



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 August 13, 2014 the landlord served tenant G.M. at 7:50 p.m., at the rental unit, with the Direct Request Proceeding documents. The documents were accepted by L.F. The Proof of Service document was signed by L.F.; confirming receipt. The landlord B.B. and witness S.R. signed the document, confirming service. There was no information supplied identifying L.F.; who had the same last name as the 2nd tenant served.

The landlord provided a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on August 1, 2014 at 10:50 p.m. tenant M.F. was personally served with the Direct Request documents. The tenant signed the Proof of Service, confirming receipt. Landlord B.B. and witness S.R. signed the Proof of Service document.

In the absence of evidence setting out the status of L.F. I find that service to tenant G.M. has not been proven and that the application is amended removing tenant G.M. as a respondent.

Section 90 of the Act determines that a document is deemed to have been served on the day of personal delivery.

Therefore, based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that tenant M.F. 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 an undetermined date, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,900.00 due on the 1st day of the month;
- An application to rent signed on September 12, 2013;
- A monetary worksheet indicating rent owed for August 2014 in the sum of \$1,900.00; and
- A copy of a 10 day Notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent or utilities which was issued on August 2, 2014 with a stated effective vacancy date of August 11, 2014, for \$1,900 in unpaid rent due August 1, 2014.

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 personal delivery on August 2, 2014 at 8:15 p.m. A Proof of Service document signed by tenant M.F., the landlord B.B. and S.B.; the landlord's father, was supplied as evidence of service.

The Notice indicated that the Notice would be automatically cancelled if the landlord received \$1,900.00 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.

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 and confirmed by the tenant.

Section 90 of the Act stipulates that a document given personally is deemed served on the day of personal delivery. Therefore, I find that the tenant received the Notice to end tenancy on August 2, 2014; the date the tenant signed the Proof of Service, accepting service of the Notice.

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 August 2, 2014, I find that the earliest effective date of the Notice was August 12, 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 August 12, 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 August 12, 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; August 12, 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 \$1,900.00 for August 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 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: September 02, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

