



Dispute Resolution Services

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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 matter was conducted 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.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on February 19, 2014 the landlord served each tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via registered mail to the rental unit address. The landlord provided a Canada Post receipt and tracking number as evidence of service to each tenant.

Section 90 of the Act determines that a document is deemed to have been served on the 5th day after mailing.

Therefore, based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that each tenant has been served, pursuant to sections 89 and 90 of the Act, with the Direct Request Proceeding documents.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of possession?

Is the landlord entitled to monetary Order for 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 each tenant;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on November 15, 2013, indicating a monthly rent of \$825.00 due on or before the first day of the month;
- A resident statement indicating February rent owed in the sum of \$825.00; and

- A copy of a 10 day Notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent or utilities which was issued on February 3, 2014 with a stated effective vacancy date of February 13, 2014, for \$825.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the tenants have failed to pay rent owed and were served the 10 day Notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent or utilities by posting to the tenant's door on February 3, 2014 at 5:10 p.m. The landlord submitted a proof of service document, signed by R.S. and witness B.S., confirming service.

The Notice indicated that the Notice would be automatically cancelled if the landlord received \$825.00 rent due on February 1, 2014, within 5 days after the tenants were assumed to have received the Notice. The Notice also indicated that the tenants were presumed to have accepted that the tenancy was ending and that the tenants must move out of the rental by the date set out in the Notice unless the tenant files an Application for Dispute Resolution within 5 days.

Analysis

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

Section 90 of the Act stipulates that a document that is posted on a door is deemed to be received on the 3rd day after it is posted. Therefore, I find that the tenants received the Notice to end tenancy on February 6, 2014.

Section 46(1) of the Act stipulates that a 10 day Notice ending tenancy is effective 10 days after the date that the tenant receives the Notice. As the tenants are deemed to have received this Notice on February 6, 2014, I find that the earliest effective date of the Notice is February 16, 2014.

Section 53 of the Act stipulates that if the effective date stated in a Notice is earlier than the earliest date permitted under the legislation, the effective date is deemed to be the earliest date that complies with the legislation. Therefore, I find that the effective date of this Notice to End Tenancy was February 16, 2014.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, I find that the tenants were served with a Notice ending tenancy that required the tenant to vacate the rental unit on February 16, 2014, pursuant to section 46 of the Act.

Section 46 of the Act stipulates that a tenant has 5 days from the date of receiving the Notice ending tenancy to either pay the outstanding rent or to file an Application for Dispute Resolution to dispute the Notice.

In the circumstances before me I have no evidence that the tenants exercised either of these rights; therefore, pursuant to section 46(5) of the Act, I find that the tenants are

conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy has ended on the effective date of the Notice; February 16, 2014.

Therefore, I find, pursuant to section 55 of the Act, 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 monetary compensation, pursuant section 65 of the Act, in the amount of \$825.00 for February 2014 rent owed and I grant an Order in that amount. This Order must be served on the tenants and may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an Order of that Court.

Conclusion

The landlord is entitled to an Order of possession and a monetary Order for unpaid February 2014 rent.

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: February 25, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

