

Barbara Rosenblatt

v.

Department of Revenue Administration

Docket No.: 26620-11LM

DECISION

On September 22, 2012, the board received the “Taxpayer’s” appeal of the department of revenue administration’s (“DRA”) denial of her Low & Moderate Income Homeowner’s Property Tax Relief Application. The DRA denied the claim because it was filed after the deadline of June 30, 2012.

Pursuant to RSA 198:57, VI, (a) “Complete applications for state tax relief shall be filed with the department of revenue administration between May 1 and June 30 following the due date of the final tax bill as defined in RSA 76:1-a for state education property taxes; (b) The commissioner may accept late filed, but complete, applications filed on or before November 1, under the following circumstances: (1) The claimant satisfies the commissioner that the claimant was prevented from timely filing the application due to accident, mistake or misfortune; (2) The claimant or other adult member of the household requested an extension of time to file his or her federal income tax return.”

The requirement for timely filing is in the nature of a statute of limitations and, thus, further appeal to the board is precluded. See Appeal of Gillin, 132 N.H. 311, 313 (1989) (board's powers are entirely statutory); Arlington American Sample Book Company v. Board of Taxation, 116 N.H. 575, 576 (1976) (untimely appeal barred); see also Daniels v. B & J Realty, 134 N.H. 174, 176 (1991) (administrative boards do not have the authority to extend statutory deadlines).

The Taxpayer asserts her late filing (on August 22, 2012) was due to changing accountants and the newly retained one did not know to submit the application "in the time allotted." This does not rise to an "accident, mistake or misfortune" that would excuse non-compliance. The board has no jurisdiction to hear the appeal because the application was not timely filed and therefore the appeal is dismissed.

Any party seeking a rehearing, reconsideration or clarification of this Decision must file a motion (collectively "rehearing motion") within thirty (30) days of the clerk's date below, not the date this decision is received. RSA 541:3; Tax 201.37. The rehearing motion must state with specificity all of the reasons supporting the request. RSA 541:4; Tax 201.37(b). A rehearing motion is granted only if the moving party establishes: 1) the decision needs clarification; or 2) based on the evidence and arguments submitted to the board, the board's decision was erroneous in fact or in law. Thus, new evidence and new arguments are only allowed in very limited circumstances as stated in board rule Tax 201.37(g). Filing a rehearing motion is a prerequisite for appealing to the supreme court, and the grounds on appeal are limited to those stated in the rehearing motion. RSA 541:6. Generally, if the board denies the rehearing motion, an appeal to the supreme court must be filed within thirty (30) days of the date on the board's denial with a copy provided to the board in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 10(7).

SO ORDERED.

BOARD OF TAX AND LAND APPEALS

Michele E. LeBrun, Chair

Albert F. Shamash, Esq., Member

Theresa M. Walker, Member

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify a copy of the foregoing Decision has this date been mailed, postage prepaid, to: Barbara Rosenblatt, 93 Village Drive, Meredith, NH 03253, Taxpayer; and Stephen W. Hamilton, Director, Property Appraisal Division, DRA, 109 Pleasant Street, Concord, NH 03301.

Date: October 25, 2012

Anne M. Stelmach, Clerk