

## **DECISION**

**Dispute Codes:** OPR and MNR

### **Introduction**

This hearing was conducted as a 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.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that, the landlord served the tenants with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding in person on November 9, 2011.

Based on the written submission of the landlord, I find that the tenants have been served with the Direct Request Proceeding 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 a Monetary Order for the unpaid rent.

### **Background and Evidence**

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Proceeding for the tenants;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on May 31, 2011 indicating a monthly rent of \$610 due on the firsts day of the month and that a security deposit of \$305 was paid on May 31, 2011;

- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was served by posting on the tenants' door on October 2, 2011 with an end of tenancy date of October 14, 2011 which is corrected to October 15, 2011 to account for the three days deemed service of documents served by posting.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the tenants had failed to pay \$105 of the rent due on July 1, 2011 and \$105 of the rent due on August 1, 2011.

The Notice to End Tenancy states that the tenants had five days to pay the rent 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.

The landlord had requested a monetary claim in this application for the unpaid rent of \$210, comprised of the \$105 rent shortfall for each of July and August 2011.

## Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenants were served with Notice to End Tenancy as declared by the landlord.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenants failed to pay the rent owed in full within the five 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 which was October 15, 2011.

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 tenants. The Order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

I find that the landlord is entitled to a Monetary Order pursuant to section 67 of the *Act* for the unpaid rent of \$210. This Order must be served on the tenant and may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an Order of that Court.

The landlord remains at liberty to make application for any further losses as may be ascertained at the conclusion of the tenancy and the disposition of the security deposit remains to be dealt with in accordance with section 38 of the *Act*.

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: November 14, 2011.

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