

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.¹ 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. Emory Don Enos ("Appellant") was not among the
12 individually-named taxpayers.

13 Sometime prior to appealing to this Board on March, 1995, Appellant contacted the Department
14 and claimed a refund for tax paid on retirement benefits for tax year 1988. The Department denied his
15 claim for refund on the basis that the claim was untimely. Appellant did not file an individual refund claim
16 within the applicable statute of limitations. However, if the statute of limitations was tolled by the filing of a
17 class refund claim on behalf of all retired federal employees, his claim may be timely, and he may be
18 entitled to a refund for 1988.

19 After unsuccessfully protesting the denial of the refund to the Department, Appellant now appeals
20 to this Board.

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25 ¹ 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.

DISCUSSION

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2 The issues before the Board are as follows: 1) Whether a valid class claim was filed on behalf of
3 Appellants; if so, 2) whether the class claim tolled the four-year statute of limitations²; 3) when the tolling
4 began and ended; and 4) whether Appellant's refund claims were timely under the tolled statute.

5 The Department contends that no valid class refund claim has been filed in this matter; therefore,
6 Appellants are not entitled to refunds because they failed to timely file individual, written refund claims.³
7 The Board disagrees.

8 The Arizona Supreme Court has determined that it is proper to use the class device as a vehicle
9 for bringing and exhausting administrative remedies and that it is unnecessary for each taxpayer to file an
10 individual administrative refund claim with the Department in order to participate in a class action refund
11 claim. *Arizona Dep't of Rev. v. Dougherty*, 29 P.3d 862, 200 Ariz. 515 (2001) ("*Ladewig*⁴").

12 After reviewing the complicated procedural history of this case, and in light of the clear ruling in
13 the *Ladewig* decision, the Board finds that a valid class action administrative refund claim was filed on
14 behalf of Appellants when Bohn, et al filed the second amended complaint with the Arizona Tax Court, on
15 July 18, 1989.⁵ Although the tax court denied class certification in the Bohn, et al case at that time⁶, and
16 the case was ultimately dismissed for failure to exhaust administrative remedies⁷, this occurred before the
17 *Ladewig* decision clearly settled these issues.

18 The *Ladewig* decision also settles the tolling issue in this case. As the Court noted, if a claimant
19 is allowed to exhaust administrative remedies on behalf of a similarly-situated class, then tolling of the
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21 ² A.R.S. §§ 42-1106 and 1104.

22 ³ A.R.S. § 42-1118(E).

23 ⁴ Referred to herein as "*Ladewig*" for the Estate of Helen H. Ladewig on whose behalf the suit was originally brought.

24 ⁵ The Tax Court complaint included the refund claim filed with the Department on June 22, 1989, which asserted a
class claim on behalf of all retired federal employees for the years 1984 through 1988.

25 ⁶ *Bohn v Waddell*, 164 Ariz. 74, 790 P.2d 772 (Tx. Ct. 1990).

⁷ *Bohn v. Wadell*, 848 P.2d 324 (Ariz. App. 1992).

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, 1992.⁸ *Bohn*, 848 P.2d 324 (Ariz. App. 1992). Thus, the
9 statute of limitations was tolled for a total of 1169 days.

10 Appellant claimed a refund prior to March 4, 1995 when he appealed the Department's decision
11 to this Board. Taking into consideration the 1169 days for which the statute of limitations was tolled, the
12 Board finds that Appellant's refund claim for 1988 was timely. Therefore, Appellant is entitled to a refund
13 for tax paid on retirement benefits for 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. Appellant's refund claim for 1988 was filed timely.

19 ORDER

20 THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the appeal is granted, and the final order of the
21 Department is vacated.

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⁸ 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 (11th Cir. 1998) (en banc).

