



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 landlords for an Order of Possession and a monetary order for unpaid rent.

The landlords submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on October 7, 2104, the landlords served the tenants with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via registered mail. Canada post tracking numbers were submitted as evidence.

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

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

Issues to be Decided

Are the landlords entitled to an order of possession?
Are the landlords entitled to 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 the tenants;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on February 20, 2014, indicating a monthly rent of \$950.00 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 September 25, 2014 with a stated effective vacancy date of October 8, 2014, for \$950.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the tenants had failed to pay all rent owed and was served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by posting on the door on September 25, 2014. Section 90 of the Act deems the tenants were served on September 25, 2014.

The Notice states that the tenants had five days to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end from the service date. 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 the tenants have been served with notice to end tenancy as declared by the landlord.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenants have failed to pay the rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under section 46 (4) of 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 the effective date of the Notice. Therefore, I find that the landlords are entitled to an Order of possession and a monetary Order for unpaid rent.

I find that the landlords are entitled to an Order of Possession effective **two days after service** on the tenant and this Order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

I find that the landlords are entitled to monetary compensation pursuant to section 67 in the amount of **\$950.00** comprised of rent owed.

This Order must be served on the tenants and may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an Order of that Court.

Conclusion

The landlords are 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: October 16, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

