



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

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 requesting 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 June 20, 2014 the landlord served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via registered mail sent to the rental unit address. The landlord provided a Canada Post receipt and tracking number as evidence of service.

Section 90 of the Act determines that a document is deemed to have been served on the 5th day after mailing; June 25, 2014.

Therefore, based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that the 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 the tenant;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on August 22, 2013, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,695.00 due on the 1st day of the month; and

- A copy of a 10 day Notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent or utilities which was issued on June 4, 2014 with a stated effective vacancy date of June 19, 2014, for \$4,233.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the tenant has failed to pay rent owed and was served the 10 day Notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent or utilities by registered mail sent to the rental unit address on June 4, 2014. The landlord submitted a copy of the Canada Post registered mail receipt and tracking number.

The Notice indicated that the Notice would be automatically cancelled if the landlord received \$4,233.00 within 5 days after the tenant was assumed to have received the Notice. The Notice also indicated that the tenant was presumed to have accepted that the tenancy was ending and that the tenant 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.

On June 14, 2014 the tenant paid \$240.00.

The landlord has requested compensation for unpaid rent in the sum of:

- \$603.00 April 2014;
- \$1,695.00 May 2014; and
- \$1,695.00 June, 2014.

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.

Section 90 of the Act stipulates that a document that is sent via registered mail is deemed to be received on the 5th day after mailing. Therefore, I find that the tenant received the Notice to end tenancy on June 9, 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 June 9, 2014, I find that the earliest effective date of the Notice is June 19, 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 June 19, 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; June 19, 2014.

On the date the tenant paid the \$240.00; the total amount of rent owed was required to be paid no later than June 14, 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 \$3,993.00 for April, May and June, 2014 rent owed, inclusive. I grant a monetary 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 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: June 26, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

