



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **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 Landlord for an Order of possession and a monetary Order for unpaid rent.

The Landlord submitted signed copies of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declare that on October 20, 2011, the Landlord served each Tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via registered mail.

Section 90 of the Act determines that a document served in this manner is deemed to have been served five days later.

Based on the written submissions of the Landlord, I find that the Tenants have been duly served with the Direct Request Proceedings documents.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

The issues to be decided are whether the Landlord is 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 Landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- Copies of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding for each of the Tenants;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on May 04, 2010, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,100.00 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 October 02, 2011 with a stated effective vacancy date of October 17, 2011, for \$1,100.00 in unpaid rent.

A Proof of Service document submitted in evidence signed by the Landlord indicates the Tenants were served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by registered mail on October 02, 2011. A Notice served in this manner is deemed to have been served by October 07, 2011, which is five days from the date posted.

The Notice states that the Tenants had five days to pay the full amount of the outstanding rent, or apply for Dispute Resolution, or the tenancy would end from the service date. The Tenant did not apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days from the date of service. The deadline to do so was October 12, 2011. The Tenants had until October 17, 2011 to vacate the premises, as this was ten days from the date of service, based on the service provisions set out in the Act and the Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline.

The Landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution and the 10 Day Notice indicates that they are seeking \$1,100.00 in unpaid rent for October 2011.

### Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the Tenants have been served with the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy as declared by the Landlord.

I accept the evidence before me that the Tenants have failed to pay the rent owed in the amount of \$1,100.00 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 October 17, 2011, which is 10 days after the effective date of the Notice. Therefore, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an Order of possession and a monetary Order for unpaid rent.

### Conclusion

I find that the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession effective **two days after service** on the Tenant.

I find that the Landlord is entitled to monetary Order pursuant to section 67 in the amount of **\$1,100.00** comprised of rent owed.

The Orders accompany the Landlord's copy of this decision. The Orders must be served on the Tenant and may be filed in the Supreme 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: October 27, 2011.

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Residential Tenancy Branch