



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding CASCADIA APARTMENT RENTALS LTD.
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 which declares that on June 24, 2014 the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding was sent to the tenant via registered mail at the rental unit. The landlord provided the registered mail receipt, including tracking number, as proof of service. Section 90 of the Act deems a person to have received documents five days after mailing.

Based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that the tenant is deemed to have been served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on June 29, 2014.

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 parties on February 22, 2103, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,000.00 due on the 1st day of every month;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on June 5, 2014 with a stated effective vacancy date of June 15, 2014, for \$1,000.00 in unpaid rent as of June 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 June 5, 2014 in the presence of a witness.

The 10 Day Notice states that the tenant had five days to pay the rent or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end. The tenant 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 June 2014..

Analysis

Upon review of all documentary evidence, I find the tenant is deemed to have received the 10 Day Notice three days after it was posted on the door of the rental unit. Accordingly, the effective date of the 10 Day Notice automatically changes to read June 18, 2014.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant 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 tenant is 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 June 18, 2014 and the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession effective two (2) days after service upon the tenant.

I find the landlord is entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent in the amount of \$1,000.00 for the month of June 2104. The landlord is provided a Monetary Order for this amount to serve upon the tenant. 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 tenant. The landlord is provided a Monetary Order in the amount of \$1,000.00 to serve upon the tenant.

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: July 09, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

