



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR-DR

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.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding form which declares that on August 09, 2019, the landlord’s agent “JS” 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 “JD” and a signature for “JD” 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 August 12, 2019, 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*?

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 tenant, indicating a monthly rent of \$300.00 due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on January 01, 2017. The tenancy agreement indicates that the landlord cooperates with various governmental agencies and/or a provincial housing commission with respect to subsidized

housing, and that for eligible tenants, the rent is related to the tenant's income. The provincial housing commission calculates the tenant's portion of the rent contribution based on an application for rent subsidy. The tenancy agreement provides that the tenant is to provide income information for the purpose of qualifying for subsidized housing and to calculate a rent contribution subsidy;

- A letter dated July 18, 2019, in which the landlord notified the tenant that subsequent to an "application for rent subsidy", the calculation of the tenant's rent contribution established that effective June 01, 2019, the tenant's rent contribution was set at \$330.00, which effectively established that the tenant owes a monthly amount of \$330.00 each month toward the monthly rent owed under the tenancy agreement for the period of June 01, 2019 to May 31, 2020;
- A Direct Request Worksheet, with an accompanying rental ledger, showing the rent owing during the portion of this tenancy in question, on which the landlord establishes that there is a cumulative balance of unpaid rent owed in the amount of \$380.00, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent due by July 01, 2019;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the Notice) dated July 03, 2019, which the landlord states was served to the tenant on July 03, 2019, for \$380.00 in unpaid rent due on July 01, 2019, with a stated effective vacancy date of July 16, 2019; and
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice showing that the landlord's agent served the Notice to the tenant by way of posting it to the door of the rental unit on July 03, 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 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 July 06, 2019, three days after its posting.

I find that the tenant was obligated to pay monthly rent, in the form of a tenant rent contribution, in the amount of \$330.00 per month. I accept the evidence before me that

the tenant has failed to pay the cumulative balance of rental arrears due by July 01, 2019, in the amount of \$380.00, comprised of the balance of unpaid rent owed by July 01, 2019.

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, July 16, 2019.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession based on the July 03, 2019 Notice served to the tenant for the balance of unpaid rent owed by July 01, 2019, as claimed on the landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution by Direct Request.

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.

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: August 13, 2019

Residential Tenancy Branch