



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

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 October 01, 2015, the landlord sent the tenant the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail to the rental unit. The landlord provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the Tracking Number to confirm this mailing. Based on the written submissions of the landlord and in accordance with sections 89 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant has been deemed served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on October 06, 2015, the fifth day after their registered mailing.

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;
- copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and the tenant on March 02, 2015, indicating a monthly rent of \$600.00, due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on March 02, 2015;

- A Monetary Order Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during this tenancy; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated September 15, 2015, and slid under the tenant's door on September 15, 2015, with a stated effective vacancy date of September 30, 2015, for \$1,200.00 in unpaid rent.

Witnessed documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the 10 Day Notice was slid under the tenant's door at 5:00 p.m. on September 15, 2015. The 10 Day Notice states that the tenant 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

Direct request proceedings are *ex parte* proceedings. In an *ex parte* proceeding, the opposing party is not invited to participate in the hearing or make any submissions. As there is no ability of the tenants to participate, there is a much higher burden placed on landlords in these types of proceedings than in a participatory hearing. This higher burden protects the procedural rights of the excluded party and ensures that the natural justice requirements of the Residential Tenancy Branch are satisfied.

In this type of matter, the landlord must prove that they served the tenant with the 10 Day Notice in accordance with section 88 of the *Act* and Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline # 39.

Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline # 39 contains details about the key elements that need to be considered when making an application for Direct Request.

PROOF OF SERVICE

10-Day Notice to End Tenancy

The landlord must prove the tenant was served with the 10-Day Notice to End Tenancy.

The service requirements for direct request materials are narrow to reflect the fact that the tenant does not have an opportunity to present evidence on the issues, unless they previously filed their own application for dispute resolution, seeking cancellation of the Notice to End Tenancy. **A landlord must serve the tenant with a 10-Day Notice to End Tenancy by: registered mail; in person, with a witness verifying it was served; or by posting it on the tenant's door or in an equally conspicuous place, with a witness verifying it was served.**

On the second page of the Proof of Service Notice to End Tenancy, the landlord has indicated that they placed the 10 Day Notice under the door of the rental unit. I find that the 10 Day Notice has not been served in accordance with Section 88 of the *Act*.

Therefore, the landlord's application to end this tenancy and obtain an Order of Possession on the basis of the 10 Day Notice of September 15, 2015, is dismissed without leave to reapply. The 10 Day Notice of September 15, 2015 is cancelled and of no force or effect.

For the same reason, the landlord's application for a monetary Order is dismissed with leave to reapply.

The landlord must reissue the 10 Day Notice and serve it in one of the ways prescribed by Section 88 of the *Act* or according to Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline #39 if the landlord wants to apply through the Direct Request process.

Conclusion

I dismiss the landlord's application for an Order of Possession on the basis of the 10 Day Notice of September 15, 2015, without leave to reapply. The 10 Day Notice of September 15, 2015, is cancelled and of no force or effect. This tenancy continues until it is ended in accordance with the *Act*.

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: October 02, 2015

Residential Tenancy Branch

