



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

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 landlords for an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent and a Monetary Order.

The landlords submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on January 22, 2019, the landlords personally served Tenant S.O. the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding. The landlords had Tenant S.O. and a witness sign the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to confirm personal service. Based on the written submission of the landlords and in accordance with section 89(1) of the *Act*, I find that Tenant S.O. has been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on January 22, 2019.

The landlords submitted a second signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on January 22, 2019, the landlords served Tenant K.M. the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by handing the documents to Tenant S.O. The landlords had Tenant S.O. and a witness sign the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to confirm personal service. Based on the written submission of the landlords and in accordance with section 89(2) of the *Act*, I find that Tenant K.M. has been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on January 22, 2019.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Are the landlords entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent pursuant to sections 46 and 55 of the *Act*?

Are the landlords entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*?

Are the landlords entitled to recover the filing fee for this application pursuant to section 72 of the *Act*?

Background and Evidence

The landlords submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlords and the tenants on November 7, 2018, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,900.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on November 15, 2018;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated January 4, 2019, for \$3,300.00 in unpaid rent. The 10 Day Notice provides that the tenants had five days from the date of service to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end on the stated effective vacancy date of January 18, 2019;
- A copy of a witnessed Proof of Service Notice to End Tenancy form which indicates that the 10 Day Notice was posted to the tenants' door at 7:05 pm on January 4, 2019; and
- A Direct Request Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during the relevant portion of this tenancy.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and in accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenants were deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on January 7, 2019, three days after its posting.

I find that the tenants were obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$1,900.00, as per the tenancy agreement.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenants have failed to pay the rent owed in full within the five days granted under section 46(4) of the *Act* and did not dispute the 10 Day 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 10 Day Notice, January 18, 2019.

In this type of matter, the landlords must prove they served the tenants 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(1) of the *Act* does not allow for the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to be given to the tenant by leaving a copy with an adult who resides with the tenant.

Section 89(2) of the *Act* does allow for the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to be given to the tenant by leaving a copy with an adult who resides with the tenant, only when considering an Order of Possession for the landlord.

I find that the landlords have served the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to Tenant K.M. by leaving a copy with Tenant S.O., an adult who resides with Tenant K.M., and for this reason, the monetary portion of the landlords' application naming Tenant K.M. as a respondent is dismissed, without leave to reapply.

Therefore, I find that the landlords are entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary award in the amount of \$3,300.00, the amount claimed by the landlords, for unpaid rent owing for December 2018 and January 2019 as of January 17, 2019.

As the landlords were partially successful in this application, I find that the landlords are entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlords 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 sections 67 and 72 of the *Act*, I grant the landlords a Monetary Order in the amount of \$3,400.00 for rent owed for December 2018 and January 2019 and for the recovery of the filing fee for this application. The landlords are provided with this Order in the above terms and Tenant S.O. must be served with **this Order** as soon as possible. Should Tenant S.O. fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed in the Small Claims Division of the Provincial Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

I dismiss the landlords' application for a Monetary Order naming Tenant K.M. as a respondent 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: January 28, 2019

Residential Tenancy Branch