



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR

Introduction

This matter proceeded by way of Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to section 55(4) of the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "Act"), and dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlords for an Order of Possession and a monetary order for unpaid rent. No other monetary amounts are claimable under this process.

The landlords submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on March 20, 2011, the landlords served one of the tenants with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via personal service.

Based on the written submissions of the landlords, I find that one of the tenants have been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents.

Issue(s) to be Decided

The issues to be decided are whether the landlords are entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent and to a monetary Order for unpaid rent, pursuant to sections 46, 55 and 67 of the Act.

Background and Evidence

The landlords submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Proceeding for one of the tenants;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on March 27, 2010, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,150.00 due on the first day of the month; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on March 7, 2011, with a stated effective vacancy date of March 19, for \$1,650.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlords indicates that the tenants had failed to pay all rent owed and were served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by

registered mail sent on March 7, 2011. Section 90 of the Act deems the tenants were served on March 12, 2011.

The Notice states that the tenants had five days to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end. The tenants did not apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days from the date of service.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenants have been served with notice to end tenancy as declared by the landlords.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenants have failed to pay all the rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under section 46 (4) of the *Act*.

Based on the foregoing, I find that the tenants are conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the Act to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice. Therefore, I find that the landlords are entitled to an Order of possession for the rental unit and a monetary Order for unpaid rent in the name of the one tenant served.

Conclusion

I find that the landlords are entitled to an Order of Possession effective **two days after service** on the tenants and the Order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

I find that the landlords are entitled to monetary compensation pursuant section 67 in the amount of **\$1,650.00** comprised of rent owed.

This Order must be served on the one tenant served and named in the Order and may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) 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: April 04, 2011.

Residential Tenancy Branch