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argument submitted on the matter and **NOW FINDS AND RULES AS FOLLOWS:** 

The general rule is that an appellate court should not review a ruling from a district court until after entry of final judgment. Coopers & Lybrand v. Livesay, 437 U.S. 463, 474 (1978).

An exception to this general rule appears in 28 U.S.C. § 1292, which provides that certification of an interlocutory order for appeal is appropriate when the order involves a controlling question of law, as to which there is substantial ground for difference of opinion, and where a resolution thereof will materially advance the termination of the litigation. 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b).

However, Congressional legislative history "indicates that [interlocutory appeal] was to be used only in extraordinary cases where decision of an interlocutory appeal might avoid protracted and expensive litigation. It was not intended merely to provide review of difficult rulings in hard cases." <u>United States Rubber Co. v. Wright</u>, 359 F.2d 784, 785 (9th Cir. 1966).

This Court finds that this case is not one of the extraordinary cases contemplated by 28 U.S.C. §1292, nor

does the application of the statute's requirements to the facts of this case support certifying the Order for immediate appeal.

Therefore, Defendants' Motion to Certify this Court's Order for Immediate Appeal is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

RONALD S. W LEW

RONALD S.W. LEW
United States District Judge

DATE: May 22, 2006