



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 May 24, 2016, the landlord served the tenant “GB” 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 “GB” has been deemed served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on May 29, 2016, the fifth day after their registered mailing.

The landlord has not provided a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding form for the tenant “DG” and has not established that tenant “DG” has been served the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding. Therefore, I dismiss the landlord’s application against the tenant “DG” with leave to reapply. I will hear the landlord’s application against tenant “GB” only.

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 “GB”;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and the tenants on January 18, 2016, indicating a monthly rent of \$895.00 due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on February 01, 2016;
- 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 \$445.00 for outstanding rent, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent owing for the month of May 2016. The landlord indicates that a partial payment of \$450.00 was received on May 09, 2016;
- A copy of a document from a financial institution which demonstrates that a cheque in the amount of \$895.00 was returned for insufficient funds;
- A copy of a cheque, dated May 01, 2016, provided by the tenant “DG”, addressed to the landlord, in the amount of \$895.00. The cheque is depicted as being dishonoured and is stamped as “item dishonoured”;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the Notice) dated May 06, 2016, which the landlord states was served to the tenants on May 06, 2016, for \$895.00 in unpaid rent due on May 01, 2016, with a stated effective vacancy date of May 16, 2016; and
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice showing that the landlord served the Notice to the tenants by way of personal service via hand-delivery to the tenant “GB” at 6:10 PM on May 06, 2016. The Proof of Service form establishes that the service was witnessed by “LS” and a signature for “LS” is included on the form.

The Notice restates section 46(4) of the Act which provides that the tenants 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 tenants did not apply to dispute the Notice within five days from the date of service and the landlord alleged that the tenants 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 tenants were duly served with the Notice on May 06, 2016.

I find that the tenants were obligated to pay monthly rent in the amount of \$895.00, as established in the tenancy agreement. I accept the evidence before me that the tenants have failed to pay outstanding rental arrears in the amount of \$445.00, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent owing for the month of May 2016. I find that the tenants received the Notice on May 06, 2016. I accept the landlord's undisputed evidence and find that the tenants 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 tenants are conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice, May 16, 2016.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary Order of \$445.00, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent owing for the month of May 2016.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days 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 \$445.00 for unpaid rent. 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: June 03, 2016

Residential Tenancy Branch