



# 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 two signed Proofs of Service of the Notices of Direct Request Proceeding which declare that on July 29, 2015, the landlord posted the Notices of Direct Request Proceeding to the door of the rental unit. The landlord had a witness sign the Proofs of Service of the Notices of Direct Request Proceeding to confirm this service. Based on the written submission of the landlord and in accordance with sections 89(2) and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenants have been deemed served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on August 1, 2015, the third day after their posting.

### 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 Proofs of Service of the Notices of Direct Request Proceeding served to the tenants;

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and Tenant S.B. on January 1, 2010, indicating a monthly rent of \$780.00, due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on January 1, 2010;
- A copy of two Notice of Rent Increase forms showing the rent being increased from \$780.00 to the current monthly rent amount of \$820.00;
- A Monetary Order Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during the relevant portion of this tenancy; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated July 16, 2015, and posted to the tenants' door on July 16, 2015, with a stated effective vacancy date of July 31, 2015, for \$820.00 in unpaid rent.

Witnessed documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the 10 Day Notice was posted to the tenants' door at 10:30 am on July 16, 2015. The 10 Day Notice states that the tenants had five days from the date of service to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end.

### Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and in accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenants were deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on July 19, 2015, three days after its posting.

Paragraph 12 (1) (b) of the Residential Tenancy Regulations establishes that a tenancy agreement is required "*be signed and dated by both the landlord and the tenant.*"

I find that the residential tenancy agreement submitted by the landlord is not signed by Tenant A.B.-Z., which is a requirement of the direct request process, and that a participatory hearing is necessary in order to protect the procedural rights of Tenant A.B.-Z. Therefore, I dismiss the landlord's application naming tenant A.B.-Z. with leave to reapply.

However, I find that Tenant S.B. was obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$820.00, as per the tenancy agreement and Notices of Rent Increase.

I accept the evidence before me that Tenant S.B. has failed to pay the rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under section 46(4) of the *Act* and did not dispute the 10 Day Notice within that 5 day period.

Based on the foregoing, I find that Tenant S.B. is conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the 10 Day Notice, July 31, 2015.

In this type of matter, the landlord must prove they served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request proceeding with all the required inclusions as indicated on the Notice as per Section 89 of the *Act*.

Section 89(1) of the *Act* does not allow for the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to be given to the tenant by attaching a copy to a door at the address at which the tenant resides.

Section 89(2) of the *Act* does allow for the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to be given to the tenant by attaching a copy to a door at the address at which the tenant resides, only when considering an Order of Possession for the landlord.

I find that the landlord has served the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to the door of the rental unit at which the tenant resides, and for this reason, the monetary portion of landlord's application is dismissed with leave to reapply.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession against Tenant S.B. for unpaid rent owing for July 2015 as of July 28, 2015.

### Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on Tenant S.B. Should Tenant S.B., and any other occupant, fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

I dismiss the landlord's application for a Monetary Order, with leave to reapply.

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: August 05, 2015

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Residential Tenancy Branch

