



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding County Mobile Home Park
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 Landlords for an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order.

The Landlords submitted two signed Proofs of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declare that on June 25, 2014, at 12:58 p.m., the Landlord KF mailed the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail to each of the Tenants at the rental unit. The Landlords provided a copy of the registered mail receipts and tracking numbers in evidence.

Based on the Landlords' written submissions, I find that both of the Tenants have been served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Are the Landlords entitled to an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order for unpaid rent?

Background and Evidence

The Landlords submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Proceeding for each of the Tenants;
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on February 22, 2014, indicating a monthly rent of \$750.00 due on the first day of the month; and

- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on June 16, 2014, with a stated effective vacancy date of June 26, 2014, for \$750.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the Landlords indicates that the rent remains unpaid. The documentary evidence indicates that the Landlord KF served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by posting the document to the Tenants' door on June 16, 2014. The Proof of Service document is signed by a witness. The Landlord KF also indicates that she served the 10 Day Notice by leaving it personally on June 16, 2014; however, she does not indicate with whom she left the document.

The Tenants did not apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days from the date of service.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that Notice to End Tenancy was posted to the Tenants' door on June 16, 2014. Service in this manner is deemed to be effected 3 days after posting the document, in this case June 19, 2014.

I accept the evidence before me that the Tenants failed to pay the rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under Section 46 (4) of the *Act*.

Section 53 of the *Act* provides that an incorrect end-of-tenancy date on a notice to end tenancy is automatically corrected to the earliest date that complies with the *Act*. Based on the foregoing, I find that the Tenants are conclusively presumed under Section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on June 29, 2014.

Therefore, I find that the Landlords are entitled to an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order for unpaid rent in the amount of **\$750.00**.

Conclusion

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 55 of the *Act*, I hereby provide the Landlords with an Order of Possession effective **two days after service** of the Order upon the Tenants. This Order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67 of the *Act*, I hereby provide the Landlords with a Monetary Order in the amount of **\$750.00** for service upon the Tenants. This Order may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an Order of that Court.

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 02, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

