



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 March 04, 2016, the landlord’s agent “JL” served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via registered mail. The landlord provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the Tracking Number to confirm this mailing. Section 90 of the *Act* determines that a document served in this manner is deemed to have been received five days after service.

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 March 09, 2016, 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;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord's agent and the tenant on June 09, 2014, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,100.00 due on the last day of the month preceding the month for which rent is due, for a tenancy commencing on June 09, 2014. Although an individual identified as "JL" is included on the application for dispute resolution as an applicant landlord, "JL" is not listed as a landlord on the tenancy agreement. As neither the name nor signature for "JL" appears on the tenancy agreement to demonstrate that "JL" entered into a tenancy agreement with the tenant, I will consider the application with the business entity "OHL" being the sole landlord;
- 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 \$900.00 for unpaid rent, comprised by the balance of unpaid rent due by January 31, 2016 for the month of February 2016. The landlord indicates that a partial payment of \$200.00 was received on January 27, 2016;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the Notice) dated February 19, 2016, which the landlord states was served to the tenant on February 19, 2016, for \$900.00 in unpaid rent due on January 31, 2016, with a stated effective vacancy date of February 29, 2016; and
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice showing that the landlord's agent "JL" served the Notice to the tenant by way of personal service via hand-delivery at 5:00 PM on February 19, 2016. The Proof of Service form establishes that the service was witnessed by "BL" and a signature for "BL" 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 and find that in accordance with section 88 of the *Act* the tenant was duly served with the Notice on February 19, 2016.

I find that the tenant was obligated to pay monthly rent in the amount of \$1,100.00, 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 \$900.00, comprised by the balance of unpaid rent due by January 31, 2016. I find that the tenant received the

Notice on February 19, 2016. I accept the landlord's undisputed evidence and find that the tenant did not pay the rent owed in full within the five days granted under section 46(4) of the *Act* and did not apply to dispute the Notice within that five-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 29, 2016.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary Order of \$900.00, comprised by the balance of unpaid rent due by January 31, 2016.

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 \$900.00, comprised by the balance of unpaid rent due by January 31, 2016. 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: March 10, 2016

Residential Tenancy Branch

