



# Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding NPR LIMITED PARTNERSHIP  
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      OPR MNR

### Introduction

This hearing proceeded 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 for unpaid rent and a Monetary Order for unpaid rent.

The Landlord submitted signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding documents which declares that on December 20, 2013, at 10:55 a.m. the Landlord served each Tenant with the documents in person. Based on the written submissions of the Landlord, I find that each Tenant has been sufficiently served with the Dispute Resolution Direct Request Proceeding documents.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order pursuant to section 55 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*?

### Background and Evidence

I have carefully reviewed the following evidentiary material submitted by the Landlord:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Proceeding for each Tenant;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by all parties for a fixed term tenancy beginning April 1, 2013, for the monthly rent of \$950.00 due on or before the 1st of the month;
- A receipt for payment which indicates the Tenants paid \$300.00 on December 11, 2013; and

- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on, December 3, 2013, with an effective vacancy date listed as December 13, 2013, due to \$950.00 in unpaid rent that was due on December 1, 2013.

Documentary evidence filed by the Landlord indicates that the Tenants were served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent on December 3, 2013, when it was posted to their door, in the presence of a witness.

### Analysis

**Order of Possession** - I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the Tenants have been served with notice to end tenancy. The Notice is deemed to have been received by the Tenants on December 6, 2013, three days after it was posted to their door; and the effective date is December 16, 2013, in accordance with section 90 of the Act.

I accept the evidence before me that the Tenants have 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 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 and I hereby grant the Landlord an Order of Possession.

**Monetary Order** – The evidence supports that the Tenants have failed to pay the full amount due for December 1, 2013, rent in violation of section 26 of the Act which provides that a tenant must pay rent when it is due under the tenancy agreement.

I note that the Landlord's application indicates they were seeking a monetary order of \$675.00, which I find to be a clerical or addition error as the amount owed for rent was \$950.00 less the \$300.00 payment made December 11, 2013 equals \$650.00 and not \$675.00. As per the aforementioned I approve the Landlord's request for a Monetary Order for **\$650.00**.

Any deposits currently held in trust by the Landlord are to be administered in accordance with Section 38 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

### Conclusion

I HEREBY FIND that the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession effective **two days after service on the Tenants**. This Order is legally binding and must be served upon the Tenants.

The Landlord has been awarded a Monetary Order for **\$650.00**. This Order is legally binding and must be served upon the Tenants.

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: January 10, 2014

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Residential Tenancy Branch

