

## Residential Tenancies Tribunal

Decision 19-0093-03

Michael Greene  
Adjudicator

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### Introduction

1. The hearing was called at 9:45 am on 30 September 2019 at Residential Tenancies Hearing Room, 84 Mt. Bernard Avenue, Lower Level, The Sir Richard Squires Building, Corner Brook, Newfoundland and Labrador via tele-conference.
2. The applicant, [REDACTED], hereafter referred to as landlord, participated in the hearing.
3. The respondent, [REDACTED], hereafter referred to as the tenant did not participate in the hearing.
4. The details of the claim were presented as a verbal monthly rental agreement with rent set at \$800.00 per month and due on the 30<sup>th</sup> of each month. It was stated that no security deposit was collected on the tenancy. The landlord issued a termination notice dated 13 September 2019 for the intended termination date of 24 September 2019 under Section 19 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*.
5. In a proceeding under the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*, 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

6. The tenant, [REDACTED], was 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 the tenant was served with the notice of this hearing on the **19 September 2019** by serving the documents to the tenant personally at [REDACTED] and the tenant has had **11 days** to provide a response.

The phone number on file [REDACTED] was contacted prior to the start of the hearing to determine if the tenant wished to attend, but the number was not in service.

7. As the tenant was 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 tenant's absence.

## Issues before the Tribunal

8. The landlords are seeking the following:
  - a) Vacant possession of the rented premises
  - b) Payment of rent owing **\$800.00**
  - c) Hearing expenses

## Legislation and Policy

9. The jurisdiction of the Director of Residential Tenancies is outlined in the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018 (the Act)*, Section 47.
10. 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 - \$800.00

### Relevant Submissions

#### Landlord Position

11. The landlord stated that both parties had entered into a verbal rental agreement, commencing 30 July 2019. The agreed rent was set at \$800.00 per month and due on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of each month with no security deposit collected on the tenancy. The landlord issued a termination notice (**Exhibit L # 2**) on 13 September 2019 for the intended date of 24 September 2019 (section 19). The landlord testified that as of the termination date (24 September 2019), the tenant failed to pay the rent due and remained in the unit. The landlord stated that rent was outstanding in the amount of \$800.00 (**Exhibit L # 1**) for the period ending 29 September 2019 and stated as of the hearing date 30 September 2019 rent came due again.

### Analysis

12. I have reviewed the testimony and evidence of the landlord in this matter. As far as I can see, there is one issue here that needs to be addressed: (i) is the rent that is being claimed by the landlord actually owed by the tenant.
13. With respect to the arrears being claimed, I agree with the landlord that rent is owed. The determination of the amount of rent owed can only rest with the records submitted. Rent is required to be paid by the tenant for use and occupation of the rented premises as set out in the rental agreement established when the tenancy began. Based on the evidence provided I find that rent for the period ending 29 September 2019 is outstanding in the amount of **\$800.00**. Rent for the month beginning 30 September 2019 can only be awarded up to and including the hearing date (30 September 2019) and is calculated as (\$800.00 X 12 months = \$9600.00 ÷ 365 days = \$26.30 per day X 1 day = \$26.30). Rent for 30 September 2019 then is **\$26.30**.
14. The landlord is further awarded a daily rate of rent in the amount of **\$26.30** commencing on 01 October 2019 and continuing until the day the landlord obtains vacant possession of the property.

### Decision

15. The landlords' total claim for rent succeeds as follows:
  - a) Rent owing up to 29 September 2019..... \$800.00
  - b) Rent owing for 30 September 2019..... 26.30
  - c) Total arrears..... **\$826.30**

- d) The landlords are awarded a daily rate of rent in the amount of \$26.30 beginning on 01 October 2019 and continuing until the day the landlord obtains vacant possession of the property.

## **Issue 2: Payment of Late Fees - \$75.00**

### Landlord Position

- 16. The landlord is seeking payment of late fees as a result of the tenant's failure to pay rent on time.
- 17. The landlord testified that the tenant has been in arrears since 30 August 2019. The landlord indicated that he is seeking late fees as prescribed under the *Residential Tenancies Regulations, 2018*.

### **Analysis**

- 18. Established by undisputed fact above, the tenant was in arrears for the period ending 29 September 2019. The *Residential Tenancies Regulations, 2018* allows for a late fee of \$5.00 for the 1<sup>st</sup> day and \$2.00 for every day thereafter to a maximum of \$75.00 per late period.
- 19. Given that the tenant has been in arrears since 30 August 2019, the calculated amount of late fees are:

a. 1 <sup>st</sup> day late (31 August 2019 @ \$5.00)	\$5.00
b. Subsequent late days (30 days @ \$2.00)	<u>60.00</u>
c. Total Calculated fees to the hearing date	\$65.00
- 20. The issue of rental arrears has been determined above confirming that the tenant owes rent to the landlord.

### **Decision**

- 21. The landlords' claim for late fees succeeds in the amount of \$65.00 as per the regulations established under the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*.

### **Issue 3: Hearing Expenses**

#### Landlord Position

22. The landlord paid a fee in the amount of \$20.00 as an application filing fee and presented a receipt from Service NL [REDACTED] (**Exhibit L # 3**). The landlord is seeking this expense.

#### **Analysis**

23. I have reviewed the testimony and evidence of the landlord in this matter. The expenses incurred by the landlords 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 tenant is responsible to cover these reasonable expenses.

#### **Decision**

24. The tenant shall pay the reasonable expenses of the landlord in the amount of \$20.00.

### **Issue 4: Vacant Possession of the Rented Premises**

#### Landlord Position

25. The landlord is seeking to recover possession of the rented premises located at [REDACTED].
26. The landlord testified that the tenant has failed to pay rent as required by the rental agreement and has accumulated rental arrears. The landlord submitted a copy of the termination notice (**Exhibit L # 2**) issued to the tenant on 13 September 2019 for the intended termination date of 24 September 2019, thereby terminating the tenancy effective 24 September 2019.
27. The landlord testified that the notice to terminate was served to the tenant on 13 September 2019 by personal service. The landlord indicated that as of the hearing date (30 September 2019), the tenant remained in the unit.

## Analysis

28. The validity of the termination notice is determined by its compliance with the notice requirements identified in sections 19(4) and 34 as well as the service requirements identified in section 35.
29. The issue of rental arrears has been established above. There is no doubt that the tenant owes rent/late fees to the landlord and has failed to pay all the arrears by the ending date of the termination notice (24 September 2019).
30. The landlord issued a termination notice under section 19 of the *Residential Tenancies Act* by personal service. Section 19 requires that the landlord provide notice to the tenant that the rental agreement is terminated and the tenant is required to vacate the property on a specified date not less than 10 days after the notice has been served. I accept the evidence of the landlord and find that the tenant failed to make the required rent payments thereby accumulating rental arrears as calculated above.
31. On examination of the termination notice issued and submitted into evidence (**Exhibit L # 2**), I find the notice was served on 13 September 2019 with a termination date of 24 September 2019. As established above, the tenant has outstanding rent beyond the date of termination. I further find that as the date of termination identified on the notice is not less than 10 days after the notice has been served and the date the tenants are required to move out, the termination notice is in full compliance with the requirements of section 19(4). Sections 19 (4) and 34 identify the technical requirements of the termination notice as identified below. 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.*

32. The landlord testified that they served the termination notice by personal service which is a permitted method of service identified under section 35.
33. 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 and all costs associated with the Sheriff to enforce such a Possession Order should the Sheriff be engaged to execute the Possession Order.

### **Decision**

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

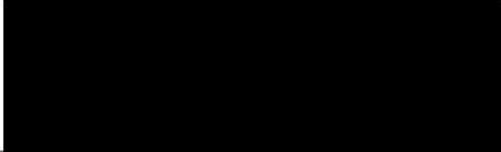
### **Summary of Decision**

35. The landlords are entitled to the following:

a)	Rent Owing (up to and including 30 September 2019) .....	\$826.30
b)	Late Fees.....	65.00
c)	Hearing Expenses .....	<u>\$20.00</u>
<b>d)</b>	<b>Total owing to Landlords .....</b>	<b>\$911.30</b>
e)	<b>Vacant Possession of the Rented Premises.</b>	
f)	A daily rate of rent in the amount of <b>\$26.30</b> beginning <b>01 October 2019</b> .	
g)	An order for any and all costs associated with the Sheriff to enforce such a Possession Order should the Sheriff be engaged to execute the Possession Order.	

02 October 2019

**Date**

  
**Michael Greene**  
**Residential Tenancies Tribunal**