



# 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 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 18, 2019, the landlord personally served Tenant K.L. the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding. The landlord had Tenant K.L. 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 landlord and in accordance with section 89(1) of the *Act*, I find that Tenant K.L. has been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on March 18, 2019.

The landlord submitted a second signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on March 18, 2019, the landlord served Tenant N.S. the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by handing the documents to Tenant K.L. The landlord had Tenant K.L. 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 landlord and in accordance with section 89(2) of the *Act*, I find that Tenant N.S. has been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on March 18, 2019.

### 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 a residential tenancy agreement which names landlords who are not the applicant and was signed by the tenants on September 1, 2018, indicating a monthly rent of \$2,400.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on September 1, 2018;
- A copy of a Business Licence listing one of the landlords named in the tenancy agreement as the owner of the business landlord applying for dispute resolution;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated February 24, 2019, for \$6,400.00 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 March 6, 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 5:02 pm on February 24, 2019; and
- A Direct Request Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during the relevant portion of this tenancy. The Direct Request Worksheet noted that \$900.00 of the \$6,400.00 identified as owing in the 10 Day Notice was paid on March 5, 2019.

### 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 February 27, 2019, three days after its posting.

I find that the tenants were obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$2,400.00, 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 sections 46(5) and 53(2) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the corrected effective date of the 10 Day Notice, March 9, 2019.

In a Direct Request Proceeding, a landlord cannot pursue rent owed for a period beyond the date on which the Notice was issued to the tenants. Therefore, within the purview of the Direct Request Process, I cannot hear the monetary portion of the landlord's application for rent owed for March 2019. For this reason, the monetary portion of the landlord's application for unpaid rent owing from March 2019 is dismissed, with leave to reapply.

In this type of matter, the landlord 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 landlord has served the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to Tenant N.S by leaving a copy with Tenant K.L., an adult who resides with Tenant N.S., and for this reason, the monetary portion of the landlord's application for unpaid rent owing for December 2018, January 2019, and February 2019 is dismissed, without leave to reapply.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary award in the amount of \$5,500.00, the amount claimed by the landlord, for unpaid rent owing for December 2018, January 2019, and February 2019 as of March 14, 2019.

As the landlord was partially successful in this application, I find that the landlord is entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application.

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 sections 67 and 72 of the *Act*, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order in the amount of \$5,600.00 for rent owed for December 2018, January 2019, and February 2019 and for the recovery of the filing fee for this application. The landlord is provided with this Order in the above terms and Tenant K.L. must be served with **this Order** as soon as possible. Should Tenant K.L. 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 landlord's application for a Monetary Order for unpaid rent owing for March 2019 with leave to reapply.

I dismiss the landlord's application for a Monetary Order for unpaid rent owing for December 2018, January 2019, and February 2019, naming Tenant N.S. 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: March 22, 2019

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Residential Tenancy Branch