

Tenancy agreement breach

Policy

Document title	Tenancy agreement breach	Version 3.01
Contact details	Territory Families, Housing and Communities Operational Policy housing.policy@nt.gov.au	
Approved by	Director Operational Policy	
Date approved	20/08/2019	
Document review	24 months from date of approval	
TRM number	HSG2016/01891-4~001	

Version	Active from	Author	Changes made
3.01	30/03/2022	Operational Policy	Rebranded
3.00	20/08/2019	Chief Executive Officer	Revised
2.01	16/12/2016	Director Policy	Editorial amendments
2.00	1/08/2016	Chief Executive Officer	Revised
1.00	2/09/2013	Executive Director, Housing Operational Client Support	New separate policy derived from Housing Services Operational Policy Manual, Chapter 11

Contents

1. Purpose	4
2. Scope	4
3. Policy details	4
3.1. Non-payment of rent.....	4
3.2. Cleanliness and damage.....	4
3.3. Antisocial behaviour	5
3.4. Role of the Housing Reference Group.....	5
3.5. Unlawful use of premises	5
4. Discretionary decision making	5
5. Complaints and/or appeals	6
6. Review of the policy	6
7. References	6
7.1. Legislation.....	6
7.2. Policies.....	6

1. Purpose

This policy outlines the Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities ('the Department') approach to breaches of public housing tenancy agreements.

2. Scope

This policy applies to all breaches of a public housing tenancy agreement. This policy may not apply if the action was not a breach of the tenancy agreement, such as a one-off complaint or an instance of behaviour not covered by the tenancy agreement.

3. Policy details

It is the Department's preference that any breach of a tenancy agreement be remedied so that the tenancy can continue.

Any breach of a tenancy agreement condition or part of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999* can result in termination of the tenancy. However, the Department treats some breaches as less serious and will only seek termination for a breach where the tenant has seriously or repeatedly breached the terms of the tenancy agreement. Breaches such as the use of illegal drugs on the premises or extensive damage to the premises are considered serious and are more likely to result in immediate termination.

Some serious breaches will be taken directly to the police or to the local courts, which can halt the Department's termination process until the matter is finalised by the authorities.

Under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999*, the Department may give the tenant a notice of intention to terminate the tenancy for a breach. This is in addition to any warning letters or notifications which are communicated with the tenant. For a notice to be withdrawn, both the Department and the tenant must sign a document stating that the notice has been withdrawn.

3.1. Non-payment of rent

To minimise and prevent debt, the Department will notify tenants when insufficient rent has been paid and the tenancy is in arrears. A written warning will be provided to the tenant when rent has been in arrears for seven days. If rent is still in arrears after 14 days, another written warning stating that unless rent is paid within another seven days a formal notice under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999* will be sent.

If the rent is still in arrears after 28 days, a formal notice to remedy breach will be sent. It is the Department's preference that the breach be remedied so that the tenancy can continue and the Department will seek to recover the debt in line with the Debt Management policy.

3.2. Cleanliness and damage

Tenants have a responsibility under section 51 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999* to not maintain the premises in an unreasonably dirty condition, allowing for reasonable wear and tear, and to not intentionally or negligently damage the premises, ancillary property or common property in unit complexes.

When a breach of the tenancy agreement in relation to cleanliness is identified through an inspection or external observation, the tenant will be notified of the requirement to remedy the breach. If the breach is not remedied, the Department may seek termination of the tenancy.

Tenant damage is considered to be any intentional or negligent damage caused or permitted to the premises, ancillary property or common property by the tenant, a recognised occupier, pets, or a visitor. The Department may seek immediate termination of a tenancy for serious tenant damage under section 97(2) of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999*.

3.3. Antisocial behaviour

Under the Red Card policy, demerit points can be issued to a tenancy where an incident of antisocial behaviour is substantiated and constitutes a breach of the tenancy agreement. If a tenancy receives six demerit points, the Department may initiate action to terminate the tenancy. This policy applies to all of the Department's public housing tenants, recognised occupiers and their visitors. Refer to the Red Card policy.

Where a tenant seriously or repeatedly breaches the terms of an Acceptable Behaviour Agreement, termination of the tenancy may be sought in accordance with section 99A of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999*. Refer to the Acceptable Behaviour Agreement policy.

The Department may take immediate action to seek termination of a tenancy under section 97 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999*, where a substantiated incident of antisocial behaviour has, or is likely to, cause serious damage to public housing premises or personal injury to housing staff or contractors or other people in the vicinity of the premises.

3.4. Role of the Housing Reference Group

On some occasions the Department may seek the assistance of the Housing Reference Group in dealing with a tenancy. This will normally be when the tenancy is causing problems for the community or town camp. The role of the Housing Reference Group will be to act as mediators in disputes or assist the Department in applying the appropriate policies.

Depending upon the circumstances, the Department may seek the assistance of an individual member or all members of the Housing Reference Group. Refer to the Housing Reference Group policy for more information on the operation of these groups.

3.5. Unlawful use of premises

If a commercial business conducted from a residential dwelling is illegal under the conditions of the tenancy agreement or local laws, the Department will request that the business be halted immediately. Non-compliance with this request may result in termination. However, the Department recognises that a legitimate business may receive complaints without breaching the tenancy agreement. In these instances, the Department will work with tenants to make a business more tolerable to neighbours. See the Home Businesses and Self-Employment policy.

Under section 88A or 96B of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999*, tenants who seriously breach their tenancy agreement through criminal activities may have their tenancy terminated. This is generally automatic in the case of the cultivation or selling of illegal drugs.

4. Discretionary decision making

Discretion can be applied to this policy using the Discretionary Decision Making policy.

5. Complaints and/or appeals

If a client is not satisfied with either a decision or action of the Department, they can access the Department's complaints and/or appeals processes. For further information, please refer to the Complaints and/or Appeals policies.

6. Review of the policy

If at any time the legislative, operating or funding environment is so altered that the policy is no longer appropriate in its current form, the policy shall be reviewed and amended accordingly.

7. References

7.1. Legislation

Housing Act 1982

Residential Tenancies Act 1999

7.2. Policies

Acceptable Behaviour Agreement policy

Appeals policy

Complaints policy

Debt Management policy

Discretionary Decision Making policy

Home Businesses and Self-Employment policy

Housing Reference Group policy

Red Card policy