



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes MNDC, MNSD, FF

Introduction

This is an application filed by the Tenant for a monetary order for the return of double the security deposit and recovery of the filing fee.

Both parties attended the hearing by conference call and gave testimony. As both parties have attended and have confirmed receipt of the notice of hearing package and the submitted documentary evidence, I am satisfied that both parties have been properly served.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the Tenant entitled to a monetary order?

Background, Evidence and Analysis

The Tenant seeks a monetary order for \$1,010.00. This consists of the return of double the security deposit of \$500.00 and the return of a \$10.00 overpayment of rent.

Both parties agreed that the Tenancy ended on October 31, 2013 after a mutual agreement to end the tenancy was signed. The monthly rent was \$650.00 and a security deposit of \$500.00 was paid. Both parties also agreed that the Tenant's forwarding address in writing was received by the Landlord on October 31, 2013. The Tenant filed for dispute resolution on November 20, 2013.

The Tenant states that he overpaid the rent by \$10.00 at the beginning of the Tenancy. The Landlord disputes this and states that he has no records of an overpayment.

The Residential Tenancy Act states,

Limits on amount of deposits

19 (1) A landlord must not require or accept either a security deposit or a pet damage deposit that is greater than the equivalent of 1/2 of one month's rent payable under the tenancy agreement.

(2) If a landlord accepts a security deposit or a pet damage deposit that is greater than the amount permitted under subsection (1), the tenant may deduct the overpayment from rent or otherwise recover the overpayment.

SECURITY DEPOSIT RETURN

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.

(7) If a landlord is entitled to retain an amount under subsection (3) or (4), a pet damage deposit may be used only for damage caused by a pet to the residential property, unless the tenant agrees otherwise.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (1) (c), the landlord must use a service method described in section 88 (c), (d) or (f) [*service of documents*] or give the deposit personally to the tenant.

I find that the Tenant has established a claim for the return of double the security deposit of \$1,000.00. The Landlord has confirmed in his direct testimony that he did not return the \$500.00 security deposit nor did he file for dispute resolution within the allowed 15 days.

As for the Tenant's monetary claim of \$10.00 for a rent overpayment, I find that the Tenant has failed to provide sufficient evidence to satisfy. This portion of the Tenant's Application is dismissed.

The Tenant is also entitled to recovery of the \$50.00 filing fee. The Landlord is granted a monetary order for \$1,050.00. This order may be filed in the Small Claims Division of the Provincial Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

Conclusion

The Tenant is granted a monetary order for \$1,050.00.

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: February 22, 2013

