



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding RANDALL NORTH REAL ESTATE SERVICES INC.  
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      OPRM-DR, FFL

### 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 April 12, 2018, the landlord’s agent served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by way of posting it to the door of the rental unit. The Proof of Service form establishes that the service was witnessed by “CD” and a signature for “CD” is included on the form.

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 April 15, 2018, three days 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*?

Is the landlord entitled to recover the filing fee for this application pursuant to section 72 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 indicates a monthly rent of \$975.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on October 01, 2017;
- A Direct Request Worksheet, with an accompanying rental ledger, which shows the rent owing during the portion of this tenancy in question, on which the landlord establishes that there is unpaid rent owed in the amount of \$1,825.00, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent owed for the months comprising the period of December 2017 to February 2018;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the Notice) dated February 08, 2018, which the landlord states was served to the tenant on February 01, 2018, for \$1,825.00 in unpaid rent due on February 01, 2018, with a stated effective vacancy date of February 18, 2018; and
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice showing that the landlord's agent "CJ" served the Notice to the tenant by way of posting it to the door of the rental unit on February 01, 2018. The Proof of Service form establishes that the service was witnessed by "CD" and a signature for "CD" 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 provided by the landlord. Section 90 of the *Act* provides that because the Notice was served by posting the Notice to the door of the rental unit, the tenant is deemed to have received the Notice three days after its posting. In accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant is deemed to have received the Notice on February 04, 2018, three days after its posting.

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 for 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 landlords must prove they served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding, the Notice, and all related documents with respect to the

Direct Request process, in accordance with the *Act* and Policy Guidelines. In an *ex parte* Direct Request Proceeding, the onus is on the landlord to ensure that all submitted evidentiary material is in accordance with the prescribed criteria and does not lend itself to ambiguity or give rise to issues that may need further clarification beyond the purview of a Direct Request Proceeding. If the landlord cannot establish that all documents meet the standard necessary to proceed via the Direct Request Proceeding, the application may be found to have deficiencies that necessitate a participatory hearing, or, in the alternative, the application may be dismissed.

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 reads, in part, as follows:

### **Special rules for certain documents**

- 89** (1) An application for dispute resolution or a decision of the director to proceed with a review under Division 2 of Part 5, when required to be given to one party by another, must be given in one of the following ways:
- (a) by leaving a copy with the person;
  - (b) if the person is a landlord, by leaving a copy with an agent of the landlord;
  - (c) by sending a copy by registered mail to the address at which the person resides or, if the person is a landlord, to the address at which the person carries on business as a landlord;
  - (d) if the person is a tenant, by sending a copy by registered mail to a forwarding address provided by the tenant;
- (2) An application by a landlord under section 55 [*order of possession for the landlord*], 56 [*application for order ending tenancy early*] or 56.1 [*order of possession: tenancy frustrated*] must be given to the tenant in one of the following ways:
- (a) by leaving a copy with the tenant;
  - (b) by sending a copy by registered mail to the address at which the tenant resides;
  - (c) by leaving a copy at the tenant's residence with an adult who apparently resides with the tenant;
  - (d) by attaching a copy to a door or other conspicuous place 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 attached to the door of the rental unit only when considering the issuance of an Order of Possession for the landlord. As the landlord served the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding in accordance with section 89(2)(d) of the *Act*, I have leave to hear only that part of the landlord's application that asks for an Order of Possession. I do not have leave to hear the landlord's application for a monetary Order or request to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application. Therefore, I dismiss the landlord's application for a monetary Order with leave to reapply, and dismiss the landlord's request to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application without leave to reapply.

The tenancy agreement provided by the landlord demonstrates that the monthly rent is due on the first day of each month. Section 46 of the *Act* provides that the landlord may issue a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent to the tenant after the day that rent is due. Section 46 provides, in part, the following:

**Landlord's notice: non-payment of rent**

**46** (1) A landlord may end a tenancy if rent is unpaid on any day after the day it is due, by giving notice to end the tenancy effective on a date that is not earlier than 10 days after the date the tenant receives the notice.

The application before me includes a tenancy agreement which demonstrates that the monthly rent is due on the first day of each month. Therefore, in accordance with section 46 of the *Act*, if the rent remains unpaid after the day on which it is due, the earliest opportunity for the landlord to issue a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent would be the following day. In the matter before me, the landlord's earliest opportunity to issue the Notice to the tenant for unpaid rent owing for February 2018 would have been on the second day of February 2018.

According to the Direct Request Worksheet provided by the landlord, the landlord establishes that there is unpaid rent owed for the months of December 2017, January 2018, and February 2018. As the landlord issued the Notice to End Tenancy on February 01, 2018, the same day of the month on which the monthly rent is due, I find that the landlord has issued the Notice to the tenant, with respect to unpaid rent owed for February 2018, earlier than permitted under section 46 of the *Act*.

Therefore, with respect to unpaid rent owed for February 2018, I find that the Notice is not in compliance with the provisions of section 46 of the *Act* and that it is not open to the landlord to seek an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent owed for February 2018.

However, the information provided on the ledger included with the Direct Request Worksheet provides that the amount of \$1,825.00 indicated on the Notice to End Tenancy is comprised of unpaid rent owed in the amount of \$275.00 for December 2017 and \$850.00 for January 2018. Therefore, it remains open for the landlord to pursue an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent arising from outstanding rent owed for

December 2017 and January 2018, as I find that the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent served on February 01, 2018 for the portion of unpaid rent owed for the months of December 2017 and January 2018 has been served in accordance with the *Act*.

I find that the tenant was obligated to pay monthly rent in the amount of \$975.00, as established in the tenancy agreement. I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay rental arrears in the amount of \$1,125.00, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent owed for the month of December 2017 and January 2018.

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 18, 2018.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession based on the February 08, 2018 Notice served to the tenant for unpaid rent owed for the months of December 2017 and January 2018.

### 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.

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

I dismiss the landlord's request to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application without 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: April 16, 2018

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Residential Tenancy Branch