



RESPONDENT'S GUIDE FOR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS

Appellate Special Actions

ARIZONA COURT OF APPEALS

Division One
1501 W. Washington, Suite 203
Phoenix, AZ 85007
602-452-6700
azcourts.gov/coa1

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WELCOME

This guide explains the appellate special action process at the Arizona Court of Appeals, Division One.

READ THIS GUIDE CAREFULLY

This guide is not legal advice.

It provides information to help you handle an appellate special action without a lawyer. It does not replace Arizona laws or court rules, which are linked here:

[Arizona Laws](#)

[Arizona Court Rules](#)

This guide gives only general information. It may not apply in all appellate special actions.

Every appellate special action is unique, and your situation might be different.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

If this guide does not answer your questions, you can ask the Court of Appeals Clerk's Office for help. But remember that court employees cannot give legal advice or tell you what you should do. If you need that kind of help, think about contacting one of the [appellate legal resources](#) listed on the court's website.

This information is also available in video form. Find the video guide here:



www.youtube.com/@ArizonaCOA

COMMUNICATING WITH THE COURT



PHONE

602-452-6700



EMAIL

inform@appeals.az.gov



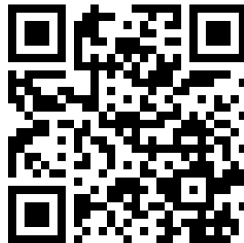
MAIL OR VISIT

1501 W. Washington, Suite 203
Phoenix, AZ 85007

The court is open Monday-Friday, 8am to 5pm. Closed on State holidays.
If you have an appellate special action number, include it with your documents or message.

You cannot file documents by email.

You can find more information about the court online:



www.azcourts.gov/coa1

FAQ



HOW TO FILE DOCUMENTS

You can file documents with the court by:

- (1) Mailing them to the court,
- (2) Taking them to the court (8am-5pm, Monday to Friday), or
- (3) E-filing at any time through [TurboCourt](#) (the court's online e-filing service).

You cannot file any documents by email.



CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE

When you file a document at the Court of Appeals, include a "Certificate of Service" to tell the court when and how you gave the document to the other party. Use the [Certificate of Service form](#).

You must file a Certificate of Service with your document, not later.



HOW TO GET DOCUMENTS FROM THE COURT

The court will send you documents about your appellate special action by U.S. mail unless you ask it to email you instead. To ask the court to email you documents, use the [Consent to Electronic Distribution form](#).

Make sure to add coanotifications@appeals.az.gov to your safe senders list so emails from the court do not go to your spam folder.

Immediately tell the court in writing if your email or mailing address changes. Use the [Notice of Change of Contact Information form](#). Otherwise, you might not get notices or decisions, and you could miss important deadlines. **If you miss a deadline or do not respond to something, the court may decide the appellate special action without hearing from you.**

FAQ



CASE INFORMATION AND STATUS

You can check the status of your case by reviewing the Court of Appeals [docket](#).

A docket is a schedule that shows important events and deadlines.

The court updates the docket each night after business hours. It may take 1-2 business days for filed documents to be shown on the docket.



HOW TO CALCULATE DUE DATES

There are [special rules](#) for calculating due dates. Generally,

- If you have 10 days or less to do something, do not count weekends and State holidays.
- If you have 11 days or more, include weekends and State holidays.

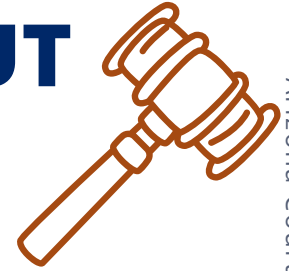
If a document is served by mail (not by email, TurboCourt, or hand-delivery), add 5 days of mail time to the last day. Do not add mail time to court orders.

Do not calculate a due date if an order says you must do something by a specific date (i.e., January 2, 2025). Follow the date in the order.

The court will list upcoming due dates on the [docket](#) for the appellate special action, but it is up to you to make sure you have the right date and file documents on time.

Find more information about how to calculate a due date [here](#).

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTIONS



WHAT IS AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION?

An appellate special action challenges a superior court ruling **before** the superior court finishes the case.

Parties may ask the Court of Appeals to address a judge's actions, stop an unlawful act, or fix a serious mistake in a case.

WHO ARE THE PETITIONER AND RESPONDENT?

The person who started the appellate special action is the "petitioner." The other party is the "respondent." This is true no matter what your role is in the superior court.

HOW LONG DOES AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION TAKE?

The Court of Appeals does not have a set time to decide appellate special actions, but it resolves most of them within 40 days.

IMPORTANT RULES FOR AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION



The [Arizona Rules of Procedure for Special Actions](#) are used in appellate special actions. Read these rules, especially about [Appellate Special Actions](#), to know what you need to do and when you need to do it.

OTHER TYPES OF SPECIAL ACTIONS

This guide only covers special actions that challenge a superior court's ruling during a superior court case, not other types of special actions.

Challenges to an Industrial Commission of Arizona decision are also called "special actions," but they follow different rules. For more information about those cases, see the *Guide for Self-Represented Litigants in Workers' Compensation Appeals*.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTIONS



THE COURT DOES NOT HAVE TO CONSIDER AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

The Court of Appeals does not have to consider an appellate special action. It can decline jurisdiction and refuse to decide the issue(s) raised in the petition. If the court wants to decide the issues raised in the petition, it will accept jurisdiction.

The court looks at several factors in making this decision, including whether it can offer meaningful relief on appeal after the superior court case ends.

FACTORS THAT SUPPORT ACCEPTING AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

The court is more likely to take the case if the petition asks the court to decide questions:

- Designated by the superior court,
- About a legal or evidentiary privilege or immunity from being sued,
- That are new or important to the whole state,
- About a child's well-being that must be resolved before an appeal can happen,
- That can help manage the case better, or
- About a decision that has no legal support.

FACTORS THAT SUPPORT DECLINING AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

The court is less likely to take the case if the petition asks the court to decide questions:

- About facts,
- About dismissal or summary judgment rulings,
- Already settled by existing law,
- That could be addressed by an appeal, or
- That will not help manage the case more efficiently.

The Court of Appeals considers these factors and others, but none of them require it to accept or decline jurisdiction.

STAGES OF AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

01

PETITION

The other party files a petition and other required documents.

02

SET-UP

The court opens the appellate special action, and assigns an appellate special action number.

03

INITIAL REVIEW

The judges review the petition. **If they decline jurisdiction, the appellate special action ends.**

04

RESPONSE / REPLY

If the judges order a response, you can respond to the petition. If the court allows it, the other party can reply.

05

CONFERENCE / ORAL ARGUMENT

The judges discuss the appellate special action and, in limited cases, allow oral argument.

06

UNDER ADVISEMENT

The judges write their decision. If they decline jurisdiction, they issue a summary order.

07

DECISION

The court sends you a written decision.

STAGES OF AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

01 PETITION

 **Filing a Petition for Special Action in the Court of Appeals starts an appellate special action.**

WHAT WILL THE PETITION SAY?

The other party will explain in the petition why they think the superior court’s ruling was wrong **and** why they believe the Court of Appeals needs to decide the issue now, instead of waiting until the end of the superior court case.

OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT MAY BE FILED WITH THE PETITION

Appendix	The other party should file an appendix with the petition that includes a copy of the decision they are challenging and any relevant superior court documents.
Transcript	The other party may give the Court of Appeals a typed copy of everything that was said during a hearing in the superior court (called a transcript) with the petition.
Stay Request	The other party may file a stay request asking that the superior court’s ruling or proceedings to be stayed (paused) during the appellate special action. See Stays in Appellate Special Actions for more information.
Oral Argument Request	The other party may file a Request for Oral Argument form with the petition, asking the Court of Appeals to let you both talk to the judges in person about the appellate special action (called oral argument).

STAGES OF AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

02 SET-UP

ASSIGNMENT

After the petition is filed, the Court of Appeals opens the appellate special action and assigns a case number. It will send you a notice with the case number and the names of the three judges assigned to review the petition.

You can also check the [docket](#) to get case information.

FILING FEE

You must pay a **\$165 filing fee** before you can file any documents in the appellate special action.

If you cannot afford the filing fee, you can ask the Court of Appeals to waive it, defer (delay) your payment until the end of the appellate special action, or let you pay over time. Use the [Application for Deferral or Waiver of Court Fees form](#).

See [Things to Know About Filing Fees](#) for more information.

If you do not pay the filing fee or get a waiver/deferral, the Court of Appeals may decide the appellate special action without hearing from you.

STAGES OF AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

03 INITIAL REVIEW

The Court of Appeals does not have to accept an appellate special action. It will review the petition and appendix and determine whether it wants to decide the issue(s) raised in the petition.

The court will consider the factors in [Things to Know About Appellate Special Actions](#). The petition should explain which factors apply, why the court should take jurisdiction, and why the superior court's ruling cannot be corrected through a later appeal.

IF THE COURT DECLINES JURISDICTION

After reading the petition, the Court of Appeals may decline jurisdiction. If it does, the appellate special action is over.



IF THE COURT ORDERS A RESPONSE

The Court of Appeals may allow you to respond to the petition. If the court orders a response, it may let the other party file a reply.

Allowing a response just means the court will consider both sides, not that it will accept jurisdiction or agree with the petition.

STAY HEARING

If the other party asked the Court of Appeals to stay (pause) the superior court's ruling or proceedings during the appellate special action, the court may hold a hearing on that request.

See [Stays in Appellate Special Actions](#) for more information.

STAGES OF AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

04 RESPONSE / REPLY

If the Court of Appeals allows you to respond to the petition, you should include any important facts that were not in the petition and say why you think the superior court’s ruling was right, or why the Court of Appeals should not accept jurisdiction. The response cannot be longer than 10,500 words.

The court’s order will tell you when the response is due. **The court must receive the response by the due date. Mailing it before the deadline is not enough.**

The court may let the other party file a reply to address the response, but they cannot add new arguments that were not in the petition.

DOCUMENTS TO FILE WITH THE RESPONSE

<p>Appendix</p>	<p>If there are documents you want the court to see that are not already included in the other party’s appendix, you can file an appendix with your response. Only include documents the court needs to make a decision about the petition.</p>
<p>Oral Argument Request</p>	<p>To ask the Court of Appeals to let you and the other party talk to the judges in person about the appellate special action (called oral argument), file a <u>Request for Oral Argument form</u> with the response.</p>
<p>Certificate of Compliance</p>	<p>Confirm that the response is not more than 10,500 words. Use the <u>Certificate of Compliance form</u>.</p>
<p>Certificate of Service</p>	<p>Explain how you gave the response to the other party and to the judge whose decision is being challenged. Use the <u>Certificate of Service form</u>. See Things to Know About Service to learn more.</p>

STAGES OF AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

05 CONFERENCE / ORAL ARGUMENT

After the reply brief is filed (or the deadline passes), the judges will meet to discuss the appellate special action at a conference. You cannot attend the conference.

The judges typically decide appellate special actions by reading the petition, response, and reply and looking at the appendices, without setting oral argument.

If you or the other party requested oral argument and the judges decide it would be helpful, the court will tell you when and where to go for the argument. Arguments are usually in person at the Court of Appeals building in Phoenix.

06 UNDER ADVISEMENT

An appellate special action is “Under Advisement” after the judges discuss it at conference or hear oral argument.

During this time, the judges are researching and writing their decision.

It may take several weeks for the judges to decide an appellate special action once it is Under Advisement.

STAGES OF AN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION

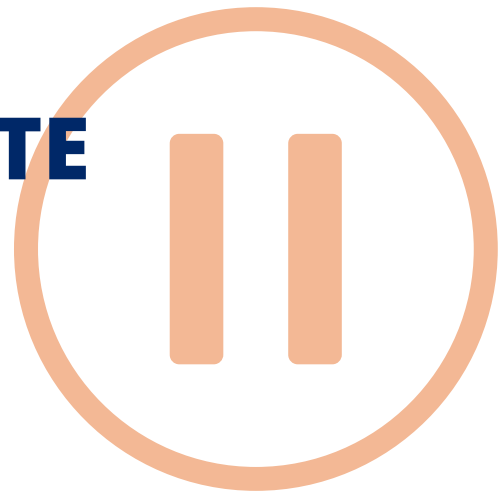
07 DECISION

You will get a written decision from the court when the judges decide the appellate special action. If they decline jurisdiction, the decision will be a summary order.

The court will send you the decision on the day it is released, either by mail or email (if you agreed to email delivery).

See [When the Court Makes a Decision](#) for more information.

STAYS IN APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTIONS



WHAT IS A STAY?

A stay is a court order that temporarily pauses a legal proceeding or decision. It can be used to pause a superior court's ruling or proceeding until the Court of Appeals can review it.

Unless a court issues a stay, the superior court's ruling remains in effect, and the superior court can continue with your case while the Court of Appeals reviews the appellate special action.

The Court of Appeals may stay a ruling on its own, particularly if the situation is urgent or the action required by the ruling cannot be reversed.

STAY REQUESTS

The other party must first ask the superior court to stay its ruling or proceeding, unless that is not possible. If the superior court says no, or time is running out and they cannot wait for the superior court's ruling, they can ask the Court of Appeals for a stay.

To do this, they will file a motion for stay as a separate document from the petition. You can respond to the motion, but because time may be short, you will likely need to do it by talking to the judges at a stay hearing (usually a telephone or video call). The other party will contact you to find out when you are available for a hearing.

For more information, visit the court's [Special Action Policies webpage](#).

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT FILING FEES



HOW MUCH IS THE FILING FEE?

The fee is \$165 and must be paid before you can file any documents in the appellate special action. You can use the [Application for Deferral or Waiver of Court Fees form](#) to ask the court to waive or defer (delay) your payment.

If you do not pay the fee or get a waiver/deferral, the court may decide the appellate special action without hearing from you.



HOW TO PAY YOUR FILING FEE

Mail to Court of Appeals Clerk's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal check, cashier's check, or certified money order payable to the Court of Appeals
In Person at Court of Appeals Clerk's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash (exact change required) Debit or credit card (service fee applies) Personal check, cashier's check, or certified money order payable to the Court of Appeals
Online through <u>TurboCourt</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debit or credit card (service fee applies)



AFTER THE APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTION ENDS

If the Court of Appeals delays your fee payment until the end of the appellate special action, it will send you a bill when the case is over. You can either pay then or ask the court to waive the fee or allow you to pay over time. Use the [Supplemental Application for Deferral or Waiver of Court Fees form](#).

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT SERVICE



You must give a copy of every document you file in the Court of Appeals to the other party’s attorney (or the party if no attorney) and the superior court judge.

This is called “service” and there are rules for how to do it.

HOW YOU CAN SERVE DOCUMENTS



By U.S. Mail to the other party’s address.



IF AND ONLY IF the other party has agreed in writing that you can serve them by email.



Hand it to the other party
OR
Drop it off at their office (with someone or where it is easy to find), or at their home with a responsible person who lives there.



If the other party has an attorney
OR
If the other party has agreed in writing that you can serve them through TurboCourt.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT SERVICE



Every time you file a document, you must tell the court how and when you served it.

Use the Certificate of Service form. File it the same way you file your document.

If the other party has an attorney, serve your document on the attorney, not the party.

Explain how you served the document.

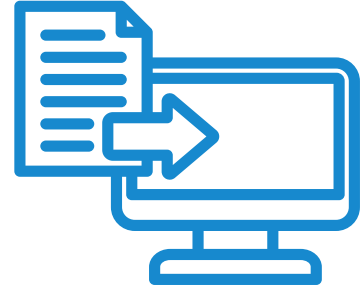
You do not need to show proof like a return mail receipt. Your signature on the certificate is a promise to the court that you served the document exactly as you said.

The service rules make sure both sides see everything filed with the court and can respond if they want.

If you do not file a Certificate of Service, the court could:

- Order you to file one,
 - Refuse to consider your document (strike it), or
 - Decide the appellate special action without hearing from you.
-

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT TURBOCOURT



IF YOU CHOOSE TO E-FILE, YOU MUST USE TURBOCOURT

TurboCourt is an online service that allows you to electronically file (e-file) Word or PDF documents with the Arizona Court of Appeals, Division One.

Attorneys have to e-file their documents. Because you are representing yourself, you also have the option to bring or mail documents to the court for filing. But if you choose to e-file, you must use TurboCourt.

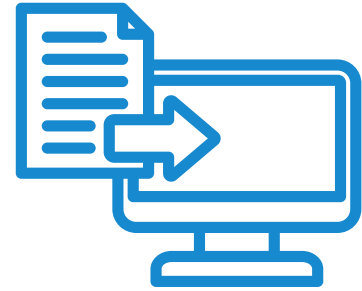
FEES

- Filing fee: \$6.50 filing fee for each document you e-file
- Service fee: \$3.80 fee if you use TurboCourt to serve the document
- Credit card processing fee: 3.0% of the total transaction

REQUIREMENTS

- **Registration:** you must register and create an account in TurboCourt
- **Email address:** you need an email address for communication
- **Document format:** an electronic (Word or PDF) copy of your document
- **Payment:** you need a debit or credit card to pay the fees

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT TURBOCOURT



TURBOCOURT FEATURES

- You can e-file documents with the court 24/7. That means you can file your document until 11:59 p.m. (Arizona time) on the day it is due.
- When the court gets your document, the status will update to "Delivered." After the court reviews and accepts it, the status will change to "Accepted."
- Once you have access to your appellate special action in [TurboCourt](#), you can see all the documents that have been e-filed by you and the other party in the Court of Appeals, if they are not sealed or restricted. This is a good way to keep track of filings.
- [TurboCourt](#) lets you serve the document when you e-file. If you use this option, you can see when the document has been read.



WARNING: Be sure the other party has agreed in writing to e-service if they do not have an attorney. If they have not, you must serve by mail or hand delivery.



When you use [TurboCourt](#), file documents using the appellate appellate special action number.



You cannot e-file documents that are sealed or that you are asking the court to seal. You must bring or mail those documents to the court.

ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS



ATTORNEYS' FEES

If you are representing yourself, you cannot get a fee award for your work on the appellate special action.

If the other party has an attorney, they can ask the Court of Appeals to make you to pay their legal fees. They must state in their petition which law, rule, contract, court case, or other source supports their request.

If you disagree with the request, you must say why in your response to the petition.

The Court of Appeals will say in the appellate special action decision whether it grants or denies the request for attorneys' fees. If it grants the request, it then has to decide how much money to award. To do that, it will review these documents and make an award without having a hearing.

Document	Filing Deadline
The party with an attorney files a Statement of Attorneys' Fees listing all fees they want you to pay	10 days after the decision granting the fee request is filed
You file a Response explaining why you should not have to pay some or all of the fees	10 days after the Statement of Attorneys' Fees is served
The other party can Reply in support of their Statement of Attorneys' Fees	5 days after the Response is served

ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS



COSTS

The winning party in an appellate special action can ask the Court of Appeals to make the other side pay their costs using the Statement of Costs form.

Examples of costs that can be reimbursed are:

- The filing fee,
- The cost of making copies of the petition or response, and
- Transcript costs.

The court will review these documents and make an award without having a hearing.

Document	Filing Deadline
Statement of Costs	10 days after the decision is filed
Response	10 days after the Statement of Costs is served
Reply	5 days after the Response is served



PAYMENT

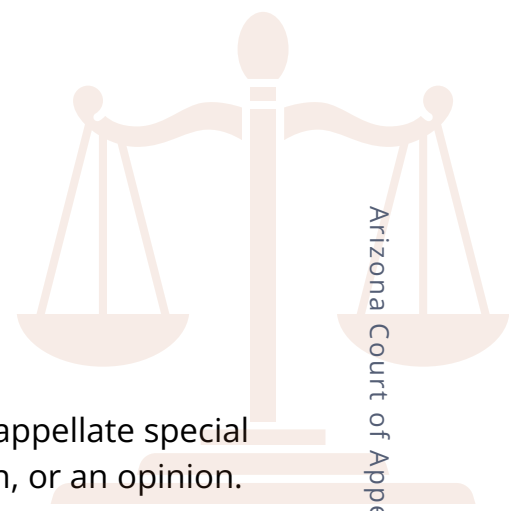
If the court orders you to pay attorneys' fees and/or costs to the other party, they can get a judgment against you to collect the money.



DEADLINES

There are special rules for figuring out due dates. The court will list the upcoming due dates on the docket for your appellate special action, but it is up to you to make sure you have the right date.

WHEN THE COURT MAKES A DECISION



The court will send you a written decision when it decides the appellate special action. The decision may be an order, a memorandum decision, or an opinion.

An **order** is usually a short ruling without detailed reasoning. It is publicly available, but not posted on the court's website.

A **memorandum decision** explains how the appellate special action was decided but is not meant to be used as a guide for other cases. An **opinion** includes a deeper legal analysis and can be used as a guide for future cases. Both types of decisions are posted on the court's website.

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

DECLINE JURISDICTION

The Court of Appeals decides not to consider the appellate special action. It usually will not state the reason for its decision.

ACCEPT JURISDICTION AND DENY RELIEF

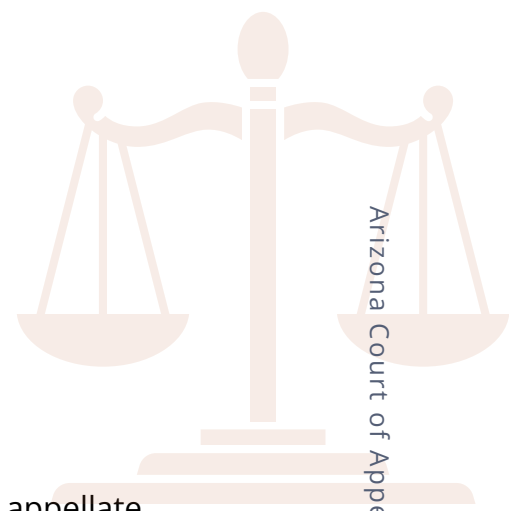
The Court of Appeals agrees to consider the appellate special action but does not grant the outcome requested in the petition. The court will explain the reason for its decision to deny relief.

ACCEPT JURISDICTION AND GRANT RELIEF

The Court of Appeals agrees to consider the appellate special action and grants the outcome requested in the petition or some other relief. The court will explain the reason for its decision.

Unless the Court of Appeals' decision says it is effective right away, it will take effect when the court sends a termination letter stating that its review is done.

WHEN THE COURT MAKES A DECISION



FURTHER REVIEW

If you think the Court of Appeals' decision in the appellate special action is wrong and want to take further action, you have two options:

OPTION 1: FILE A MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

- Use the General Motion form. The deadline is 15 days from the date of the decision, unless the decision was sent to you by mail only—in that case, you have an additional 5 days.
- Tell the Court of Appeals why you think the decision is wrong. Do not just restate your arguments or say the court got it wrong without giving reasons.
- The court may deny the motion without a response, but it will not grant the motion without first asking the other side to file a response. The court will tell you if you can file a reply to the response.



You cannot file a motion for reconsideration if:

- **The Court of Appeals declined jurisdiction, or**
- **The decision states it is effective immediately.**

Go to Option 2.

OPTION 2: FILE A PETITION FOR REVIEW IN THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

- The deadline is 30 days after the Court of Appeals' decision, or 15 days after the Court of Appeals decides a motion for reconsideration, whichever is later.
 - If you need more time, you must file a motion for extension of time **in the Arizona Supreme Court**.
- Read Arizona Rule of Civil Appellate Procedure 23 (or Criminal Rule 31.21 for criminal matters and Juvenile Rule 609 for juvenile matters) before you begin writing your petition for review.
- The petition must include a list of the issues that you want the Arizona Supreme Court to review, the facts that are important to those issues, and the reasons the court should grant the petition.
- The Arizona Supreme Court does not have to accept a petition for review and it only takes a small number of cases each year.

WHEN THE COURT MAKES A DECISION



TERMINATION LETTER

The termination letter is the final order of the appellate court. The Court of Appeals issues the termination letter after the time to file a petition for review at the Arizona Supreme Court ends, if no petition is filed.

When a petition for review is filed:

- If the Arizona Supreme Court **denies the petition**, the Court of Appeals will wait 15 days after the denial to issue the termination letter.
- If the Arizona Supreme Court **grants the petition**, it will issue the termination letter after it finishes the case.

IMPORTANT RULES FOR ALL APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTIONS



MEET YOUR DEADLINES

Read everything you get from the court. The court will send you important instructions and deadlines for your appellate special action. **If you miss a deadline or do not respond to something, the court may decide the appellate special action without hearing from you.**

Make sure you know what is happening in the appellate special action by checking the docket. A docket is a schedule that shows events and deadlines.

There are special rules for calculating due dates. The court will list upcoming deadlines on the docket for the appellate special action, but it is up to you to make sure you have the right date and file documents on time. See How to Calculate a Due Date in the Arizona Court of Appeals for more information.



FILL OUT YOUR FORMS CORRECTLY

Everything you send to the court must be clear and easy to read.

Use white letter-size (8.5 x 11 inch) paper. If possible, type your documents. If you write by hand, write clearly with blue or black ink.

Number your pages and put them in order. Use only one paper clip to keep your documents together; do not staple them.



KEEP COPIES OF YOUR DOCUMENTS

Make copies of all documents you file with the court and keep all documents sent to you.

IMPORTANT RULES FOR ALL APPELLATE SPECIAL ACTIONS



DELIVER DOCUMENTS THE RIGHT WAY

Give a full copy of all documents you file with the court to the other party. If the other party has an attorney, give the documents to the attorney instead.

Use the correct address. Before you put anything in the mail, make sure the address is correct.

Use email or electronic service only if the other party has an attorney or has agreed in writing that you can serve them electronically.

Attach a signed Certificate of Service to every document you file with the court. Be sure to say when and how you gave your document to the other party (mail, email, [TurboCourt](#), or hand delivery). Use the [Certificate of Service form](#).

To find out more about delivering documents, see [Things to Know About Service](#).



TELL THE COURT IF YOUR INFO CHANGES

If your email or mailing address changes, tell the court right away. Use the [Notice of Change of Contact Information form](#).

Otherwise, you might miss notices, decisions, or court deadlines. **If you miss a deadline or do not respond to something, the court may decide the appellate special action without hearing from you.**

HELPFUL COURT FORMS

FORM 1.1	<u>APPLICATION FOR DEFERRAL OR WAIVER OF COURT FEES</u>
FORM 1.2	<u>SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATION FOR DEFERRAL OR WAIVER OF COURT FEES</u>
FORM 1.3	<u>NOTICE OF FILING FEE PAYMENT</u>
FORM 2	<u>CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE</u>
FORM 2.1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>
FORM 3	<u>CAPTION</u>
FORM 3.1	<u>MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE BRIEF</u>
FORM 3.2	<u>GENERAL MOTION</u>
FORM 3.3	<u>RESPONSE TO MOTION</u>
FORM 5	<u>CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTION</u>
FORM 5.1	<u>NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CONTACT INFORMATION</u>
FORM 6	<u>REQUEST FOR ORAL ARGUMENT</u>
FORM 8	<u>STATEMENT OF COSTS</u>
FORM 10	<u>CONTACT INFORMATION SHEET (SPECIAL ACTION)</u>
FORM 11	<u>COVER SHEET (SPECIAL ACTION)</u>
FORM 12	<u>MOTION TO STAY SUPERIOR COURT DECISION</u>

Full Set of Court Forms Available on the Court's [Website](#)

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