



# 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 *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 May 13, 2013 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 landlord and female respondent on August 29, 2013, indicating a monthly rent of \$750.00 due on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the month; and
- A copy of a 10 day Notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent or utilities which was issued on May 2, 2014 with a stated effective vacancy date of May 12, 2014, for \$750.00 in unpaid rent due May 1, 2014.

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 May 2, 2014 at 4 p.m. A proof of service document supplied by the landlord indicated that the landlord and landlord's agent were present and posted the Notice.

The Notice indicated that the Notice would be automatically cancelled if the landlord received \$750.00 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 tenants filed an Application for Dispute Resolution within 5 days.

The landlord has requested compensation for May 2014 rent; the application indicates the tenants have failed to respond to the 10 day Notice.

### Analysis

As only the female tenant has signed the tenancy agreement supplied as evidence and, in the absence of evidence that a tenancy has been created with the male respondent, I find that the application may proceed against only the individual who signed the tenancy agreement; the female respondent.

Therefore, I find that the claim against the male respondent may not proceed as there is no evidence before me that he is a tenant.

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenant has 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 3<sup>rd</sup> day after it is posted. Therefore, I find that the tenant received the Notice to end tenancy on May 5, 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 tenant is deemed to have received this Notice on May 5, 2014, I find that the earliest effective date of the Notice is May 15, 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 May 15, 2014.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, I find that the tenant was served with a Notice ending tenancy that required the tenant to vacate the rental unit on May 15, 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 tenant exercised either of these rights; therefore, pursuant to section 46(5) of the Act, I find that the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy has ended on the effective date of the Notice; May 15, 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 tenant. 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 \$750.00 May 2014 rent owed and I grant an Order in that amount. 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.

### Conclusion

The landlord is entitled to an Order of possession and a monetary Order for unpaid May 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: May 26, 2014

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Residential Tenancy Branch

