



1 1989, Bohn, et al filed an amended and restated refund claim that asserted a class refund claim on behalf  
2 of *all* retired federal employees for the years 1984 through 1988. Bohn, et al was simultaneously  
3 pursuing a refund claim in the Arizona Tax Court and included this claim filed with the Department in a  
4 second amended complaint filed with the tax court on July 18, 1989. On April 11, 1990, Bohn, et al filed a  
5 second amended and restated class refund claim with the Department that included approximately 4,823  
6 additional individually-named taxpayers, on behalf of themselves and all retired federal employees for the  
7 years 1984 through 1988. At the time of the receipt of this amended and restated class refund claim, the  
8 Department had taken no action on the Bohn, et al or the related refund claims.<sup>1</sup> The Department  
9 accepted this refund claim as a timely filed claim for Bohn, et al and the specifically named taxpayers for  
10 the years 1985 through 1988 and has paid, or is in the process of paying, refund to those persons of  
11 taxes paid on federal pensions for the years at issue. Jack C. and Rosemary R. Moore ("Appellants")  
12 were not among the individually-named taxpayers.

13 Appellants sent the Department a letter dated August 13, 1993 with a *Davis* claim form. The  
14 Department denied their claim for refund on the basis that the claim was untimely. Appellants did not file  
15 individual refund claims within the applicable statute of limitations. However, if the statute of limitations  
16 was tolled by the filing of a class refund claim on behalf of all retired federal employees, some or all of  
17 their claim may be timely, and they may be entitled to a refund of the tax paid on their retirement benefits.

18 After unsuccessfully protesting the denial of their refund to the Department, Appellants now  
19 appeal to this Board.

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25 <sup>1</sup> Counsel filing the claims at all times stated to the Department that the claims were filed as protective claims only  
and that the Department should not act on them since the Department lacked jurisdiction to resolve their dispute.



1 statute of limitations should receive similar treatment. Thus, "taxpayers whose claims were not barred by  
2 the statute of limitations, and who therefore could have filed separate, individual administrative refund  
3 claims at the time [taxpayers] filed [their] representative claim, and whose administrative remedies were  
4 therefore preserved by [taxpayers'] filing, are not barred by the statute of limitations . . . ." *Id.*

5 Having determined that the complaint filed with the tax court on July 18, 1989 qualifies as a valid  
6 class refund claim in this matter, the Board, accordingly, concludes that this date began the tolling of the  
7 statute of limitations. The tolling ended with a judicial decision when the Arizona Court of Appeals  
8 dismissed the Bohn, et al case on September 29, 1992.<sup>8</sup> *Bohn*, 848 P.2d 324 (Ariz. App. 1992). Thus, the  
9 statute of limitations was tolled for a total of 1169 days.

10 Appellants claimed a refund on August 13, 1993. Taking into consideration the 1169 days for  
11 which the statute of limitations was tolled, the Board finds that Appellants' claim was untimely for 1984  
12 and 1985 but timely for 1986, 1987 and 1988. Therefore, Appellants are entitled to a refund for tax paid  
13 on retirement benefits for 1986, 1987 and 1988.

14 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 15 1. A valid class refund claim was filed on behalf of Appellants.  
16 2. The class refund claim tolled the four-year statute of limitations.  
17 3. The tolling began on July 18, 1989 and ended September 29, 1992.  
18 4. Appellants' refund claims for 1986, 1987 and 1988 were filed timely.

19 ORDER

20 THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the appeal is granted in part and denied in part,  
21 and the final order of the Department is modified.

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<sup>8</sup> The tolling of the statute of limitations ends with a court's dismissal of the class action even if the dismissal is on appeal. See *Armstrong v. Martin Marietta Corp.*, 138 F.3d 1374 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) (en banc).

1           This decision becomes final upon the expiration of thirty (30) days from receipt by the taxpayer,  
2 unless either the State or taxpayer brings an action in superior court as provided in A.R.S. § 42-1254.

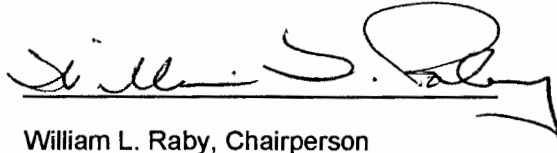
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4           DATED this 27<sup>th</sup> day of January , 2004.

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STATE BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

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William L. Raby, Chairperson

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9 WLR:ALW

10 CERTIFIED

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