92** beginning **13 April 2021** and continuing until the day the landlord obtains vacant possession of the Rented Premises.
- f) Any cost incurred to certify the attached orders.
- g) Any incurred costs from the High Sheriff of NL associated with enforcement of the attached Possession Order

12 April 2021

Date

