



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, & MNR

Introduction

This matter was conducted by way of Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to section 55(4) of the Act, and dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an Order of Possession and a monetary order due to unpaid rent.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on September 28, 2012 the landlord served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail. Section 90 of the Residential Tenancy Act determines that a document is deemed to have been served on the fifth day after it was sent.

Based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that the tenant has been served with the Dispute Resolution Direct Request Proceeding documents.

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding for the tenant;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on July 22, 2009 for a tenancy beginning August 01, 2009. The rent for this unit is \$1,000.00 per month and the tenant pays a subsidized share of this at \$350.00 per month. Rent is due on the first day of each month; and

- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on, September 13, 2012 with an effective vacancy date of September 24, 2012 due to \$700.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the tenant has paid \$350.00 of the outstanding rent but has failed to pay the balance owed of \$350.00 for the month of August and that the tenant was served a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was posted on the door of the tenants rental unit on September 13, 2012 and therefore is deemed served three days later.

The Notice states that the tenant had five days to pay the rent or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end. The tenant did not apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenant has been served with notice to end tenancy as declared by the landlord. The notice is deemed to have been received by the tenant on September 16, 2012 and the effective date of the notice is amended to September 26, 2012 pursuant to section 53 of the *Act*. I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay 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 tenant is conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

Conclusion

I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession pursuant to section 55 effective **two days after service on the tenant**. This order must be served on the tenants and may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

I find that the landlord is entitled to monetary compensation pursuant to section 67 in the amount of **\$350.00** for rent owed. 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.

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 05, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch