



# Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding MAINSTREET EQUITY CORP.  
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

## **DECISION**

### Dispute Codes

OPR, MNR

### Introduction

The landlord applied for an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order for unpaid rent under the Direct Request Procedure, pursuant to section 55(4) of the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "Act").

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding for each tenant to declare that on February 23, 2014 each tenant was served with a Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via personal delivery at the rental unit. Included with the Proof of Service was a document whereby the male tenant acknowledged receipt of the Notice of Direct Request in writing.

Based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that the tenants have been served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession and monetary compensation for unpaid rent?

### Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and female tenant on August 8, 2012 for a monthly rent of \$750.00 due on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of every month and that on October 29, 2013 the male tenant was added as a party to the tenancy agreement;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on January 4, 2014 with a stated effective vacancy date of January 14, 2014, for \$750.00 in unpaid rent as of January 1, 2014; and,

- A copy of a Proof of Service of the 10 Day Notice indicating the landlord posted the 10 Day Notice on the tenant's door on January 4, 2014 in the presence of a witness.

The 10 Day Notice 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.

In the details of dispute the landlord states that the tenant failed to pay rent for January 2014.

### Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenants were served with a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy as declared by the landlord. Since the Notice was posted it is deemed to be received by the tenants three days later as provided under section 90 of the Act. Accordingly, the effective date changes to read January 17, 2014 under section 53 of the Act.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenants failed to pay the rent owed in full or dispute the Notice within 5 days of receiving the Notice as permitted under section 46(4) of the Act. Accordingly, 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. Therefore, I find that the tenancy ended January 17, 2014 and the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession effective two (2) days after service upon the tenants.

I find the landlord is entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent in the amount of \$750.00 for the month of January 2014. The landlord is provided a Monetary Order for this amount to serve upon the tenants. The Monetary Order may be filed in Provincial Court (Small Claims) to enforce as an Order of that court.

The security deposit remains in trust to be administered in accordance with the Act.

### Conclusion

The tenancy has ended and the landlord is provided an Order of Possession effective two (2) days after service upon the tenants. The landlord is provided a Monetary Order in the amount of \$750.00 to serve 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: March 12, 2014

---

Residential Tenancy Branch

