

Court may consider, without limitation, the following factors:

1. That the ruling of the superior court is in conflict with a ruling from another adjudication proceeding pursuant to A.R.S. § 45-251 et seq.;

2. That the ruling has decided an important question of law that should be decided by the Supreme Court before further proceedings or final judgment in the trial court;

3. That substantial savings of time, expense, or resources may be achieved through early appellate review;

4. That the interests of justice otherwise require early appellate review;

5. Those factors described in Rule 23(c)(4), Ariz.R.Civ.App.P., 17B A.R.S., or Rule 3, Ariz.R.P.Spec.Act., 17B A.R.S.

C. Time for Filing of Petition; Cross-Petition

A petition or certification seeking interlocutory review or appeal of a trial court ruling made prior to the effective date of this order shall be filed within one hundred fifty days after the effective date of this order. A petition or certification seeking interlocutory review or appeal of a trial court ruling made after the effective date of this order shall be filed within ninety days after the trial court's ruling. For purposes of this rule, the date of the trial court's ruling shall be the date on which the last motion for reconsideration or request for amendment and/or alteration, however denominated, is finally

resolved, providing such motion is filed within thirty days after the date the trial court first ruled on the question. A cross-petition for an interlocutory appeal may be filed within thirty days after service of a petition or certification.

D. Form and contents of petition, cross-petition or certification

To the extent possible, the petition, cross-petition or certification seeking interlocutory review or appeal shall comply in form and content with Rule 23(c), Ariz.R.Civ.App.P., 17B A.R.S. In addition, the petition or cross-petition shall contain a concise statement showing why the questions are ripe for interlocutory appeal.

E. Service

The petition, cross-petition or certification shall be served in the same manner as the superior court pleadings in this general adjudication, as follows:

1. A copy of the petition, cross-petition or certification shall be mailed to all parties listed on the trial court's approved mailing list. A copy of the current approved mailing list shall accompany the petition. In addition, a copy of the petition, cross-petition or certification shall be filed in this general adjudication proceeding. A copy of the petition, cross-petition or certification shall be served on the judge or master who made the ruling in question and on the Arizona Department of

Water Resources.

2. The Arizona Department of Water Resources shall promptly serve a copy of the petition, cross-petition or certification on the judge or master and clerk of any other superior court in which a general adjudication is pending, who shall then give appropriate notice of the pendency of such petition to the parties to that adjudication.

F. Response

Within forty-five (45) days after service of a cross-petition or certification, any party to the trial court proceeding may file a response, which shall comply in form and content with section (D) of this order and be served in the same manner as the petition, cross-petition or certification. Parties to other pending general adjudications desiring to participate in an interlocutory appeal shall file a motion for leave to intervene within forty-five (45) days after service of the petition pursuant to subsection (E)(2).

G. Reply

Any party to the proceeding below may reply to any response within thirty (30) days after service thereof. A reply shall be served in the same manner as a petition.

H. Order on petition; service

1. This court may issue its order on the petition, cross-

petition, or certification without oral argument. The order shall grant or deny review by interlocutory appeal and specifically list those questions, if any, granted. An order denying a petition or certification or any part thereof shall not have any precedential value.

2. The order granting or denying interlocutory appeal shall be served by the Clerk of the Supreme Court on the trial judge, the master, the petitioner, the cross-petitioner, if any, and all persons listed on the service list accompanying the petition, and shall be filed of record by the Clerk of the Superior Court.

3. An order granting review by interlocutory appeal shall also schedule a pre-submittal conference not sooner than sixty (60) days after the service of the order, as provided below.

4. The Supreme Court may, on its own motion or on motion of the parties, consolidate one or more petitions, cross-petitions, or certifications from the same or different general adjudication proceedings for any or all purposes.

I. Pre-submittal conference

No later than twenty (20) days prior to the scheduled presubmittal conference, each party desiring to participate in the interlocutory appeal shall file a notice of appearance in the Supreme Court. The trial court shall not be deemed a party to the appeal, nor shall it participate in the appeal in any respect, even if the appeal is based on its certification. The

Supreme Court may designate the parties as appropriate and, in the case of a certification, may align the parties in accord with their true interest in the questions presented. At the presubmittal conference, the Supreme Court shall make orders regarding further briefing and oral argument, if any. It shall also determine what portion of the record will be required to be transmitted, the date of transmittal, the parties to join in the presentation of issues, and other appropriate matters.

J. Standard of review

The standard of review to be applied to any interlocutory appeal under this rule shall be the same standard that would apply had the review been made following a final judgment in the adjudication proceeding.

K. Costs and attorneys' fees

Unless provided by statute, there shall be no application for costs or attorneys' fees made to the Supreme Court in connection with a petition for review by interlocutory appeal or with an interlocutory appeal granted under this rule. However, Rule 25, Ariz.R.Civ.App.P., 17B A.R.S., is fully applicable to pleadings filed pursuant to this order. All other issues of costs and attorneys' fees, if any, shall abide the final resolution of the adjudication.

L. Other procedures

1. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure shall apply to proceedings under this order. Insofar as may be necessary, the provisions of Rule 5, Ariz.R.P.Spec.Act., 17B A.R.S., concerning stays, ex parte orders, restraining orders, and injunctions shall also apply.

2. This order is the exclusive remedy for the presentation of interlocutory issues to this court in this adjudication, including those issues that otherwise might be presented pursuant to the Rules of Procedure for Special Actions.

M. Priority

Insofar as possible, matters in this general adjudication shall be determined in preference to other civil matters.

N. Filing date and extension of time periods

All pleadings in any proceeding under this order shall be deemed filed on the day of mailing if deposited in a United States Post Office or mailbox, addressed to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, within the time allowed for filing. The Court, on its own motion, or by motion of a party with good cause shown, may grant extensions of any of the time limits set out in this order.

COMMENTS

Purpose. The purpose of this order is to establish a

procedure for early review of all substantial questions in this general adjudication of water rights. Early appellate review may avoid wasteful trial court proceedings, may result in substantial savings of time or expense, or may for other reasons be in the interests of justice. The rule is not intended to be used for interlocutory appeal of individualized matters except where such an appeal might result in a ruling of general application that would advance the adjudication process.

Need. Existing procedure allows interlocutory considerations of trial court rulings in certain limited circumstances. Thus, A.R.S. § 12-2101 describes the appellate jurisdiction of the Arizona Court of Appeals with respect to final judgments and certain interlocutory orders. Rule 54, Ariz.R.Civ.P., 16 A.R.S., provides a certification procedure for making certain judgments final that would not otherwise be appealable. The Rules of Procedure for Special Actions permit discretionary review of interlocutory decisions where the decision is arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion, or where the trial court may be proceeding without, or in excess of, jurisdiction. None of these procedures, however, provides for discretionary appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court other than in these limited circumstances.

A general adjudication of water rights filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 45-251 et seq. is a lengthy proceeding that requires investment of vast public and private resources. There is a need to provide for discretionary appellate review of interlocutory

decisions of the trial court in this proceeding to avoid the waste that might otherwise occur if significant interlocutory decisions were only reviewable after final judgment, which might not be entered for several years.

Jurisdiction and authority. Article 6, § 5 of the Arizona Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall have:

3. Appellate jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings except civil and criminal actions originating in courts not of record, unless the action involves the validity of a tax impost, assessment, toll, statute or municipal ordinance.

* * *

5. Power to make rules relative to all procedural matters in any court.

Rule 19, Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure, 17B A.R.S., authorizes the Supreme Court to transfer appeals from the Appeals Court on its own motion. The adoption of this special procedural order will effectively transfer all interlocutory appeals under this order to the Supreme Court pursuant to Rule 19(f).

Service. Subsection (D) of the order provides for service of the petition on parties to the adjudication in the same manner as other pleadings are served. In addition, filing the pleading of record in the superior court proceedings will cause the petition to be listed in the clerk's docket summary, which is mailed monthly to subscribers and which is available in the clerk's office for review by any party.

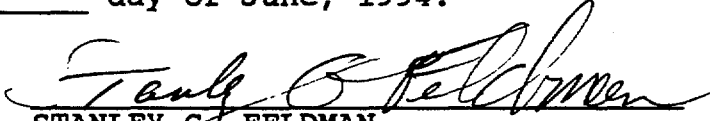
Response/cross-petition. The response provides a party with the opportunity to support the petition or set forth the reasons

why the petitions should not be granted. The response may also seek to narrow the scope of the interlocutory appeal if granted or to reformulate the matter for which interlocutory appeal is sought. The cross-petition may seek to have the court grant an interlocutory appeal of additional related questions if the petition or certification is granted. The cross-petition should make the same showing as required for the petition itself.

Order denying petition. Unless stated to the contrary, an order denying a petition, cross-petition or certification is not intended to indicate that the Supreme Court approves of the trial court's ruling, but only that the Supreme Court has determined that there is an insufficient basis on which to grant review by interlocutory appeal. A subsequent petition, cross-petition or certification seeking interlocutory review or appeal of a ruling for which a previous petition has been denied may be entertained by the court, but only on a showing of a change of circumstances or additional grounds which could not, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been known at the time of the previous petition, cross-petition or certification.

Stay. The granting of a petition for an interlocutory appeal shall not stay the proceedings in the superior court unless expressly so ordered by the Supreme Court.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1994.


STANLEY G. FELDMAN
Chief Justice