



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes

OPR, MNR

Introduction

This matter was conducted by way of 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 and a monetary order.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on March 7, 2012, the landlord personally served the male tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding at the rental unit address, at 7:45 p.m.

Section 90 of the Act determines that a document is deemed to have been served on the day of personal delivery.

Based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that the male tenant has been served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents.

There was no evidence before me that the female tenant was served Notice of this proceeding; therefore, I find that the claim against her is dismissed.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of possession?

Is the landlord entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent?

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Proceeding for the tenant;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on July 5, 2008, indicating a monthly rent of \$2,400.00 due first day of the month; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on February 29, 2012, with a stated effective vacancy date of March 10, 2012, for \$2,400.00 in unpaid February, 2012, rent.

A note on the Notice indicated that the rent owed had been due on August 1, 2012.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the tenant has failed to pay rent owed and was served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by personal delivery to the male tenant, with the landlord's son present, on February 29, 2012, at 6:35 p.m., at the rental unit address. The Act deems the tenant was served on February 29, 2012.

The Notice states that the tenant had five days to pay the rent or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end. The tenant did not apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days from the date of service.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenant has been served with Notice to end tenancy as declared by the landlord.

The Notice is deemed to have been received by the tenant on February 29, 2012.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay the August, 2012, rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under section 46 (4) of the *Act*.

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; March 10, 2012.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of possession and a monetary Order for unpaid August 2012, rent in the sum of \$2,400.00.

Conclusion

I find, pursuant to section 55 of the Act, that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession effective **two days after service** on the tenant and the Order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

I find that the landlord is entitled to monetary compensation pursuant section 67 in the amount of \$2,400.00 August, 2010, rent owed and I grant an Order in that amount. This Order must be served on the tenant and may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an Order 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: March 12, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch