



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding HSUS ENTERPRISE CO.C/OGATEWAY PROPERTY  
M.C. 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 two signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding forms which declare that on May 06, 2019, the landlord’s agent served each of the above-named tenants with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding via registered mail. The landlord provided two copies of the Canada Post Customer Receipts containing the Tracking Numbers to confirm these mailings. 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 tenants have been deemed served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on May 11, 2019, 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*?

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 was signed by the landlord's agent and the tenants on June 18, 2018, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,550.00 due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on July 01, 2018;
- A copy of a document titled "Returned Cheque Notice", dated April 08, 2019, addressed to the tenants, which depicts that a cheque provided by the tenants in the amount of \$1,550.00 was returned due to insufficient funds. The document notifies the tenants that a charge of \$25.00 is owed for a returned cheque service charge, along with a \$25.00 fee for late payment;
- A Direct Request Worksheet showing the rent owing during the portion of this tenancy in question, on which the landlord establishes a monetary claim in the amount of \$1,600.00 for outstanding rent, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent due by April 01, 2019. The landlord states that rent was not provided for the month of April 2019;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the Notice) dated April 15, 2019, which the landlord states was served to the tenants on April 15, 2019, for \$1,600.00 in unpaid rent due on April 01, 2019, with a stated effective vacancy date of April 28, 2019; and
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice showing that the landlord's agent served the Notice to the tenants by way of posting it to the door of the rental unit on April 15, 2019. The Proof of Service form establishes that the service of the Notice was witnessed and a name and signature for the witness are 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 relevant 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 tenants are 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 tenants are deemed to have received the Notice on April 18, 2019, three days after its posting.

As part of the monetary claim established on the landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution by Direct Request and Direct Request worksheet, the landlord has included fees for which reimbursement cannot be sought by way of the Direct Request process. The landlord has added to the monetary claim unpaid charges arising from a late payment fee, in the amount of \$25.00, and unpaid charges arising from a returned cheque service charge, in the amount of \$25.00. As reimbursement for additional fees, such as late payment fees and returned cheque service fees, cannot be sought by way of the Direct Request process, I will address only the portion of the monetary claim which arises from unpaid rent owed by April 01, 2019.

The landlord's request to recover late payment fees and returned cheque service fees is dismissed with leave to reapply. I note the landlord remains at liberty to file a separate Application for Dispute Resolution seeking to recover late payment fees and returned cheque service fees.

On the Application for Dispute Resolution by Direct Request, the landlord states that the monthly rent was not paid for the month of April 2019. In determining the monthly rent owed with respect to this tenancy, I will rely on the information provided in the tenancy agreement, which depicts that the monthly rent owed each month is \$1,550.00.

I find that the tenants were obligated to pay monthly rent in the amount of \$1,550.00, as established in the tenancy agreement. I accept the evidence before me that the tenants have failed to pay rental arrears in the amount of \$1,550.00, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent owed by April 01, 2019 for the month of April 2019.

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, April 28, 2019.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary Order of \$1,550.00 for unpaid rent owed by April 01, 2019, as claimed on the landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution by Direct Request.

As the landlord was 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 find that the landlord is entitled to a monetary Order in the amount of \$1,650.00 for unpaid rent, and for the recovery of the filing fee for this application. 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: May 21, 2019

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Residential Tenancy Branch