



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

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 17, 2015, at 11:00 am, the landlord 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 Proof of Service form also establishes that the service was witnessed by “CB” and a signature for CB 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 17, 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 (including two pages comprising the addendum) which was signed by the landlord and the tenant on November 1, 2014, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,750.00 due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on November 1, 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 \$800.00 for unpaid rent. The landlord indicates that monthly rent is \$1,750.00 and partial payment of \$950.00 was received on February 2, 2015, resulting in a balance of unpaid rent in the amount of \$800.00 for February 2015;
- A receipt dated February 2, 2015 confirming that partial payment of \$950.00 was received for “use and occupancy only.”
- A letter dated February 17, 2015 in which the landlord details that she seeks an Order of Possession resulting from unpaid rent for February 2015;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the Notice) dated February 10, 2015, which the landlord states was served to the tenant on February 10, 2015 for \$800.00 in unpaid rent due on February 1, 2015, with a stated effective vacancy date of February 20, 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 personal service via hand-delivery at 7:00 pm on February 10, 2015. The personal service was confirmed as the tenant acknowledged receipt of the Notice by signing the Proof of Service 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 and find that in accordance with section 88 of the *Act* the tenant was duly served with the Notice on February 10, 2015.

I find that the tenant was obligated to pay monthly rent in the amount of \$1,750.00, as established in the tenancy agreement. I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay outstanding rental arrears in the amount of \$800.00 in rent for the month of February 2015. I find that the tenant received the Notice on February 10, 2015. I accept the landlord’s undisputed evidence and find that the tenant did not pay the rent owed in full 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 20, 2015.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary Order of \$800.00 for unpaid rent owing for February 2015, as of February 17, 2015.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord **effective on February 20, 2015, after service of this Order** on the tenant(s). 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 \$800.00 for rent owed for February 2015, as of February 17, 2015. The landlord is provided with these Orders in the above terms and the tenant(s) must be served with **this Order** as soon as possible. Should the tenant(s) 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: March 10, 2015

Residential Tenancy Branch