



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR

Introduction

This matter proceeded 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 for unpaid rent.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on October 3, 2014, the landlord served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via registered mail.

Section 90 of the Act determines that a document served in this manner is deemed to have been received five days after service.

Based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that the tenant has been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents.

Issues to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession?

Is the landlord entitled to 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 Request Proceeding;

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on December 1, 2013, indicating that the tenant is obligated to pay \$775.00 in rent in advance on the first day of the month;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the "Notice") dated September 3, 2014 which states there was \$775.00 in unpaid rent due in the month of August 2014;
- A monetary order worksheet which indicates the tenant owes \$775.00 in rent for the month of September 2014; and
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice showing that the landlord served the Notice on the tenant on September 3, 2014 by attaching the Notice to the tenant's door.

Section 90 of the Act provides that because the Notice was served by attaching it to the tenant's door, the tenant is deemed to have received the Notice three days later on September 6, 2014.

The Notice restates section 46(4) of the Act which provides that the tenant had five days to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution. The tenant did not apply to dispute the Notice within five days from the date of service and the landlord says the tenant did not pay the rental arrears.

Analysis

I find that the tenant received the Notice on September 6, 2014. I note there is a discrepancy between the Notice and the monetary order worksheet. The Notice is dated September 3, 2014 but states there was unpaid rent of \$775.00 that was due on "01 08 2014". It is likely the landlord filled in "08" (August) rather than "09" (September) in error, given the date of the Notice, the fact the amount due is one month's rent and not two, and the fact that the landlord specified on the monetary order worksheet that it is September rent that is unpaid (not August).

I accept the landlord's undisputed evidence and I find that the tenant did not pay the rental arrears and did not apply to dispute the Notice and is therefore conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice. I grant the landlord an order of possession which must be served on the tenant. Should the tenant fail to comply with the order, it may be filed for enforcement in the Supreme Court.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay \$775.00 in rent for the month of September 2014. I find that the landlord is entitled to recover the rental arrears and I grant the landlord a monetary order for \$775.00. This order may be filed in the Small Claims Division of the Provincial Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

Conclusion

I grant the landlord an order of possession and a monetary order for \$775.00.

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: October 10, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

