



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes CNL, MNDCT, FFT

Introduction

On September 6, 2022, the Tenants submitted an Application for Dispute Resolution under the *Residential Tenancy Act* (“the Act”) to cancel a Two Month Notice to End Tenancy for the Landlord’s Use of the Property (the “Notice”) dated August 24, 2022, for a monetary order for compensation for monetary loss or other money owed, and to recover the filing fee for their application. The matter was set for a conference call.

The Landlord’s Agent (the “Landlord”), as well as both the Tenants and their Advocate (the “Tenant”), attended the hearing and were each affirmed to be truthful in their testimony. The Landlord and Tenant were provided with the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions at the hearing. The parties testified that they exchanged the documentary evidence that I have before me.

In a case where a tenant has applied to cancel a Notice, Rule 7.18 of the Residential Tenancy Branch Rules of Procedure requires the landlord to provide their evidence submission first, as the landlord has the burden of proving cause sufficient to terminate the tenancy for the reasons given on the Notice.

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.

Preliminary Matters - Related Issues

I have reviewed the Tenants' application, and I note that they have applied to cancel a Notice to end tenancy as well another issue. I find that this other issue is not related to the Tenant's request to cancel the Notice. As the other matter does not relate directly to a possible end of the tenancy, I apply section 2.3 of the Residential Tenancy Branches Rules of Procedure, which states:

2.3 Related issues

Claims made in the application must be related to each other. Arbitrators may use their discretion to dismiss unrelated claims with or without leave to reapply.

Therefore, I am dismissing with leave to reapply, the Tenant's claims for a monetary order for monetary loss or other money owed.

I will proceed with this hearing on the Tenant's claim to cancel a Two-Month Notice and recover the filing fee for this application.

Issues to be Decided

- Should the Notice dated August 24, 2022, be cancelled?
- If not, are the Landlords entitled to an order of possession?
- Are the Tenants entitled to the return of their filing fee?

Background and Evidence

The parties agreed that the Notice was served on February 20, 2020, by posting it to the front door of the rental unit. The Notice indicated that the Tenant was required to vacate the rental unit as of May 1, 2020. The reason checked off by the Landlord within the Notice was as follows:

- the landlord or a close family member of the landlord intends in good faith to occupy the rental unit.

The Landlord testified that they will be reclaiming the basement of their home for the personal use of their family. The Landlord testified that they intend to use the space for their children as a recreation area.

The Tenant testified that they are the grandparents of the Landlord and that they feel there is plenty of room on the property to house them and the Landlord's family and that they feel the notice is unfair.

Analysis

I have carefully reviewed the testimony and evidence, and on a balance of probabilities, I find as follows:

I accept the documentary evidence provided by the Tenants, that the Landlord personally served the Notice to end their tenancy to them on August 24, 2022.

Section 49 of the Act states that upon receipt of a notice to end a tenancy, a tenant who wishes to dispute the notice must do so by filing an application for dispute resolution within 15 days of receiving the Notice. Accordingly, the Tenant had until September 8, 2022, to dispute the Notice. In this case, The Tenants filed to dispute the Notice on September 6, 2022, within the required timeline.

The Tenants' application called into question whether the Landlord had issued the Notice in good faith. The Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline 2 address the "good faith requirement" as follows:

Good faith means a landlord is acting honestly, and they intend to do what they say they are going to do. It means they do not intend to defraud or deceive the tenant, they do not have an ulterior purpose for ending the tenancy, and they are not trying to avoid obligations under the RTA or the tenancy agreement. This includes an obligation to maintain the rental unit in a state of decoration and repair that complies with the health, safety and housing standards required by law and makes it suitable for occupation by a tenant (section 32(1)).

If a landlord gives a notice to end tenancy to occupy the rental unit, but their intention is to re-rent the unit for higher rent without living there for a duration of at least 6 months, the landlord would not be acting in good faith.

If evidence shows the landlord has ended tenancies in the past to occupy a rental unit without occupying it for at least 6 months, this may demonstrate the landlord is not acting in good faith in a present case.

If there are comparable vacant rental units in the property that the landlord could occupy, this may suggest the landlord is not acting in good faith.

The onus is on the landlord to demonstrate that they plan to occupy the rental unit for at least 6 months and that they have no dishonest motive.

The Landlord has indicated that they intend to use the property for their own living space. The Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline 2 also addresses the “Reclaiming a rental unit as living space” as follows:

If a landlord has rented out a rental unit in their house under a tenancy agreement, the landlord can end the tenancy to reclaim the rental unit as part of their living accommodation. For example, if a landlord owns a house, lives on the upper floor and rents out the basement under a tenancy agreement, the landlord can end the tenancy if the landlord plans to use the basement as part of their existing living accommodation. Examples of using the rental unit as part of a living accommodation may include using a basement as a second living room, or using a carriage home or secondary suite on the residential property as a recreation room.

I have reviewed all of the documentary evidence before me, and I find there is insufficient evidence to prove to me, that the Landlord had issued the Notice with ulterior motives.

In the absence of sufficient evidence, I must accept it on good faith that the Landlord is going to use the rental property for the stated purpose on the Notice. Consequently, I dismiss the Tenant’s application to cancel the Notice dated August 24, 2022.

Pursuant to section 55 of the *Act*, if a tenant’s application is dismissed and the Notice complies with Section 52, I am required to grant the landlord an order of possession to the rental unit.

I have reviewed the Notice, and I find the Notice dated August 24, 2022, is valid and enforceable. Therefore, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an order of possession, effective not later than two days after service on the Tenant.

Additionally, section 72 of the *Act* gives me the authority to order the repayment of a fee for an application for dispute resolution. As the Tenants have not been successful in their application, I find that the Tenants are not entitled to recover the filing fee paid for this application.

Conclusion

The Tenants' Application to cancel the Notice, dated August 24, 2022, is dismissed. I find the Notice is valid and complies with the *Act*.

I grant an **Order of Possession** to the Landlord effective **two days** after service on the Tenants. The Tenants must be served with this Order. Should the Tenants 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: January 24, 2023

Residential Tenancy Branch