



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding 8899 Holdings Ltdv
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes ET FF

Introduction

This hearing was convened as a result of the Landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution. The Landlord applied for an early end to the tenancy, pursuant to section 56 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "Act").

The Landlord attended the hearing and provided testimony. However, the Tenant did not appear. The Landlord stated that he personally served the Tenant with the Notice of Hearing, and evidence in person on March 19, 2018. I find the Tenant received the package on this day.

The Landlord was provided the opportunity to present evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions to me. I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the Rules of Procedure. However, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

Issue(s) to be Decided

- Is the Landlord entitled to end the tenancy early and obtain an Order of Possession?

Background and Evidence

The Landlord stated that the Tenant has engaged in threatening behaviour on several occasions. The Landlord stated that on January 2, 2018, the Tenant was having a breakdown in the hallway of the building, and the police were called by the onsite manager. The Landlord stated that the Tenant lunged and rushed at the manager while

she was calling in the incident, and requesting backup. The Landlord stated that the manager was able to get out of the way in time, but that the situation is too volatile to be allowed to continue. The Landlord stated that the police eventually arrived and removed her. The Landlord also stated that on January 24, 2018, the Tenant verbally threatened another resident in the building by saying "get the hell out of my way or I will punch you in the head". Subsequently, the Landlord applied for an early end to tenancy because of how volatile and unsafe the Tenant is.

Analysis

An early end of tenancy is an expedited and unusual remedy under the Act and is only available to the landlord when the circumstances of a tenancy are such that it is unreasonable or unfair to a landlord or other residents to wait for a notice to end tenancy to take effect, such as a notice given under Section 47 of the Act for cause. Therefore, in this case the Landlord bears a strict burden to prove with sufficient evidence that the tenancy should end early Section 56 of the Act.

An application for an early end of tenancy under section 56 of the Act is reserved for situations where a Tenant poses an immediate and severe risk to the rental property, other occupants, or the Landlord. An application for an early end of tenancy is such that a Landlord does not have to follow the due process of ending a tenancy by issuing a notice to end tenancy which gives the Tenant the right to dispute the Notice by applying for dispute resolution.

Under section 56 of the Act, the director may end a tenancy and issue an order of possession only if satisfied, there is sufficient cause; and, it would be unreasonable, or unfair to the Landlord or other occupants of the residential property, to wait for a notice to end the tenancy under section 47 to take effect.

I have carefully considered the undisputed evidence before me and I find the Tenant's behaviour is significant and severe enough as to warrant an early end to the tenancy, pursuant to section 56 of the Act. I find the Tenant's verbal threats of violence, combined with hostile and physically threatening behaviour poses an immediate and severe risk to other occupants and the Landlord. As such, I find the Landlord is entitled to an order of possession.

Conclusion

The Landlord has met the burden to prove the tenancy should end early.

The Landlord is granted an order of possession effective **two days after service** on the Tenant. This order must be served on the Tenant. If the Tenant fails to comply with this order the Landlord may file the order with the Supreme Court of British Columbia and be 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: April 16, 2018

Residential Tenancy Branch