



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 an *ex parte* 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 based on unpaid rent and a monetary Order.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on February 10, 2015, at 7:30 pm, the landlord’s agent served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by way of personal service via hand-delivery. The personal service was confirmed as the tenant acknowledged receipt of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by signing the Proof of Service form. The personal service was additionally confirmed as the Proof of Service establishes that the service was witnessed by “DL” and a signature for DL is included on the form.

Based on the written submissions of the landlord, and in accordance with section 89 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant has been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on February 10, 2015.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent pursuant to sections 46 and 55 of the *Act*?

Is the landlord entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*?

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding served to the tenant;

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord's agent and the tenant on December 4, 2014, indicating a monthly rent of \$950.00 due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on November 15, 2014;
- A Monetary Order Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during the portion of this tenancy in question, on which the landlord establishes a monetary claim in the amount of \$1,700.00 comprised of \$750.00 rent owed for December 2014 and \$950.00 rent owed for 2015. The landlord states that partial payment of \$200.00 was received on February 7, 2015;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the Notice) dated January 20, 2015, which the landlord states was served to the tenant on January 20, 2015 for \$1,900.00 in unpaid rent due on December 1, 2014, with a stated effective vacancy date of February 2, 2015; and
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice showing that the landlord's agent served the Notice to the tenant by way of posting it to the door of the rental unit on January 20, 2015. The Proof of Service establishes that the service was witnessed by "PL" and a signature for PL is included on the form.

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 or the tenancy would end on the effective date of the Notice. The tenant did not apply to dispute the Notice within five days from the date of service and the landlord alleged that the tenant did not pay the rental arrears.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence provided by the landlord(s). Section 90 of the Act provides that because the Notice was served by posting the Notice to the door of the rental unit, the tenant is deemed to have received the Notice three days after its posting. In accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the Act, I find that the the tenant is deemed to have received the Notice on January 23, 2015, three days after its posting.

I find that the tenant was obligated to pay monthly rent in the amount of \$950.00, as established in the tenancy agreement. Although the landlord has indicated on the Notice that an amount of \$1,900.00 was due on December 1, 2014, I find that, as established by the tenancy agreement, the tenant was to pay \$950.00 in rent for December 2014.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay \$950.00, the correct monthly rent owing for December 2014 and due on December 1, 2014. I find that the tenant received the Notice on January 23, 2015. I accept the landlord's undisputed evidence and find that the tenant did not pay the rent owed in full, in the amount of

\$950.00, for the month of December 2014 within the 5 days granted under section 46 (4) of the *Act* and did not apply to dispute the Notice within that 5-day period.

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 the effective date of the Notice, February 2, 2015. On the monetary Order worksheet, the landlord establishes that the total rental arrears are \$1,700.00, resulting from rent owed for December 2014 and January 2015.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary Order of \$1,700.00 for unpaid rent owing for December 2014 and January 2015, as of February 10, 2015.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant. Should the tenant(s) fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*, I find that the landlord is entitled to a monetary Order in the amount of \$1,700.00 for rent owed for December 2014 and January 2015, as of February 10, 2015. The landlord is provided with these Orders in the above terms and the tenant must be served with **this Order** as soon as possible. Should the tenant fail to comply with these Orders, these Orders may be filed in the Small Claims Division of the Provincial Court and enforced as Orders 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: February 18, 2015

Residential Tenancy Branch

