



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 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 September 16, 2014, at 6:10 p.m., the Landlord's agent served the Tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by hand delivering a copy to the Tenant at the rental unit. The Proof of Service document is signed by a witness.

Based on the Landlord's written submissions, I find that the Tenant has been served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession and a 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 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 July 2, 2014, indicating a monthly rent of \$700.00 due on the first day of the month;
- A Monetary Order Worksheet; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on September 4, 2014, with a stated effective vacancy date of September 15, 2014, for \$1,400.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the Landlord indicates that rent remains unpaid for the months of August and September, 2014. The documentary evidence indicates that the Landlord's agent served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by hand delivering the document to the Tenant at the rental unit on September 6, 2014, at 6:32 p.m. The Proof of Service document is signed by a witness.

The Tenant 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 the Tenant was served with the Notice to End Tenancy on September 6, 2014.

I accept the evidence before me that the Tenant 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 Tenant is conclusively presumed under Section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on September 16, 2014.

Therefore, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order for unpaid rent in the amount of **\$1,400.00**.

Conclusion

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 55 of the *Act*, I hereby provide the Landlord with an Order of Possession effective **two days after service** of the Order upon the Tenant. 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 Landlord with a Monetary Order in the amount of **\$1,400.00** for service upon the Tenant. 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: September 30, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

