



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 2, 2017, 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 March 7, 2017, 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 and the tenant on September 9, 2006, indicating a monthly rent of \$750.00, due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on October 1, 2006;
- Four copies of Notice of Rent Increase forms showing the rent being increased from \$750.00 to the current monthly rent amount of \$950.00; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated February 6, 2017, and sent to the tenant by registered mail on February 7, 2017, with a stated effective vacancy date of February 17, 2017, for \$2,000.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the 10 Day Notice was sent to the tenant by registered mail at 12:45 (a.m. or p.m. not indicated) on February 7, 2017. The landlord provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the Tracking Number to confirm this mailing. 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

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and in accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant was deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on February 12, 2017, five days after its registered mailing.

I find that the tenant was obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$950.00, as per the tenancy agreement and the Notices of Rent Increase.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant 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 the tenant is conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the corrected effective date of the 10 Day Notice, February 22, 2017.

I note that the amount of rent on the tenancy agreement does not match the amount of rent being claimed on the 10 Day Notice. In the Direct Request Process, the appropriate Monetary Order Worksheet must be submitted with the Application for Dispute Resolution. This worksheet must clearly show any additional months that the tenant still

owes rent for in order to substantiate the landlord's claim for any monies over and above the amount of rent as shown on the tenancy agreement.

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

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent owing as of March 2, 2017.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant. Should the tenant 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: March 08, 2017

Residential Tenancy Branch