1 2 3 4 5 6 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTIES OF APACHE AND MARICOPA 8 9 IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION W-1, W-2, W-3, and W-4 10 OF ALL RIGHTS TO USE WATER IN THE (Consolidated) GILA RIVER SYSTEM AND SOURCE 11 12 IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION CV 6417 13 OF ALL RIGHTS TO USE WATER IN THE LITTLE COLORADO RIVER SYSTEM 14 AND SOURCE ORDER REGARDING FORM OF VERIFICATION 15 16 17 CONTESTED CASE NAME: None 18 HSR INVOLVED: None 19 DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: Verification of Statements of Claimant cannot be accomplished 20 using alternatives available under Ariz. R. Civ. P. 80(c). 21 NUMBER OF PAGES: 6 22 DATE OF FILING: March 6, 2023 23 24 On January 13, 2023, Arizona Department of Water Resources filed a Request seeking

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court approval of a proposed change in the procedures for the verification of a Statement of Claimant ("SOC"), an assignment of a SOC, or an amendment of a SOC. Currently, the SOC,

assignment, and amendment forms available from ADWR require that a claimant's signature be notarized. To provide greater ease of access and compliance for claimants and potential claimants and streamline the processing of documents, ADWR proposes allowing claimants and authorized representatives to electronically complete SOCs and the related forms, electronically sign them, and file the forms through its website. Under the proposed procedure, signatures would not be notarized. Instead, the person would certify, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, the facts in the form are true and accurate.

The controlling statute in Title 45, Art. 9 that governs the general adjudication of water rights provides: "The statement of claimant shall be verified by the claimant or the person authorized to file as provided in subsection B of this section." Ariz. Rev. Stat. §45-254(D). Arizona Department of Water Resources contends that the verification requirement is governed by the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure. It is correct that the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure apply to the adjudication. A.R.S. §45-259. Rule 8(h) defines the requirements to verify a document. It states in relevant part that "[i]f a rule or statute requires a pleading to be verified, the pleading must be accompanied by an affidavit by the party . . . attesting under oath that, to the best of the party's . . . knowledge, the facts set forth in the pleading are true and correct." Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(h). An affidavit is a signed, written statement, made under oath before an officer authorized to administer an oath or affirmation in which the affiant vouches that what is stated is true. *Matter of Wetzel*, 143 Ariz. 35, 43, 691 P.2d 1063, 1071 (1984). In essence, the approach proposed by ADWR eliminates the requirement that the claimant sign the documents under oath before a

A person served with a summons in this adjudication files a timely SOC with the court. A.R.S. § 45-254 (A). A person is permitted by A.R.S. § 45-254 (E) to file a SOC or amended SOC after the date set in a summons or order of the court requiring SOCs to be filed. Claimants filing under A.R.S. § 45-254 (E), file a SOC or amended SOC with ADWR. A.R.S. § 45-254 (E)(1), (2) and(3).

notary. Arizona Department of Water Resources relies on Ariz. R. Civ. P. 80(c) to support its proposed change. The rule states:

When these rules require or allow a matter to be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by a sworn written declaration, verification, certificate, statements, oath, or affidavit, the same may be unsworn – and have the same force and effect – if it is:

- (1) Signed by the person as true under penalty of perjury;
- (2) Dated; and
- (3) In substantially the following form:

'I declare [or certify, verify or state] under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on [date].

## [Signature]'

Salt River Project filed a response in support of ADWR's Request to implement a system that permits claimants to sign and file SOCs, assignments, and amendments electronically on ADWR's website. It, however, questioned whether compliance with Rule 80 of the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure satisfies the requirements imposed by the statute.

Rule 80(c) does not apply to the verification of a SOC because the verification requirement arises from A.R.S. 45-254(D), a statute, and not from a rule included in Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure. The legislature requires that the SOC be verified. In the context of other statutes, the courts have determined that verification is a substantive, as opposed to a merely technical requirement. See id, State ex rel. McDougall v. Superior Court In & For Cnty. of Maricopa, 173 Ariz. 385, 386, 843 P.2d 1277, 1278 (App. 1992). When the legislature has defined, in explicit terms, the elements needed to assert a claim for a water right, the court must enforce the plain language of the statute. See Matter of \$70,269.91 in U.S. Currency, 172 Ariz. 15, 20, 833 P.2d 32, 37 (App. 1991).

While the courts generally attempt to harmonize statutes and rules of civil procedure wherever possible, it is not always possible when a specific statutory requirement must take

precedence. *Phoenix of Hartford, Inc. v. Harmony Restaurants, Inc.*, 114 Ariz. 257, 258, 560 P.2d 441, 442 (App.1977) (holding that statute designating director of insurance as exclusive recipient of service of process on foreign insurers takes precedence over general rule permitting agents to receive service for corporations); *State ex rel. McDougall v. Superior Court In & For Cnty. of Maricopa*, 173 Ariz. 385, 387, 843 P.2d 1277, 1279 (App. 1992) (determined that statutory requirement that a party must sign under penalty of perjury cannot be satisfied by compliance with Ariz. R. Civ. P 11(b) that permitted verification by a person, acquainted with the facts, on behalf of the party). The legislature has expressly stated that the statutes enacted to govern the general adjudication will take precedence in the event of a conflict with the rules of civil procedure. A.R.S. §45-259. Thus, Rule 80(c) cannot provide the basis to substitute a different procedure for the statutorily required verification.

The legislature has adopted procedures regarding the electronic filing of documents that must be verified. A.R.S. §44-7034.<sup>2</sup> The statute states in relevant part that when a law requires a signature to be verified, that requirement will be satisfied if all of the following are true:

- 1. A secure electronic signature of the individual who is authorized to perform those acts and all other information that is required to be included pursuant to any other applicable law are applied to a secure electronic record.
- 2. The secure electronic record has a time stamp token that is both:
  - (a) Created by a party recognized by the secretary of state.
  - (b) In a form that is accepted by the secretary of state to do all of the following:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Chapter 26, Article 2, which includes A.R.S. §44-7034, applies to electronic records or signatures when the record or signature is governed by a law other than those enacted under Title 14 or portions of Title 47. A.R.S. §44-703(D).

- (i) reasonably verify the validity of the signing party's secure electronic signature.
- (ii) reasonably establish the time of signing.
- 3. The secure electronic record cannot be altered without invalidating the time stamp token.

Salt River Project also advises that ADWR should ensure that its new systems comply with the statutory requirements for electronic documents filed with state agencies. A.R.S. §§ 44-7042 and 18-106. Arizona Revised Statute §44-7042 requires state agencies that accept electronic records and electronic signatures to comply with procedures adopted by the Department of Administration and further grants the government agencies discretion to adopt procedures to manage its electronic records. Arizona Department of Water Resources notes that A.R.S. §44-7042 does not apply to the judicial branch. A.R.S. §44-7042(C). The actions that ADWR must take with the respect to its electronic records as it moves forward with the implementation of its plans are outside the scope of ADWR's Request and will not be addressed. The Request focused on the procedures acceptable to meet the verification requirements of A.R.S. §45-254(D) for electronically filed documents.

Arizona Department of Water Resources cannot satisfy that statutory requirement using the procedure described in Ariz. R. Civ. P. 80(c). Under the current law, if ADWR elects to allow SOCs to be filed electronically, A.R.S. §44-7034 provides the procedures to be followed for documents required by statute to be verified.

Susan Ward Harris Special Master The Hanis

On March 6, 2023, the original of the foregoing was mailed to the Clerk of the Apache County Superior Court and Maricopa County Superior Court for filing and distributing a copy to all persons listed on the Court approved mailing list.

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