

# **Dispute Resolution Services**

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# Residential Tenancy Branch Office of Housing and Construction Standards

### **DECISION**

<u>Dispute Codes</u> MNSD, FFT

# Introduction

This hearing convened as a result of a Tenant's Application for Dispute Resolution filed on July 31, 2019, in which the Tenant sought return of double the security deposit paid and recovery of the filing fee.

The hearing of the Tenant's Application was scheduled for 1:30 p.m. on November 25, 2019. Only the Tenant called into the hearing. She gave affirmed testimony and was provided the opportunity to present her evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions to me.

The Landlord did not call into this hearing, although I left the teleconference hearing connection open until 1:54 p.m. Additionally, I confirmed that the correct call-in numbers and participant codes had been provided in the Notice of Hearing. I also confirmed from the teleconference system that the Tenant and I were the only ones who had called into this teleconference.

As the Landlord did not call in, I considered service of the Tenant's hearing package. The Tenant testified that she served the Landlord with the Notice of Hearing and the Application on August 12, 2019 by registered mail. A copy of the registered mail tracking number is provided on the unpublished cover page of this my Decision.

Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline 12—Service Provisions provides that service cannot be avoided by refusing or failing to retrieve registered mail and reads in part as follows:

Where a document is served by registered mail, the refusal of the party to either accept or pick up the registered mail, does not override the deemed service provision. Where

the registered mail is refused or deliberately not picked up, service continues to be deemed to have occurred on the fifth day after mailing.

Pursuant to the above, and section 90 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*, documents served this way are deemed served five days later; accordingly, I find the Landlords were duly served as of August 17, 2019 and I proceeded with the hearing in their absence.

I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the *Residential Tenancy Rules of Procedure*. However, not all details of the Tenant's submissions and or arguments are reproduced here; further, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

#### **Preliminary Matters**

The Tenant confirmed her email address during the hearing as well as her understanding that this Decision would be emailed to them.

#### Issues to be Decided

- 1. Is the Tenant entitled to return of double the security deposit paid?
- 2. Should the Tenant recover the filing fee?

#### Background and Evidence

The Tenant provided a copy of the residential tenancy agreement in evidence. This agreement was between the Tenant and the previous owners, C.H. and S.H. and began June 1, 2016. The Tenant stated that the rental unit sold in the summer of 2018 to the Landlords named in this application, F.W. and A.W.

The Tenant paid a security deposit of \$500.00 on June 1, 2016.

The Tenant testified that she moved out of the rental unit on June 30, 2019. On July 3, 2019 the Tenant provided the Landlords with her forwarding address in writing and by registered mail. A copy of this letter was provided in evidence.

The Tenant stated that the Landlords did not return her security deposit and to her knowledge the Landlords did not file for dispute resolution. The Tenant further

confirmed that she did not agree to the Landlords retaining any portion of her security deposit.

#### Analysis

The Tenant applies for return of her security deposit pursuant to section 38 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* which reads as follows:

# Return of security deposit and pet damage deposit

- **38** (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) or (4) (a), within 15 days after the later of
  - (a) the date the tenancy ends, and
  - (b) the date the landlord receives the tenant's forwarding address in writing,

the landlord must do one of the following:

- (c) repay, as provided in subsection (8), any security deposit or pet damage deposit to the tenant with interest calculated in accordance with the regulations;
- (d) make an application for dispute resolution claiming against the security deposit or pet damage deposit.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the tenant's right to the return of a security deposit or a pet damage deposit has been extinguished under section 24
- (1) [tenant fails to participate in start of tenancy inspection] or 36 (1) [tenant fails to participate in end of tenancy inspection].
- (3) A landlord may retain from a security deposit or a pet damage deposit an amount that
  - (a) the director has previously ordered the tenant to pay to the landlord, and
  - (b) at the end of the tenancy remains unpaid.
- (4) A landlord may retain an amount from a security deposit or a pet damage deposit if,
  - (a) at the end of a tenancy, the tenant agrees in writing the landlord may retain the amount to pay a liability or obligation of the tenant, or
  - (b) after the end of the tenancy, the director orders that the landlord may retain the amount.

(5) The right of a landlord to retain all or part of a security deposit or pet damage deposit under subsection (4) (a) does not apply if the liability of the tenant is in relation to damage and the landlord's right to claim for damage against a security deposit or a pet damage deposit has been extinguished under section 24 (2) [landlord failure to meet start of tenancy condition report requirements] or 36 (2) [landlord failure to meet end of tenancy condition report requirements].

- (6) If a landlord does not comply with subsection (1), the landlord
  - (a) may not make a claim against the security deposit or any pet damage deposit, and
  - (b) must pay the tenant double the amount of the security deposit, pet damage deposit, or both, as applicable.

Based on the above, the Tenant's undisputed testimony and evidence, and on a balance of probabilities, I find as follows.

I accept the Tenant's evidence that she did not agree to the Landlords retaining any portion of the security deposit.

I find that the Landlords received the Tenants forwarding address in writing on July 8, 2019, five days after the Tenant's letter was sent by registered mail.

I find that the Landlords failed to return the deposit or apply for arbitration, within 15 days of the end of the tenancy or receipt of the forwarding address of the Tenant, as required under section 38(1) of the *Act*.

The security deposit is held in trust for the Tenant by the Landlords. The Landlords may only keep all or a portion of the security deposit through the authority of the *Act*, such as the written agreement of the Tenants an Order from an Arbitrator. If the Landlords believe they are entitled to monetary compensation from the Tenant, they must either obtain the Tenant's consent to such deductions, or obtain an Order from an Arbitrator authorizing them to retain a portion of the Tenant's security deposit. Here the Landlords did not have any such authority under the *Act* to keep any portion of the security deposit.

Having made the above findings, I must Order, pursuant to sections 38 and 67 of the *Act*, that the Landlords pay the Tenant the sum of **\$1,100.00**, comprised of double the security deposit (2 x \$500.00) and the \$100.00 fee for filing this Application.

## Conclusion

The Tenant's application for return of double their security deposit and recovery of the filing fee is granted. In furtherance of this the Tenant is given a formal Monetary Order in the amount of **\$1,100.0**. The Tenant must serve a copy of the Order on the Landlords as soon as possible, and should the Landlords fail to comply with this Order, the Order may be filed in the B.C. Provincial Court (Small Claims Division) 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: November 27, 2019

Residential Tenancy Branch