



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR-DR, MNR-DR, FFL

Preliminary Matter

I note that the tenant's rental address on the Application for Dispute Resolution submitted by the landlord is slightly different than the rental address shown on the tenancy agreement, the 10 Day Notice, and all other documents submitted with the Application. Section 64(3)(c) of the *Act* allows me to amend the application to match the tenancy agreement and the 10 Day Notice, which I have done.

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 to obtain an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent, to obtain monetary compensation for unpaid rent, and to recover the filing fee paid for the application.

This decision is written based on the Application for Dispute Resolution, evidence, and submissions provided by the landlord on January 2, 2022.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service Notice of Direct Request Proceeding form which declares that on January 13, 2021, the landlord sent the tenant the Notice of Dispute Resolution Proceeding - Direct Request by registered mail to the rental unit. The landlord provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the tracking number to confirm they served the tenant.

Based on the written submissions and evidence of the landlord and in accordance with sections 89(1) and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the Direct Request Proceeding documents were served on January 13, 2021 and are deemed to have been received by the tenant on January 18, 2021, the fifth day after they were mailed.

Issues 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

I have reviewed all written submissions and evidence before me; however, only the evidence and submissions relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this decision.

The landlord submitted the following relevant evidentiary material:

- a copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and the tenant on November 3, 2020, indicating a monthly rent of \$550.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on November 1, 2020;
- a copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities (the “10 Day Notice”) dated September 2, 2021, for \$1,100.00 in unpaid rent. The 10 Day Notice provides that the tenant 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 September 12, 2021;
- a copy of a witnessed Proof of Service Notice to End Tenancy form which indicates that the 10 Day Notice was posted to the tenant’s door at 8:24pm on September 2, 2021; and;
- a copy of a Direct Request Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during the relevant period.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and I find that the tenant was obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$550.00, as per the tenancy agreement.

In accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the 10 Day Notice was served on September 2, 2021 and is deemed to have been received by the tenant on September 5, 2021, three days after it was posted to the door.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has 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 tenant is 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, September 15, 2021.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession.

In a Direct Request Proceeding, a landlord cannot pursue rent owed for an amount beyond the amount noted on the 10 Day Notice that was issued to the tenant. I find the 10 Day Notice only lists amounts owing for August 2021 and September 2021. For this reason, I cannot hear the portion of the landlord's monetary claim for rent owed for October 2021 to December 2021 and January 2022.

I find that the landlord is entitled to a monetary award in the amount of \$1,100.00 for unpaid rent owing for August 2021 and September 2021.

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. Should the tenant 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 \$1,200.00 for rent owed for August 2021, September 2021 and for the recovery of the filing fee for this application. The landlord is provided with this Order in

the above terms and the tenant must be served with **this Order** as soon as possible. Should the tenant 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.

The landlord's application for a Monetary Order for unpaid rent owing for October 2021 to December 2021 and January 2022 is dismissed with 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, 2022

Residential Tenancy Branch