

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK**  
***Appellate Division, Fourth Judicial Department***

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CA 11-00004

PRESENT: CENTRA, J.P., PERADOTTO, CARNI, GREEN, AND GORSKI, JJ.

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IN THE MATTER OF VICTORIA G. GARTH AND LEONID G.  
GARTH, PETITIONERS-APPELLANTS,

V

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

ASSESSORS OF TOWN OF PERINTON,  
TOWN OF PERINTON BOARD OF ASSESSMENT REVIEW AND  
TOWN OF PERINTON, RESPONDENTS-RESPONDENTS.

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DIBBLE & MILLER, P.C., ROCHESTER (G. MICHAEL MILLER OF COUNSEL), FOR  
PETITIONERS-APPELLANTS.

HISCOCK & BARCLAY, LLP, ROCHESTER (JAMES S. GROSSMAN OF COUNSEL), FOR  
RESPONDENTS-RESPONDENTS.

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Appeal from a judgment (denominated decision and order) of the Supreme Court, Monroe County (Ann Marie Taddeo, J.), entered March 9, 2010 in a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 and RPTL article 7. The judgment dismissed the petition.

It is hereby ORDERED that the judgment so appealed from is unanimously affirmed without costs.

Memorandum: Petitioners commenced this proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 and title 1 of RPTL article 7 seeking, inter alia, to annul the determination of the Hearing Officer in the small claims assessment review (SCAR) proceeding denying their petition seeking to reduce their real property assessment. Supreme Court concluded that, by electing to file a SCAR petition, petitioners waived their right to commence a tax review proceeding pursuant to title 1 of RPTL article 7 (see RPTL 736 [1]; *Matter of Yee v Town of Orangetown*, 76 AD3d 104, 109). Petitioners have not raised any challenge in their brief with respect to that part of the judgment dismissing the petition with respect to the RPTL article 7 title 1 proceeding, and thus they have abandoned any such challenge (see *Ciesinski v Town of Aurora*, 202 AD2d 984).

We agree with petitioners that the court erred in granting that part of respondents' motion to dismiss the remainder of the petition on the ground that the proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 was not timely commenced within four months of the date of filing of the final assessment roll (see CPLR 217 [1]; see generally *Matter of Brimberg v Commissioner of Fin. of City of N.Y.*, 45 AD3d 506, 507). The four-month statute of limitations did not begin to run until the

"determination [to be reviewed became] 'final and binding upon the petitioner[s],' " i.e., when they received notice of the Hearing Officer's adverse determination (*Katz v Assessor of Vil. of Southampton*, 131 Misc 2d 552, 554). This proceeding was timely commenced within that period.

The court, however, properly granted that part of respondents' motion to dismiss the petition insofar as it sought to annul the Hearing Officer's determination in the SCAR proceeding on the merits. "When such a determination is contested, the court's role is limited to ascertaining whether there was a rational basis for that determination" (*Matter of Greenfield v Town of Babylon Dept. of Assessment*, 76 AD3d 1071, 1074). The evidence presented at the hearing, including evidence of comparable sales, provided a rational basis for the determination of the Hearing Officer that petitioners failed to meet their burden of demonstrating that respondents' assessment of their property was excessive (*see id.*; *Matter of Montgomery v Board of Assessment Review of Town of Union*, 30 AD3d 747, 748-749). Petitioners' contentions with respect to the failure of respondents to file a transcript of the SCAR hearing are raised for the first time on appeal and thus are not properly before us (*see Ciesinski*, 202 AD2d at 985). In any event, those contentions are without merit inasmuch as RPTL 735 provides that "[n]o transcript of testimony shall be made of a [SCAR] hearing." We have considered petitioners' remaining contentions and conclude that none warrants modification or reversal of the judgment.