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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA**

BONNIE KNIGHT; DEBORAH McEWEN;
SARAH RAMSEY; and LESLIE WHITE

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ADRIAN FONTES, in his official capacity
as Arizona Secretary of State; and STATE
OF ARIZONA,

Defendants.

Case No. CV 2024-000431

**VERIFIED SPECIAL ACTION
COMPLAINT**

INTRODUCTION

1. Under Arizona’s Constitution, judges on the Arizona Court of Appeals must stand for retention elections to remain in office. Ariz. Const. art. VI, § 38.

2. Although the Court of Appeals is a “single court,” A.R.S. § 12-120(A), and it issues appellate decisions and opinions that are binding statewide, *see, e.g., Scappaticci v. Southwest Savings & Loan Ass’n*, 135 Ariz. 456, 461 (1983), its judges do not stand for retention on a statewide basis. Rather, they sit for retention elections in limited geographic areas based on the judge’s county of residence. A.R.S. § 12-120.02.

3. As a result, while Arizona voters are subject to the statewide appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, they are unequally denied the right to vote in retention elections for judges who reside outside their designated geographic area.

4. This electoral framework violates the Arizona Constitution’s requirement that “[a]ll elections shall be free *and equal*” Ariz. Const. art. II, § 21 (emphasis added).

1 5. Specifically, A.R.S. § 12-120.02 prevents equal elections by denying Arizona voters
2 the right to vote on the retention of Court of Appeals judges with appellate jurisdiction over them.

3 6. Additionally, the Arizona Constitution commands that “[n]o law shall be enacted
4 granting to any citizen [or] class of citizens ... privileges or immunities which, upon the same
5 terms, shall not *equally* belong to all citizens.” Ariz. Const. art. II, § 13 (emphasis added).

6 7. Section 12-120.02 violates Ariz. Const. art. II, § 13 because it excludes citizens,
7 based on where they reside, from voting on the retention of Court of Appeals judges in Arizona
8 who have appellate jurisdiction over them.

9 8. To remedy these constitutional violations and the injuries caused to Plaintiffs’
10 rights, Plaintiffs seek an order from the Court directing¹ the Secretary of State to certify the names
11 of all Court of Appeals judges who will sit for retention elections in 2024 (and beyond) to be
12 placed on the ballot statewide, along with related declaratory and injunctive relief.

13 9. The constitutional duties of the Secretary of State require him to certify the names
14 of all Court of Appeals judges who state their candidacy for retention elections to be placed on
15 the ballot statewide. *See Arizonans for Second Chances, Rehab., and Pub. Safety v. Hobbs*, 249
16 Ariz. 396, 404 ¶¶ 16–19 (2020) (stating that, “one purpose of a mandamus action is to determine
17 the extent of a state official’s legal duties.”); *see infra*, ¶¶ 21, 23 (Secretary of State’s duties).

18 10. Because the Secretary does not currently place the names of Court of Appeals judges
19 on the statewide ballot, the Secretary of State “has failed ... to perform a duty required by” Ariz.
20 Const. art. II, § 21 (Free and Equal Elections Clause) and Ariz. Const. art. II, § 13 (Equal
21 Privileges and Immunities Clause) “as to which he has no discretion.” R.P. Spec. Act. 3(a); *see*
22 *Stagecoach Trails MHC, L.L.C. v. City of Benson*, 231 Ariz. 366, 370 ¶ 19 (2013) (stating, “[a]n
23 action is in the nature of mandamus if it seeks to compel a public official to perform a non-
24 discretionary duty imposed by law.”); Ariz. R.P. Spec. Act. 3(a) (“Whether the defendant has
25 failed ... to perform a duty required by law as to which he has no discretion” is a proper question
26 that may be raised in a special action) & State Bar Committee Note (a).

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¹ Historically, this special action would have been characterized as a mandamus action. *See*
A.R.S. § 12-2021; Ariz. R.P. Spec. Act. 1(a) & State Bar Committee Note.

1 Ramsey is subject to the legal precedents and appellate jurisdiction of the state’s Court of Appeal
2 judges, she cannot vote on the retention of such judges who reside outside Pima County. *Id.*

3 19. Plaintiff Leslie White is a registered voter and taxpayer residing in Maricopa
4 County. Decl. of Leslie White, attached as Exhibit 4.

5 20. Under A.R.S. § 12-120.02, White can only vote on the retention of a Court of
6 Appeals judge if that judge resides in Maricopa County. As with the other Plaintiffs, White is
7 subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the state’s Court of Appeals judges, but she cannot vote on
8 the retention of any Court of Appeals judge who resides outside Maricopa County. *Id.*

9 21. Defendant Adrian Fontes is the Secretary of State and is charged with administering
10 various aspects of statewide and judicial elections, including retention elections for judges on the
11 Arizona Court of Appeals. Ariz. Const. art. VI, § 38; *see also* Ariz. Const. art. V, § 9 (“The
12 powers and duties of ... secretary of state ... shall be as prescribed by law.”); A.R.S. § 41-
13 121(A)(6), (9), (13) (outlining various election-related duties of the secretary of state). He is sued
14 in his official capacity only.

15 22. Defendant State of Arizona is one of the states of the United States of
16 America. Defendant State of Arizona is bound by its own laws and constitution. It acts
17 through, and is responsible for the acts of, its officers, including Defendant Adrian Fontes.

18 23. Plaintiffs have each been disenfranchised from voting in certain judicial retention
19 elections based on their county residency, and they will be harmed again in each upcoming
20 election cycle. This harm is “fairly traceable” to the Secretary of State, whose actions determine
21 which names are certified for placement on each county’s ballot. *Arizonans for Second Chances*,
22 249 Ariz. at 405–06 ¶¶ 21–24 (finding standing in special action where secretary of state’s actions
23 would result in the petitioners’ denial of access to the ballot).

24 24. Jurisdiction over this special action and its claims is provided by A.R.S. § 12-123;
25 A.R.S. § 12-1801; A.R.S. § 12-1831; A.R.S. § 12-2021; and Rule 4, Ariz. R. P. for Spec. Actions.

26 25. Venue is proper pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-401 and Rule 4(b), Ariz. R.P. for Spec.
27 Action.

1 FACTS

2 26. The right of Arizona’s citizens to hold judges accountable at the ballot box is deeply
3 engrained in Arizona’s history—indeed, it is one of our state’s most important historical and
4 constitutional principles.

5 27. In 1910, when Arizona sought admission to the union, it did so under a constitution
6 that provided for the democratic recall of judges. President William Howard Taft, who objected
7 to this idea, vetoed the state’s admission to the union for this reason.³ Arizonans were therefore
8 forced to eliminate this provision from their proposed Constitution, and seek admission again in
9 1912. *See generally* Toni McClory, *Understanding the Arizona Constitution* 31–34 (2d ed. 2010).
10 This time, statehood was granted—whereupon the state legislature, *in its very first act*, referred
11 the state’s *first ballot initiative* to the voters: to amend the Constitution to re-insert the recall
12 provision. That referendum was approved by an 81 percent vote. *See* Proposition 101 (1912).⁴

13 28. For Arizona’s first six decades, all state judges were elected by popular vote.
14 *Dobson v. State ex rel., Comm’n on App. Ct. Appointments*, 233 Ariz. 119, 121 ¶ 2 (2013). This
15 included the first decade of the Court of Appeals’ existence, which was created in 1964 as “a
16 single court” with two geographic divisions—one centered around Maricopa County and the other
17 around Pima County. 1964 Ariz. Sess. Laws 218–32.

18 29. The original 1964 act creating the Court of Appeals gave Maricopa and Pima
19 County voters the ability to elect two of the three judges in each of their respective divisions, with
20 the third judge elected from the outlying counties of each division. *See* 1964 Ariz. Sess. Laws
21 220.⁵

22 30. Each time the Court of Appeals expanded over the next couple of decades, judges
23 were added three at a time, maintaining the same 2-1 ratio for Maricopa/Pima-elected to rural-

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25 ³ Taft’s Veto of H.J. Res. 14, National Archives.

26 ⁴ *See further* *Ariz. Free Enter. Club v. Hobbs*, 253 Ariz. 478, 491 ¶ 46 & n.6 (2022) (Montgomery,
27 J., concurring in part and dissenting in part); *see also* *The Road to Statehood*, Arizona State
28 Library Museum Division; George H. Kelly, *Legislative History, Arizona 1864–1912* at 282–83
(1926).

⁵ The 1964 Act created Section 12-120.02. Unless otherwise indicated, the relevant amendments
discussed herein were made to that section of the statute.

1 county-elected judges. *See* 1969 Ariz. Sess. Laws 79–81 (Division One); 1973 Ariz. Sess. Laws
2 1183–86 (Division One); 1981 Ariz. Sess. Laws 548–50 (Division One); 1984 Ariz. Session Laws
3 760–61 (Division Two); 1988 Ariz. Sess. Laws 142–43 (Division One).

4 31. In 1974, voters amended the Constitution to implement merit selection and retention
5 elections for appellate judges, eliminating the prior system of judicial elections at the appellate
6 level. Proposition 108 (1974). Although Section 12-120.02 was not immediately amended to
7 refer to retention elections, when read together with the new constitutional provisions, the result
8 of the 1974 amendments was that new retention elections would be based on the residency of the
9 voter and the judge’s residence.

10 32. Eventually, in 1994, the Legislature amended Section 12-120.02 adding the word
11 “retention” to the statute. 1994 Ariz. Sess. Laws 1145–47.

12 33. In 2022, additional “at-large” judges were added in each division. *See* 2022 Ariz.
13 Legis. Serv. Ch. 310. Additionally, the following provision was added: “A matter may be
14 transferred between divisions in order to equalize caseloads and for the best use of judicial
15 resources.” A.R.S. § 12-120(E). The purpose of this transfer provision was to equalize the
16 caseload between Divisions 1 and 2, the former traditionally having a much more crowded docket.

17 34. As a result, an appeal that would previously have been decided by Division One
18 may now be transferred to Division Two, without regard to the domicile of the parties, the location
19 of the *res*, or the location of the incident giving rise to the appeal.

20 35. The Arizona Constitution outlines the basic structure of our judiciary. *See, e.g.,*
21 Ariz. Const. art. VI, § 1 (stating that “[t]he judicial power shall be vested in an integrated judicial
22 department consisting of a supreme court, such intermediate appellate courts as may be provided
23 by law, a superior court, such courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, and
24 justice courts.”).

25 36. Statutes and court rules, where they do not conflict with the Constitution, fill in the
26 gaps regarding the structure of Arizona’s judiciary. *See* Ariz. Const. art. VI, § 9 (stating, “[t]he
27 jurisdiction, powers, duties and composition of any intermediate appellate court shall be as
28 provided by law.”).

1 37. Court of Appeals decisions are binding statewide—for lower courts and the public
2 at large. *Scappaticci*, 135 Ariz. at 461.

3 38. Thus, even though a judge may sit for retention election in a limited geographic area
4 based on his or her county of residence, their decisions are binding on all courts and persons in
5 the state, regardless of their geographic location. *See State v. Patterson*, 222 Ariz. 574, 579–80
6 ¶¶ 16, 20 (App. 2009) (“Rather than endorse any geographical rule,” Arizona law “applies court
7 of appeals decisions to *all* trial courts in the state, regardless of the division in which the trial court
8 is located. ... The superior court is bound by our decisions, regardless of the division out of which
9 they arise.”); *see also* A.R.S. § 12-120.07(A) (stating that “[a]n opinion of a division or a
10 department of a division shall be the opinion of the court of appeals.”).

11 39. Although the Court of Appeals “constitutes a single court” (A.R.S. § 12-120(A)),
12 the Court is divided into two geographical “Divisions.”

13 40. Division One covers Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai,
14 Navajo, and Apache Counties, and includes a chief judge and six departments consisting of three-
15 judge panels. A.R.S. § 12-120(B)–(D); *see also* Arizona Court of Appeals Division One 2022:
16 The Year in Review, attached as Exhibit 5 at 2–3.

17 41. Division Two covers Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Greenlee, Graham, and Gila
18 counties, and consists of three departments of three-judge panels. *Id.*

19 42. Importantly, the three-judge panels/departments deciding cases in each Division
20 may consist of judges from a single county or from several different counties, and the residency
21 of the judges may not align with the residency of any of the parties involved in the case. *See, e.g.,*
22 Administrative Order 2023-03, Ariz. Ct. App., Div. One, attached as Exhibit 6; 2023
23 Organizational Order, Ariz. Ct. App., Div. Two, attached as Exhibit 7.

24 43. The chief judge for each Division may change panel assignments “from time to
25 time” (A.R.S. § 12-120.07(A)),⁶ and each department can hear “causes and all questions arising
26 therein,” *id.*; *see also* Ex. 5 at 4.

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28 ⁶ Department assignments are changed with some frequency. The department assignments in
Division One changed three times during the first half of 2023 alone. *See* Division One
Administrative Orders 2023-01 (attached as Exhibit 8), 2023-02 (attached as Exhibit 9), and 2023-

1 44. Thus, although *division* appointments are, by statute, based on the judge’s county
2 and division of residency, *see* A.R.S. §§ 12-120.01(A), 12-120.02; *see also* Ex. 5 at 3, *department*
3 (or panel) assignments are *not* based on the residency of the judge, *see* Ex. 6 & Ex. 7. *See also*
4 Ex. 5 at 4, 7 (three-judge panel composition rotates every six months, and cases are assigned
5 “without regard to which judges are on a particular panel”).

6 45. Additionally, because “[e]ach judge of the court of appeals may participate in
7 matters pending before a different division” (A.R.S. § 12-120(E)), and cases are regularly
8 transferred between the two divisions pursuant to § 12-120(E), the judges on both Divisions of
9 the Court of Appeals effectively have statewide jurisdiction over parties residing in *any* county in
10 the state.

11 46. Cases are regularly transferred between the two divisions pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-
12 120(E), using a formula designed to equalize the caseload within each division. *See also* Ex. 5 at
13 3 (“[F]or the first quarter of 2023, the Division One Clerk’s Office anticipates sending every 8th
14 civil case, every 27th criminal case, and every 6th family law case filed in Division One to
15 Division Two.”). Importantly, “[*t*]he cases are transferred sequentially without regard to the
16 *parties involved* or the number of issues raised.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

17 47. Likewise, Division One has statewide authority over appeals from the Arizona
18 Industrial Commission, the Department of Economic Security Appeals Board, and the Arizona
19 Corporation Commission, regardless of where the cases arise or where the parties reside. *See id.*
20 at 4.

21 48. The Constitution and related statutes specify the precise appearance of the ballot
22 and the procedure for holding judicial retention elections. *See* Ariz. Const. art. VI, § 38(B); A.R.S.
23 § 16-502.

24 49. When a Court of Appeals judge seeks retention, he or she must file a declaration of
25 candidacy with the Secretary of State’s office “not less than sixty nor more than ninety days prior
26 to the regular general election next preceding the expiration of his term of office.” Ariz. Const.
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03 (attached as Exhibit 6). As a matter of policy, Division One rotates the composition of its
three-judge panels every six months. *See* Ex. 5 at 4.

1 art. VI, § 38(A). The Secretary must then certify to the county boards of supervisors the names
2 that are to appear on the ballot. *Id.*

3 50. Nothing in the Constitution, however, imposes residency requirements for the
4 judicial retention elections of Court of Appeals judges. Instead, such limits appear only in Section
5 12-120.02, which provides that retention elections for Court of Appeals judges are allocated
6 between counties based on where the judge resides.

7 51. Section 12-120.02(A) states that of the nineteen judges in Division One, ten “shall
8 be residents of and elected for retention from Maricopa county,” five “shall be residents of the
9 remaining counties ... excluding Maricopa county,” and four “shall be at-large judges and be
10 residents of any county in the division.” *Id.*

11 52. If an “at-large” judge resides in Maricopa County, he or she “shall be elected for
12 retention by the voters of Maricopa county[,]” but if not, then he or she “shall be elected for
13 retention by the voters of the counties in division 1, excluding Maricopa county.” *Id.*

14 53. Similarly, Section 12-120.02(B) provides that four of the nine judges in Division
15 Two “shall be residents of and elected from Pima county,” two must reside in “the remaining
16 counties in the division” and “shall be elected by the voters of the counties in division 2, excluding
17 Pima county,” and three “at-large” judges, who may be residents “of any county in the division.”
18 *Id.*

19 54. If an at-large judge resides in Pima County, that judge “shall be elected for retention
20 by the voters of Pima county,” and if that at-large judge is not a resident of Pima County, then he
21 or she “shall be elected for retention by the voters of the counties in division 2, excluding Pima
22 county.” *Id.*

23 55. Consequently, Court of Appeals judges stand for retention election based on their
24 county of residency, which consists of four statutorily created geographic areas: (1) Maricopa
25 County, (2) the remaining counties in Division One, (3) Pima County, and (4) the remaining
26 counties in Division Two.

27 56. Voters may *only* cast ballots in retention elections for Court of Appeals judges who
28 reside in the *same designated geographic area as the voter*. A.R.S. § 12-120.02. Stated another

1 way, voters cannot vote on the retention of judges who reside outside their assigned geographic
2 voting area.

3 57. Arizona’s population is, of course, not equally distributed between the four
4 geographic areas specified by these statutes.

5 58. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates,⁷ Maricopa County’s population is more
6 than 4.5 million, while the total population of the remaining counties in Division One is just over
7 1 million. Pima County is home to approximately another 1 million residents, while the combined
8 population of the remaining counties in Division Two is less than 750,000.

9 59. Thus, based on the geographic limitations set forth in A.R.S. § 12-120.02, a
10 retention election for any given Court of Appeals judge is held on an unequal basis.

11 60. For example, a judge residing in Maricopa County, that county’s 2.4 million
12 registered voters get to vote on her retention, while the remaining 640,000 or so voters in Division
13 One, and more than 1 million voters in Division Two, do not.⁸

14 61. Conversely, for a “rural” judge in Division Two, fewer than 430,000 registered
15 voters can vote for or against her retention, while the state’s remaining 3.7 million voters have no
16 vote—despite the fact that all Arizonans are governed by the judge’s decisions.

17 62. Meanwhile, only about 10% of Arizona’s voting population may vote on the
18 retention of a Court of Appeals judge who lives in a “rural” Division Two county—while nearly
19 60% of Arizona voters vote on the retention of a judge residing in Maricopa County. This is true
20 even though the “rural” Division Two judge and the “urban” Division One judge perform the same
21 function, have the same appellate jurisdiction, and their decisions carry equal weight.

22 63. Additionally, because the Chief Judge in each Division has broad discretion in
23 making panel assignments, and cases are regularly transferred between Divisions One and
24 Division Two, electors (especially those in rural counties) will frequently be subject to appellate
25 decisions where they never voted for a *single* judge on the panel.

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28 ⁷ Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Arizona: April 1, 2020 to July 1,
2022, attached as Exhibit 10.

⁸ See State of Arizona Registration Report, 2022 General Election, attached as Exhibit 11.

1 **LEGAL CLAIMS**

2 **Count 1 – Free and Equal Elections**

3 64. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

4 65. The Arizona Constitution, by its terms, requires that “[a]ll elections shall be free
5 and equal.” Ariz. Const. art. II, § 21.

6 66. When our Constitution was ratified, the word “election” denoted “[t]he selection of
7 one man from among several candidates to discharge certain duties in a state, corporation, or
8 society.” “Election,” *Black’s Law Dictionary* (2d ed. 1910).

9 67. Thus, the Free and Equal Elections Clause encompasses retention elections, like all
10 others. *See also Arpaio v. Davis*, 221 Ariz. 116, 122 ¶ 25 n.7 (App. 2009) (characterizing Superior
11 Court judges who sit for periodic retention elections as “independent elected official[s]”).

12 68. The Free and Equal Clause has no federal analog in the U.S. Constitution.

13 69. In *State ex rel. Brnovich v. City of Tucson*, 251 Ariz. 45, 52 ¶ 30 (2021), this Court
14 made it clear that the “Free and Equal” Clause forbids the legislature from “erect[ing] barriers to
15 voting or treat[ing] voters unequally.” The Court also stated that the Clause “guarantees that
16 voters will ‘participate in state elections on an equal basis with other qualified voters.’” *Id.*
17 (citation omitted).

18 70. Courts in other states with similar constitutional provisions have stated that “‘free
19 and equal’ means that ‘the vote of every elector is equal in its influence upon the result to the vote
20 of every other elector.’” *See Oviatt v. Behme*, 147 N.E.2d 897, 901 (Ind. 1958) (citation omitted).

21 71. Courts have found that “[e]lections are equal when the vote of each voter is equal
22 in its influence upon the result to the vote of every other elector—where each ballot is as effective
23 as every other ballot.” *Chavez v. Brewer*, 222 Ariz. 309, 319 ¶ 33 (App. 2009) (quoting *Moran v.*
24 *Bowley*, 179 N.E. 526, 531 (Ill. 1932)).

25 72. Section 12-120.02 disenfranchises Plaintiffs because it establishes geographical
26 boundaries that have *no* relationship to a Court of Appeals judge’s jurisdiction or authority.
27
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1 82. Although the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is *statewide*, voters do not get to
2 participate in retention elections for judges on a statewide basis.

3 83. Under A.R.S. § 12-120.02, *all* Arizona voters are disenfranchised with respect to
4 the retention of *some or most* judges to the Court of Appeals and are therefore deprived of
5 participating in these elections on an equal basis with all citizens in the state.

6 84. *All* Arizonans are *equally* affected by the decisions and appellate jurisdiction of the
7 Court of Appeals judges but are *unequally* denied the right to vote with respect to their retention.

8 85. There is no legitimate basis for limiting voting rights based on the county of a
9 judge’s residence—a factor that bears no relationship to that judge’s official authority.

10 86. Thus, an “improper distinction is being made by the Arizona legislature between
11 and among classes of persons *within the relevant area*.” *City of Tucson v. Pima Cnty.*, 199 Ariz.
12 509, 518 ¶ 30 (App. 2001) (emphasis added). Some people get to vote and others don’t, for no
13 good reason—and that is unequal. *Cf. Cipriano v. City of Houma*, 395 U.S. 701, 706 (1969) (“The
14 challenged statute contains a classification which excludes otherwise qualified voters who are as
15 substantially affected and directly interested in the matter voted upon as are those who are
16 permitted to vote.”).

17 87. Moreover, to the extent A.R.S. § 12-120.02 seeks to promote the interest of rural
18 representation on the Court of Appeals, *cf. Royal*, 20 Ariz. App. at 84–85; *City of Tucson*, 199
19 Ariz. at 519 ¶ 31, the statute is not narrowly tailored to serve that interest.

20 88. Specifically, although *appointing* judges from rural counties may promote this
21 interest, mandating unequal *elections* does not.

22 89. The current retention election scheme is not rationally related to promoting rural
23 representation, because under A.R.S. § 12-120.02, some voters, including Plaintiffs, can vote on
24 the retention of judges who reside on opposite ends of the state, but others are barred from voting
25 on judges who reside in contiguous counties.

26 90. Because A.R.S. § 12-120.02 discriminates among voters based on their residency,
27 the right to vote in judicial retention elections for the Court of Appeals does “not equally belong
28 to all citizens.” Ariz. Const. art. II, § 13.

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VERIFICATION

I, Bonnie Knight, declare under penalty of perjury that I am a Plaintiff in the action entitled *Knight v. Fontes, et al.* I verify that the facts stated in the foregoing Verified Special Action Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated this 4th day of January 2024.

Bonnie V Knight

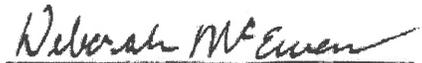
Bonnie Knight

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VERIFICATION

I, Deborah McEwen, declare under penalty of perjury that I am a Plaintiff in the action entitled *Knight v. Fontes, et al.* I verify that the facts stated in the foregoing Verified Special Action Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated this 3 day of January 2024.


Deborah McEwen

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VERIFICATION

I, Leslie White, declare under penalty of perjury that I am a Plaintiff in the action entitled *Knight v. Fontes, et al.* I verify that the facts stated in the foregoing Verified Special Action Complaint are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated this 4th day of January 2024.



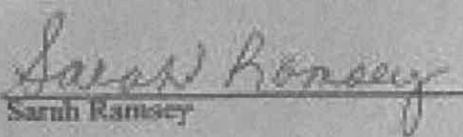
Leslie White

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VERIFICATION

I, Sarah Ramsey, declare under penalty of perjury that I am a Plaintiff in the action entitled *Knigh v. Fomex, et al.* I verify that ~~the~~ facts stated in the foregoing Verified Special Action Complaint are **true** and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated this ___ day of January 2024.


Sarah Ramsey

DECLARATION OF BONNIE KNIGHT

I, Bonnie Knight, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Arizona as follows:

1. I am over the age of eighteen and have personal knowledge of the matters stated in this declaration and am competent to testify regarding them.
2. I am a registered voter and taxpayer, currently residing in Yuma County.
3. I understand that as a registered voter in Yuma County, I may only vote on the retention of judges to the Arizona Court of Appeals if that judge's post of duty is in Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, or Apache Counties. I may not vote on the retention of judges to the Court of Appeals whose post of duty is Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee Counties.
4. I further understand that judges on the Arizona Court of Appeals sit on three-judge panels that issue decisions of binding statewide precedent.
5. I understand that such panels may be and are comprised of judges whose post of duty is Maricopa County in Division One and Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee Counties in Division Two.
6. I further understand that cases from Division One and Division Two can, and currently are, transferred between Divisions One and Divisions Two.
7. As a result, even though judges from Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, and Greenlee Counties issue decisions that have binding precedential value throughout the state, I cannot vote on the retention of those judges.

8. Indeed, even if I am a party to a case, that case may be heard by judges whose post of duty is Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee Counties.

9. Because their decisions bind and affect me, I wish to vote on the retention of judges to the Arizona Court of Appeals on a statewide basis.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the foregoing is true and correct.

Bonnie V Knight

Bonnie Knight

DATED: 08/02/2023

DECLARATION OF DEBORAH MCEWEN

I, Deborah McEwen, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Arizona as follows:

1. I am over the age of eighteen and have personal knowledge of the matters stated in this declaration and am competent to testify regarding them.
2. I am a registered voter and taxpayer, currently residing in Santa Cruz County.
3. I understand that as a registered voter in Santa Cruz County, I may only vote on the retention of judges to the Arizona Court of Appeals if that judge's post of duty is in Santa Cruz, Pinal, Cochise, Greenlee, Graham, or Gila Counties. I cannot vote on the retention of judges to the Court of Appeals if that judge's post of duty is in Pima, Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, or Apache Counties.
4. I further understand that judges on the Arizona Court of Appeals sit on three-judge panels that issue decisions of binding statewide precedent.
5. I understand that such panels may be and are comprised of judges whose post of duty is in Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, or Apache Counties in Division One and Pima County in Division Two.
6. I further understand that cases from Division One and Division Two can, and currently are, transferred between Divisions One and Divisions Two.
7. As a result, even though judges from Pima, Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, and Apache Counties issue decisions that have

binding precedential value throughout the state, I cannot vote on the retention of those judges.

8. Indeed, even if I am a party to a case, that case may be heard by judges whose post of duty is Pima, Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, or Apache Counties.

9. Because their decisions bind and affect me, I wish to vote on the retention of judges to the Arizona Court of Appeals on a statewide basis.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the foregoing is true and correct.


Deborah McEwen

DATED: 8-3-2023

DECLARATION OF SARAH RAMSEY

I, Sarah Ramsey, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Arizona as follows:

1. I am over the age of eighteen and have personal knowledge of the matters stated in this declaration and am competent to testify regarding them.

2. I am a registered voter and taxpayer, currently residing in Pima County.

3. I understand that as a registered voter in Pima County, I may only vote on the retention of judges to the Arizona Court of Appeals if that judge's post of duty is in Pima County. I may not vote on the retention of judges to the Court of Appeals whose post of duty is Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, or Apache Counties.

4. I further understand that judges on the Arizona Court of Appeals sit on three-judge panels that issue decisions of binding statewide precedent.

5. I understand that such panels may be and are comprised of judges whose post of duty is Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, or Apache Counties in Division One and Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, Greenlee Counties in Division Two.

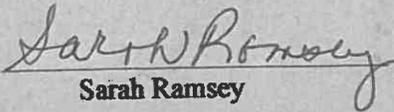
6. I further understand that cases from Division One and Division Two can, and currently are, transferred between Divisions One and Divisions Two.

7. As a result, even though judges from Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, and Apache Counties issue decisions that have binding precedential value throughout the state, I cannot vote on the retention of those judges.

8. Indeed, even if I am a party to a case, that case may be heard by judges whose post of duty is Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, or Apache Counties.

9. Because their decisions bind and affect me, I wish to vote on the retention of judges to the Arizona Court of Appeals on a statewide basis.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the foregoing is true and correct.


Sarah Ramsey

DATED: August 1, 2023

DECLARATION OF LESLIE WHITE

I, Leslie White, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Arizona as follows:

1. I am over the age of eighteen and have personal knowledge of the matters stated in this declaration and am competent to testify regarding them.
2. I am a registered voter and taxpayer, currently residing in Maricopa County.
3. I understand that as a registered voter in Maricopa County, I may only vote on the retention of judges to the Arizona Court of Appeals if that judge's post of duty is Maricopa County. I may not vote on the retention of judges to the Court of Appeals whose post of duty is Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, Apache, Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee Counties.
4. I further understand that judges on the Arizona Court of Appeals sit on three-judge panels that issue decisions of binding statewide precedent.
5. I understand that such panels may be and are comprised of judges whose post of duty is Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, Apache Counties in Division One, and Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, Greenlee Counties in Division Two.
6. I further understand that cases from Division One and Division Two can, and currently are, transferred between Divisions One and Divisions Two.
7. As a result, even though judges from Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, Apache, Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, and Greenlee

Counties issue decisions that have binding precedential value throughout the state, I cannot vote on the retention of those judges.

8. Indeed, even if I am a party to a case, that case may be heard by judges whose post of duty is Yuma, La Paz, Mohave, Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo, Apache, Pima, Pinal, Cochise, Gila, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee Counties.

9. Because their decisions bind and affect me, I wish to vote on the retention of judges to the Arizona Court of Appeals on a statewide basis.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED: _____

8/3/2023



Leslie White



Arizona Court of Appeals Division One 2022: The Year in Review

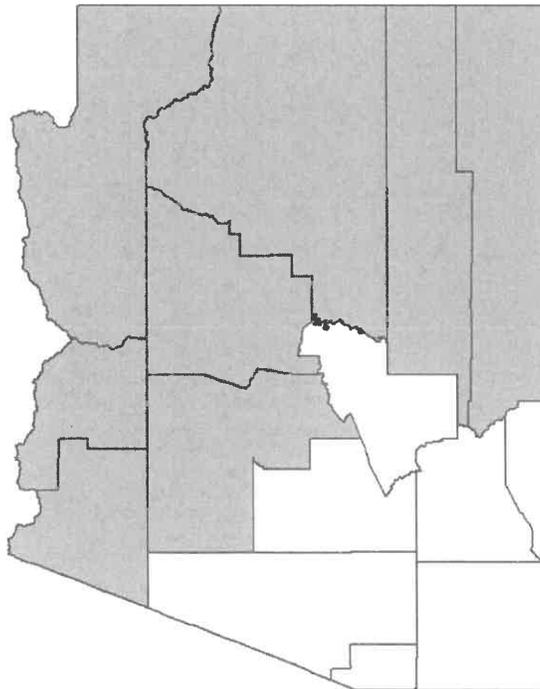


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2022 was a busy and productive year for the Arizona Court of Appeals, Division One. This report summarizes the Court's responsibilities and what it has done this past year in resolving appeals and connecting with the communities it serves. Highlights for the year include:

- Receiving over 2,600 new appeals while also resolving more than 2,600 appeals. For the seventh year in a row, Division One achieved a positive clearance rate.
- Working closely with Division Two of the Court of Appeals to even the workload of judges in both divisions by transferring a specified percentage of cases from Division One to Division Two.
- Maintaining an almost zero backlog of civil cases, and significantly reducing the backlog of post-conviction matters in criminal cases.
- Expanding ongoing outreach efforts in communities the Court serves.

INTRODUCTION

The Arizona Legislature created the Arizona Court of Appeals in 1964. The Court serves as an intermediate appellate court with two divisions: Division One (based in Phoenix) and Division Two (based in Tucson), and is funded through an annual legislative appropriation from the State's general fund.

Division One started with three judges, and over time, expanded to its current complement of 19 judges. (Division Two has nine judges.) Those numbers include three positions the Arizona Legislature added in 2022 to Division One and three to Division Two, beginning in January 2023.

Division One receives appeals from eight of Arizona's 15 counties: Apache, Coconino, La Paz, Navajo, Maricopa, Mohave, Yavapai, and Yuma. More than 5.25 million people live in these counties, and the geographic area the Court serves is larger than that of 35 states. Division One is bordered by Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico.

As part of the legislation adding additional judges, the legislature directed that the workload for judges in both divisions be evened to the extent possible. Division Two judges have previously agreed to handle some overflow cases originating in superior courts from within Division One, which has generally had a higher case load per judge. The two divisions have now created a formula to automatically transfer cases to Division Two. The process involves totaling the numbers of cases filed in both divisions in specified categories, e.g., civil, criminal, and family cases, then determining the percentage of cases in each category to be transferred to equalize the workload between the divisions. For example, for the first quarter of 2023, the Division One Clerk's Office anticipates sending every 8th civil case, every 27th criminal case, and every 6th family law case filed in Division One to Division Two. The cases are transferred sequentially without regard to the parties involved or the number of issues raised. Court leadership meets quarterly to reassess the formula for transferring cases. To minimize travel costs for litigants, Division Two has expressed a willingness to conduct oral arguments electronically for cases arising from counties within Division One if the parties make such a request.

Under the Arizona Constitution, Court of Appeals judges are chosen through a merit selection process; they are appointed by the Governor from a list of nominees forwarded by the non-partisan Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. Geographic diversity is required; ten Division One judges must be selected from Maricopa County, five must be selected from counties outside Maricopa County, and four judges (filling "at-large" positions) may be selected from any county within Division One.

After being appointed to the court, judges stand for retention by Division One voters, with information on the judges published by the Commission on Judicial Performance Review. A judge stands for retention in the first general election two years after his or her appointment. The judge then stands for retention every six years. Judges must retire before age 70.

Division One decides appeals in three-judge panels, which rotate in composition every six months. The judges elect one of the 19 members of the court to serve as Chief Judge and another to serve as Vice Chief Judge. Because of the Chief Judge's administrative duties, he or she is not assigned to a regular three-judge panel but instead sits on various panels as required to accommodate vacancies, conflicts of interest, and workload issues. Kent E. Cattani currently serves as Chief Judge, and David B. Gass serves as Vice Chief Judge. In July 2023, Judge Gass will become Chief Judge, and Judge Randall M. Howe will serve as Vice Chief Judge.

In addition to its 19 judges, Division One employs more than 90 employees, including Amy Wood, the Clerk of the Court, and Barbara Vidal Vaught, Chief Staff Attorney. Among other duties, the Clerk oversees all appellate records and coordinates distribution of orders, memorandum decisions, and opinions. The Chief Staff Attorney, along with other staff attorneys, helps judges prepare their assigned cases. All judges and employees must comply with the Arizona Supreme Court's codes of conduct and must complete a designated amount of continuing education each year.

Division One decides appeals in a wide variety of substantive areas, including civil, criminal, juvenile, family, mental health, probate, and tax law. Along with considering appeals from superior court decisions, administrative decisions first considered by the superior court, and some matters from limited jurisdiction courts, Division One also reviews decisions made by the Arizona Industrial Commission in workers' compensation cases, by the Arizona Corporation Commission, and by the Arizona Department of Economic Security Appeals Board. The Court also considers "special action" petitions seeking pre-judgment and emergency relief. With few exceptions, every ruling is made by three judges after they meet to consider the case. Each ruling is memorialized in writing, and opinions and memorandum decisions are posted on the Court's website at <https://www.azcourts.gov/coa1/Division-One>. The Arizona Supreme

Court may exercise discretionary review of court of appeals' rulings, but that court typically grants review in just a small percentage of cases.

The judges and employees of Division One work diligently to decide cases impartially and efficiently. The Court's judges and employees are dedicated to public service and take great pride in their work.

ARIZONA COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES - DIVISION ONE



Current Judges Listed by Seniority

<u>JUDGE</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>APPOINTED</u>
Michael J. Brown	Navajo	01/02/07
Randall M. Howe	Maricopa	04/11/12
Samuel A. Thumma	Maricopa	04/11/12
Kent E. Cattani	Maricopa	02/09/13
Paul J. McMurdie	Maricopa	11/14/16
Maria Elena Cruz	Yuma	04/12/17
Jennifer B. Campbell	Yavapai	04/12/17
Jennifer M. Perkins	Maricopa	09/29/17
James B. Morse Jr.	Maricopa	09/29/17
David D. Weinzwieg	Maricopa	12/19/17
David B. Gass	Maricopa	10/21/19

D. Steven Williams	Navajo	12/16/19
Cynthia J. Bailey	Maricopa	05/16/20
Brian Y. Furuya	Coconino	01/25/21
Angela K. Paton	Maricopa	10/08/21
Daniel J. Kiley	Maricopa	12/27/22
Michael S. Catlett	Maricopa	12/27/22
Anni Hill Foster	Maricopa	12/27/22
Andrew M. Jacobs	Maricopa	02/21/2023

Retired Judges Listed by Service Dates

<u>JUDGE</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SERVICE DATES</u>
James Duke Cameron*^	Yuma	1965-1971
Francis J. Donofrio^	Maricopa	1965-1981
Henry S. Stevens*^	Maricopa	1965-1975
Levi Ray Haire*^	Maricopa	1969-1989
William E. Eubank^	Maricopa	1969-1992
Eino M. Jacobson*^	Yavapai	1969-1995
Williby E. Case^	Yuma	1971-1972
Jack L. Ogg*^	Yavapai	1973-1985
Gary K. Nelson^	Maricopa	1974-1978
Donald F. Froeb*^	Maricopa	1974-1988
Laurance T. Wren*^	Coconino	1974-1982
Mary M. Schroeder	Maricopa	1975-1979
Joe W. Contreras*^	Maricopa	1979-1996
Sandra Day O'Connor	Maricopa	1979-1981
Robert J. Corcoran^	Maricopa	1981-1989
Sarah D. Grant*^	Maricopa	1981-1999
Thomas C. Kleinschmidt*	Maricopa	1982-2000
J. Thomas Brooks	Coconino	1982-1991
Bruce E. Meyerson	Maricopa	1982-1986
D. L. Greer^	Apache	1982-1989
Melvyn T. Shelley^	Navajo	1985-1991
Noel Fidel*	Maricopa	1986-2001
Rudolph J. Gerber	Maricopa	1988-2001
John L. Claborne^	Apache	1989-1995
Edward C. Voss*	Maricopa	1989-2003
Susan A. Ehrlich	Maricopa	1989-2008
Ruth V. McGregor*	Maricopa	1989-1998
Jefferson L. Lankford	Maricopa	1989-2006
John F. Taylor	Navajo	1989-1992
William F. Garbarino	Coconino	1991-2004
Philip E. Toci*	Yavapai	1991-2000
E.G. Noyes, Jr.*	Maricopa	1992-2003
Sheldon H. Weisberg*	Mohave	1992-2011
James B. Sult	Yavapai	1995-2006
Cecil B. Patterson, Jr.	Maricopa	1995-2003

Michael D. Ryan [^]	Maricopa	1996-2002
Rebecca White Berch	Maricopa	1998-2002
James M. Ackerman [^]	Maricopa	2000-2001
Ann A. Scott Timmer*	Maricopa	2000-2012
Daniel A. Barker	Maricopa	2001-2011
Philip Hall	Yuma	2001-2013
John C. Gemmill*	Maricopa	2001-2016
G. Murray Snow	Maricopa	2002-2008
Patrick Irvine	Maricopa	2002-2011
Maurice Portley	Maricopa	2003-2016
Donn Kessler	Maricopa	2003-2017
Patricia K. Norris	Maricopa	2003-2017
Patricia A. Orozco	Yuma	2004-2016
Margaret Downie	Maricopa	2008-2017
Andrew W. Gould	Yuma	2012-2016
James P. Beene	Maricopa	2016-2017
Jon W. Thompson [^]	Coconino	1995-2019
Diane M. Johnsen*	Maricopa	2006-2020
Kenton D. Jones	Yavapai	2013-2020
Lawrence F. Winthrop*	Maricopa	2002-2021
Peter B. Swann*	Maricopa	2008-2022

*Former Chief Judge

[^]Deceased

HOW THE COURT DECIDES CASES

Appeals

When parties to an appeal submit their briefing or the time to do so has expired, the Clerk sets the case on the next available calendar of one of the six three-judge panels of the Court. The Clerk assigns cases without assessing the merits of the cases and without regard to which judges are on a particular panel (except to ensure that none of the judges assigned to hear a case has a conflict of interest). Although the Chief Judge designates which judges will sit on specific 6-month panels, no judge or panel has a role in determining which cases are assigned by the Clerk to the panel. The Clerk usually groups cases on a calendar by subject matter. For example, a panel may have a criminal calendar one week, a civil calendar the next, and a combined civil/workers' compensation calendar the week

after that. The Clerk posts cases scheduled for calendars on the Division One's website at least one month in advance at <https://www.azcourts.gov/coa1/>. The calendars can be viewed by selecting the "Court Calendars" button at the bottom of the website page.

Panels typically meet weekly, either on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Before meeting, each judge reads the briefs for each case, conducts legal research, and reviews pertinent parts of the record. Law clerks and staff attorneys assist the judges in this effort. By the time the judges meet, they have reviewed and considered the material facts and legal issues for each case. If a party requests oral argument and the panel believes it would be helpful, the panel will schedule an argument, generally to be heard the same day the case is discussed in a conference. Typically, the panel will decide how to resolve each of the assigned cases by the time the weekly conference has concluded.

At the beginning of the panel's six-month term together, the judges of each panel elect a presiding judge, who assigns writing responsibility for each case and presides over oral arguments. The writing assignments are not made public until the panel issues its ruling. If a judge on the panel disagrees with the majority's position, that judge may write a dissent. If a judge agrees with the majority's position but not its reasoning, the judge may write a concurrence explaining his or her viewpoint.

The judges and Division One staff strive to issue written rulings expeditiously. Several factors, however, may affect the timing of the release of a ruling:

(1) The Court is required by law to give priority to special actions, juvenile delinquency and dependency/parental termination appeals, criminal appeals, election appeals, mental health appeals, matters involving child support, child custody, spousal maintenance, workers' compensation, and other types of cases. General civil cases have the lowest priority of the appeals the Court handles.

Nevertheless, on a party's application and for good cause, the Court may accelerate some civil appeals.

(2) A judge's pending caseload may affect the speed with which the judge completes work on a case. From time to time, a case assigned to a judge may be exceptionally lengthy, difficult, and/or complicated. Such cases may require extended periods of focused time for research, record review, analysis, and drafting. Because a judge assigned to draft a time-consuming case typically is not relieved of other ongoing weekly case responsibilities, such a case might slow disposition of the judge's other assigned cases.

(3) After an authoring judge submits a draft to the panel, the other two judges review it and submit comments and suggestions. A judge wishing to write a dissent or concurrence then will do so. Several drafts may be exchanged before the panel agrees on a final version.

(4) Division One generally resolves cases either with a memorandum decision or an opinion. Opinions may be cited as precedent in future cases. In contrast, memorandum decisions are persuasive authority but do not constitute controlling precedent. An opinion generally is more time-consuming to draft than a memorandum decision, with an opinion often containing more extensive reasoning and analysis, with care taken to avoid language or reasoning that may lead to unintended consequences in future cases. Additionally, all draft opinions are circulated for comment to each of the other judges in Division One who are not on the panel assigned to resolve the case. The judges who are not members of the panel deciding a case do not vote on the outcome of the opinion, but their comments often are helpful to the panel members as they refine the opinion. Memorandum decisions are not subject to such review and comment by other judges.

Special Actions

Petitions for special action relief are filed by parties asking the Court to order a public officer or entity to take a particular action or refrain from taking a particular action. Such petitions usually seek immediate relief, and the petitioner must demonstrate that the matter cannot be resolved (or cannot wait to be resolved) through the regular appeal process.

Each panel of judges typically is assigned to a special action calendar of up to eight cases once a month. As petitions for special action are filed, the Clerk sends them to the panel electronically in the order received. The panel designated to receive special actions at any given time is known as the “hot panel,” and the assigned judges must be available to address any requests for emergency relief. As with other cases, the presiding judge will assign one of the three judges to review, make recommendations, and potentially draft a ruling on the special action.

If a petitioner needs an immediate order to stay a superior court decision, the petitioner generally first must ask the superior court judge who issued the order to stay it pending resolution of the petition for special action. If that judge denies the stay request, the petitioner then may seek a stay in the court of appeals. If a stay hearing is requested, the hot panel usually will set a telephonic hearing, then issue a ruling at the conclusion of the hearing, with an order to follow.

Unlike direct appeals, in special actions, the assigned panel has discretion to decline jurisdiction. To save the parties time and money and to decide petitions more expediently, the assigned panel reviews each petition before any response is due and determines whether the petition sets forth allegations that may entitle the petitioner to special action relief. The panel may decline jurisdiction immediately without waiting to receive a response if the panel summarily determines that the petition does not warrant relief. If the petition sets forth sufficient allegations, the assigned panel will wait for additional briefing before deciding whether to accept jurisdiction. If the panel accepts jurisdiction, it will confer and decide the petition

in a manner similar to how direct appeals are handled. If the panel decides to decline jurisdiction, it usually will issue a short order to that effect.

Motions

Each year, Division One receives thousands of motions. The Chief Judge, Vice Chief Judge, and staff attorneys who serve as *pro tem* judges resolve most of those motions, which relate to administrative procedures governing appeals, such as requests for additional time for court reporters to file transcripts, motions for extensions of time to file briefs, requests for oral argument, motions to supplement the record on appeal, and requests for participation in Division One's settlement program. Other motions (generally involving substantive issues) filed before a case is assigned to a panel are resolved by one of the three-judge panels on a rotating basis, while motions filed after a case is assigned to a panel are resolved by that panel.

DIVISION ONE BUDGET

For fiscal year ("FY") 2022 (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022), Division One's baseline appropriation was \$11,895,500. More than 90 percent of the Court's budget is devoted to salaries and employee-related expenditures (for example, health and dental expenses, travel expenses for judges who live outside of Maricopa County, and retirement fund contributions).

COURTHOUSE AND TECHNOLOGY



For more than 30 years, Division One has been located in the State Courts Building, 1501 West Washington in Phoenix. Division One's two courtrooms and the Clerk of the Court's Office, including the filing counters, are located on the second floor of the that Building. The Clerk's office includes a room next to the filing counter where members of the public are permitted to view electronic records and exhibits.

Division One has welcomed technological advances and has largely moved to electronic records, as well as electronic filing, review, and distribution of rulings. With few exceptions, the superior courts deliver electronic versions of their records to Division One for cases on appeal. Electronic access to the record allows the Court's judges and employees to review the trial court record more easily and efficiently. Electronic access also minimizes the time spent by superior court personnel in gathering and transmitting paper records.

Although most of the trial court record is accessible electronically, trial court exhibits, which vary in type and form, may not be available electronically. Additionally, some digital exhibits may be difficult to review electronically on appeal because of differences in how the exhibits were formatted for presentation in superior court. In 2021, the Court began participation with superior courts in a

program that involves loading and accessing courtroom exhibits into a portal. The portal provides access in a variety of formats, allowing superior court and appellate court judges to review digital evidence in a more seamless manner.

Beginning in 2009, the Court implemented, in stages, electronic communications regarding case rulings. By 2017, Division One had expanded this effort to include distributing most Court orders and notices electronically, and digitizing the mandate process, which is used to transfer jurisdiction back to the trial court when an appeal is resolved.

Division One has adopted various web-based collaboration tools, including SharePoint, to allow judges and employees to share pertinent case records, drafts of decisions, comments, and proposed edits. This implementation is consistent with Division One's goal of continually identifying and implementing technological advances to help judges and employees accomplish their duties more efficiently.

Division One also allows interested individuals to sign up for electronic receipt of new decisions and informational news items. Subscriptions for these services can be obtained by texting COA1INFO to 22828. They also can be obtained by going to Division One's website at <https://www.azcourts.gov/coa1/Decisions/SubscribetoDecisionNotifications>.

Division One now accepts credit and debit card fee payments using a web-based application accessed through computers in the Clerk's office. This alternative is intended to help self-represented litigants who file cases in person at the counter, individuals paying for copies, and those who have court-approved payment plans.

DIVISION ONE STATISTICS

Cases Filed and Cases Resolved

Division One began calendar year 2022 with a 1,457 pending cases. During the year, 2,619 new appeals and special actions were filed, and 60 cases were reinstated or transferred to Division One. The Court resolved 2,649 cases and transferred 48 cases, leaving 1,439 cases pending at the end of calendar year 2022.

Here are the annual statistics for the Court's largest case categories:

Case Type	Cases Pending at Start of 2022	Cases Filed/ Reinstated During 2022	Cases Resolved/ Transferred During 2022	Cases Pending at End of 2022
Civil	365	479	479	365
Family	213	327	351	189
Criminal ¹	529	639	682	486
Juvenile	146	291	322	115
Mental Health	15	122	107	30
Workers' Compensation	27	52	52	27
Special Actions	73	245	261	57
ADES Appeals Board	67	511	428	150
Other	23	13	15	20
Totals	1,457	2,679	2,697	1,439

New case filings (including reinstatements) over all case types increased in 2022 by 185 cases to 2,679, up from 2,494 in 2021, an increase of 7 percent.

For context, over the past 16 years (2006–2022), new filings over all case types ranged from a high of 3,396 (2017) to a low of 2,494 (2021).

¹ This category includes criminal appeals and petitions for review of post-conviction relief rulings.

Oral Arguments

Oral arguments are held when warranted, usually on a party's request. Division One generally grants requests for argument, but a request may be denied if the Court determines the briefs adequately present the facts and legal arguments, and that oral argument would not significantly aid in deciding a case. Most oral arguments are in civil cases; the Court rarely receives requests for argument in other types of appeals. The Court heard oral arguments in 133 cases in 2022, 86 percent of which were in civil matters.

The Court live-streams oral arguments on its website at <https://www.azcourts.gov/coa1/Oral-Arguments/Oral-Arguments>. Following argument, the recordings are posted to make them available for review from the Court's website at <https://www.azcourts.gov/coa1/Oral-Arguments/Oral-Argument-Recordings>.

Opinions and Decisions

In 2022, Division One resolved 1,003 cases by way of memorandum decisions or opinions, while resolving other cases by order. Those decision and opinions are available on the Court's website at <https://www.azcourts.gov/coa1/Division-One>. The 2022 totals represent an eleven percent decrease from 2021, when the Court resolved 1,121 cases by memorandum decision or opinion.

By court rule, opinions may be cited as precedent in future cases. Under Arizona Supreme Court Rule 111(b) and Arizona Rule of Civil Appellate Procedure 28(b), opinions generally are reserved for those rulings that (1) establish, alter, modify, or clarify a rule of law; (2) call attention to a rule of law that appears to have been overlooked; (3) criticize existing law; or (4) involve a legal or factual issue of unique interest or substantial public importance. In addition, if one of the judges on the panel writes a concurrence or dissent, that

judge may request that the ruling be issued as a published opinion. The Court published 9 fewer opinions in 2022 (73) than in 2021 (81).

Under Arizona Supreme Court Rule 111(c), memorandum decisions are not citable as precedent. But under an amendment to the rule, parties may now cite to memorandum decisions issued after January 1, 2015, for persuasive value in certain circumstances.

Since 2007, Division One has posted its memorandum decisions and opinions on a searchable website at <https://www.azcourts.gov/coa1/Decisions/Search-Decisions> and permits online research companies to include such rulings in online databases. Thomson Reuters also publishes Division One's opinions.

Parties occasionally ask the Court to reconsider a memorandum decision or opinion. The assigned panel considers these requests and may grant such a motion if the requested clarification or revision is necessary and appropriate. Parties filed 210 requests for reconsideration in 2022, 29 of which were granted.

Further Proceedings in the Arizona Supreme Court

In 2022, parties filed 392 petitions for review of Division One cases in the Arizona Supreme Court (down from 438 in 2021). The Arizona Supreme Court accepts review for a variety of reasons, including when a case involves an issue of significant statewide concern or a rule of procedure or evidence, or when different panels of the Court of Appeals have rendered conflicting rulings on an issue of law. In 2022, the Arizona Supreme Court granted review in 27 Division One cases, which is about 1 percent of the cases resolved by this Court. This means that although Division One is an intermediate appellate court, its ruling was the final word in the case 99 percent of the time in 2022.

Occasionally, the Arizona Supreme Court "depublishes" an opinion (or a portion of an opinion) issued by the Court of Appeals, meaning the result is left intact but the opinion cannot serve as precedent in future unrelated cases.

Although the Arizona Supreme Court typically does not provide an explanation when it depublishes an opinion, it may be the case that the Supreme Court has identified language in the opinion it disagrees with or that the appeal involves an issue the Supreme Court prefers to address in a different factual or procedural setting. In 2022, the Arizona Supreme Court depublished three Division One opinions (compared to four in 2021).

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Appellate Time Standards

In 2009, the Court began using performance standards called CourTools, which was a product of the National Center for State Courts and set forth various court performance measures. As discussed in previous Year in Review reports, the CourTools measures focused on: (1) time standards (including “filing to disposition,” “at-issue to disposition,” and “under advisement to disposition”); (2) “case clearance;” (3) “case aging;” and (4) biannual anonymous survey results.

Effective July 1, 2016, the Arizona Supreme Court replaced CourTools standards with Appellate Time Standards. *See* Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Order Nos. 2016-66 (Aug. 3, 2016) and 2016-51 (June 29, 2016). Appellate Time Standards track “filing to disposition” (the time between when an appeal begins at the Court and when the Court issues its ruling in the appeal). Appellate Time Standards use different time periods for resolution of appeals than CourTools (including a substantially shortened recommended time for resolution of juvenile appeals). Appellate Time Standards also reflect different priorities than those in CourTools, including an expectation that civil appeals will be resolved more promptly. The following information sets forth Division One's performance measures for Calendar Year (“CY”) 2022 under the Appellate Time Standards, focusing on (1) “filing to disposition;” (2) “case clearance;” and (3) “case aging.”

Filing to Disposition

The Standards list two different measures/goals for various types of cases: (1) days from filing to disposition for 75 percent of cases of a specific type and (2) days from filing to disposition for 95 percent of cases of a specific type. For CY 2022, the Appellate Time Standards results for the Court are:

	Cases Resolved	75% Goal		95% Goal	
		Standard Days	Percent Meeting Goal	Standard Days	Percent Meeting Goal
Civil	429	390	89%	500	97%
Family	349	345	90%	425	96%
Criminal	354	450	79%	600	97%
Juvenile	405	190	81%	220	91%
Workers' Compensation	55	285	81%	365	96%
Special Actions	261	40	90%	80	95%

These results show Division One is meeting and exceeding most standards at the 75 percent goal, and the Court is meeting or exceeding the standards (other than in juvenile) at the 95 percent goal. Notably, Division One showed improvement in all case categories when compared to CY 2021.

Case Clearance

“Case clearance” measures the number of cases decided during a given period as a percentage of the number of new cases filed during that same period. “Case Clearance” measures whether the Court is keeping pace with the incoming caseload. Any measure exceeding 100 percent reflects a decrease in pending cases, and any measure less than 100 percent indicates an increasing number of pending cases. Division One’s case clearance percentage for all types of cases resolved during CY 2022 was 100 percent, the seventh year in a row the Court’s overall case clearance rate has met or exceeded 100 percent.

In CY 2022, Division One achieved the following case clearance rates:

Case Type	Case Clearance Rate
-----------	---------------------

Civil	99%
Family	107%
Criminal	112%
Juvenile	110%
Workers' Compensation	98%
Special Actions	105%
Overall	100%

The table below shows Division One's case clearance performance during calendar year 2021 compared to prior years.

Clearance Rate by Calendar Year							
Calendar Year	Civil	Family	Criminal	Juvenile	Special Action	Workers' Comp	Overall
2014	89%	105%	89%	95%	107%	85%	94%
2015	97%	85%	101%	102%	99%	89%	96%
2016	117%	110%	109%	84%	103%	107%	104%
2017	111%	104%	105%	109%	98%	123%	107%
2018	108%	105%	97%	103%	98%	80%	101%
2019	99%	88%	116%	102%	104%	139%	103%
2020	116%	110%	135%	103%	98%	112%	113%
2021	102%	98%	106%	106%	100%	110%	103%
2022	99%	107%	112%	110%	105%	98%	100%

Survey Results

Division One periodically conducts an anonymous survey of attorneys who appeared in a case before the Court, members of the Appellate Practice Section of the State Bar of Arizona, and superior court judges and commissioners. The survey asks respondents to rate their agreement with specific statements about Division One on a five-point scale ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." Division One conducted the most recent survey in 2020. The information in the chart below compares the 2020 results to the 2017 results. The chart reflects the

proportion of respondents who responded with “strongly agree” or “agree” to each question.

QUESTION	2017 Results	2020 Results
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One resolves its cases expeditiously.	68%	72%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One renders decisions without any improper outside influences.	90%	89%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One considers each case based upon its facts and applicable law.	85%	83%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One’s written decisions reflect thoughtful and fair evaluation of the parties’ arguments.	81%	78%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One’s decisions clearly state the applicable legal principles that govern the decision.	84%	84%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One’s written decisions clearly inform the trial courts and parties of what additional steps, if any, must be taken.	89%	89%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One’s written decisions treat trial court judges with courtesy and respect.	96%	95%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One treats attorneys with courtesy and respect.	93%	90%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One is procedurally and economically accessible to the public and attorneys.	82%	80%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Division One effectively informs attorneys and trial judges of its procedures, operations and activities.	89%	91%
Division One’s Clerk’s office responds well to inquiries.	98%	98%
Division One’s website is a useful too.	91%	90%
It is useful to have memorandum decisions available for review through Division One’s website and through Westlaw.	98%	98%
Division One’s Electronic Filing Tips, including videos, are useful resources.	97%	93%

QUESTION	2017 Results	2020 Results
(2020) Division One's oral argument recordings on the website, and later posted to YouTube, are useful resources. (2021) Division One's livestreaming of oral arguments through YouTube is a useful resource.	97%	99%
Division One's Annual Report is a useful Resource	84%	81%
The Arizona Court of Appeals Pro Bono Representation Program is an important public service.	93%	91%
Division One's Appellate Update Programs (annual legal education programs to audiences in counties served by the Court) are useful programs.	97%	94%

SETTLEMENT AND PRO BONO ATTORNEY PROGRAMS

Division One operates a free-of-charge settlement program to allow parties to try to resolve their appeals at a minimum of expense. Most civil appeals, including family law and workers' compensation cases, are eligible for the program. Cases may be assigned to the Court's settlement program at the request of a party or on the Court's own initiative. An active or retired judge serves as the settlement judge. If the case does not settle, it is placed back on track for ruling by a panel of judges, and the judge who served as settlement judge will have no further involvement with the case. One of the Court's staff attorneys coordinates the settlement conference program.

In CY 2022, the assigned staff attorney screened 642 cases for participation in the settlement program, and in 17 of those cases, the parties were asked to participate. Ultimately, 7 cases were assigned to the settlement program, five settlement conferences were held, and four appeals were resolved.

In 2014, the Court created a Pro Bono Representation Program for unrepresented parties in cases involving difficult or complex legal or factual issues. Division Two also participates in this program, in which a volunteer lawyer

is appointed to represent a party or parties if the Court determines a lawyer's briefing will help resolve important issues in the appeal.

Collectively, since 2015, more than 100 attorneys have volunteered to participate in the program. Division One has identified and successfully placed 24 cases in the program. The Court appreciates the work done by participating lawyers and tries to provide opportunities for oral argument in cases in which it has appointed volunteer lawyers. One such placement resulted in oral argument not only in the Court of Appeals but also in the Arizona Supreme Court and in the United States Supreme Court.

Additional information about the program, including a sign-up form and the Arizona Court of Appeals Pro Bono Representation Program Manual, can be found on the Court's website at <https://www.azcourts.gov/coal1/Court-Programs/Pro-Bono-Representation-Program>.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Connecting with the Community

Since 2002, Division One has scheduled several oral arguments each year at high schools and colleges around the state. The Court provides students with the appellate briefing ahead of time, then works with volunteer lawyers to organize discussion sessions with students before the argument. After the oral argument (typically held in the school auditorium), judges, attorneys, law clerks, school administrators, and teachers meet with the students to answer questions about the judicial process and careers in the legal profession. The Court typically works with the Arizona Foundation for Legal Services and Education and with a local or specialty bar association to put on the program. Superior court judges, local elected officials, teachers, and school district leaders have also attended.

The program, which is currently chaired by Judge Randall M. Howe, has been very successful, giving students opportunities to observe the appellate

process in action. The Court held oral arguments and associated educational programs in CY 2022 for Arizona Western College, Phoenix Community College Phoenix College Preparatory, Franklin Police and Fire Academy, Arizona School for the Arts, Girls Leadership Academy, and Coconino High School.

Over the years, Division One has held oral arguments and educational programs for the following schools:

PARTICIPATING SCHOOL	YEAR
Cesar Chavez High School	2002
South Mountain High School	2002
Central High School	2003
Carl Hayden High School	2004
Highland High School	2004
Horizon High School	2005
Queen Creek High School	2005
Dysart High School	2006
Marcos De Niza High School	2006
Cesar Chavez High School	2007
South Mountain High School	2007
Centennial High School	2008
Shadow Mountain High School	2008
Agua Fria High School	2009
Perry High School	2009
Maryvale High School	2010
Mesa High School	2010
Coronado High School	2011
Moon Valley High School (GSD participating)	2011
Arizona School for the Arts	2012
Deer Valley High School	2012
Lee Williams, Kingman, Lake Havasu, Mohave High Schools	2013
North Canyon High School	2013
McClintock High School	2014
Sandra Day O'Connor High School	2014
Mountain View High School	2015
Verrado High School	2015
Kingman High School	2016

Shadow Mountain High School	2016
Lake Havasu High School	2017
Shadow Mountain High School	2017
Verrado High School	2018
Desert Vista High School	2018
Lee Williams High School	2019
PCC, Phoenix College Preparatory, Franklin Police and Fire, Arizona School for the Arts, Girls Leadership Academy	2022
Arizona Western College	2022
Coconino High School	2022

Appellate Update/Court Conversation Programs

Division One judges welcome opportunities to engage with attorneys and others outside the courtroom. During FY 2022, teams of judges presented continuing legal education programs remotely to audiences in Mohave and Yavapai Counties. These programs addressed various topics, including developments in the Court, recent developments in the law, rule change updates, ethics, and other aspects of appellate practice and the judicial system.

Leadership Roles

In addition to their judicial service, Division One judges and employees are involved in and speak at a variety of other law-related educational programs, including serving as adjunct law professors and writing law-related articles.

Division One judges also participate and serve in leadership roles in various law-related and other organizations internationally, nationwide, statewide, and locally. These organizations include the American Law Institute, the American Bar Association, the American Bar Foundation, the Uniform Law Commission, the National Organization of Scientific Area Committees, the Council of Chief Judges of the State Courts of Appeal, the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks, the Court Information Technology Officers Consortium, the Society for Human Resources Management, the National Association of Court Management, the

Institute of Court Management, the National Center for State Courts, the Federalist Society, the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System, judicial systems in the Ukraine, New Zealand and Vietnam, the Arizona Judicial Council, Arizona Supreme Court Committees, Commissions and Task Forces, the State Bar of Arizona, the Arizona Women Lawyer's Association, the Arizona Judges Association, Arizona's Forensic Science Advisory Committee, and Inns of Court, as well as other civic and charitable organizations.

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Visit our website:

www.azcourts.gov/coa1



DIVISION ONE
 FILED: 04/24/2023
 AMY M. WOOD,
 CLERK
 BY: JT

IN THE
 COURT OF APPEALS
 STATE OF ARIZONA
 DIVISION ONE

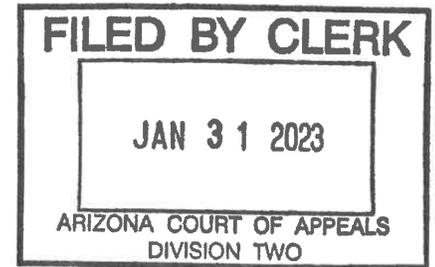
IN THE MATTER OF:)
) ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
 2023 ORGANIZATIONAL ORDER) 2023-03
 (JULY THROUGH DECEMBER))
)
)
)
)

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes section 12-120.07(A), Chief Judge Kent E. Cattani has made the following assignments for Judges of Division One of the Arizona Court of Appeals to Departments A, B, C, D, E, F and T thereof effective July 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023, as follows:

- Department A: Randall M. Howe
Jennifer M. Perkins
Daniel J. Kiley
- Department B: Michael J. Brown
Andrew M. Jacobs
Angela K. Paton
- Department C: D. Steven Williams
Samuel A. Thumma
Paul J. McMurdie
- Department D: David D. Weinzweig
Michael S. Catlett
Maria Elena Cruz
- Department E: James B. Morse Jr.
Cynthia J. Bailey
Brian Y. Furuya
- Department F: Jennifer B. Campbell
Kent E. Cattani
Anni Hill Foster

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS
STATE OF ARIZONA
DIVISION TWO

2023 ORGANIZATIONAL ORDER



Pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-120.04(A), Judge Garye L. Vásquez shall continue to serve as Chief Judge of Division Two, and Judge Christopher P. Staring shall continue to serve as Vice Chief Judge of Division Two for the remainder of their five-year terms which began on July 1, 2019.

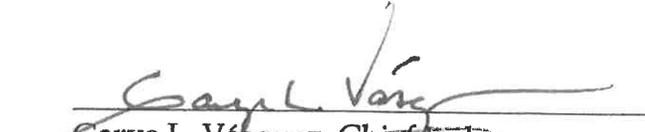
Pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-120.07(A), Judges Christopher P. Staring, Jeffrey L. Sklar, and Christopher J. O'Neil are assigned to Department A of the Court of Appeals, Division Two, effective February 1, 2023. Judges Sean E. Brearcliffe, Peter J. Eckerstrom, and Michael F. Kelly are assigned to Department B of the Court of Appeals, Division Two, effective February 1, 2023. Judges Karl C. Eppich, Garye L. Vásquez, and Lacey S. Gard are assigned to Department C of the Court of Appeals, Division Two, effective February 1, 2023.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-120.04(E), the judges of Department A selected Vice Chief Judge Christopher P. Staring to serve as Presiding Judge of Department A and Judge Jeffrey L. Sklar to serve as Acting Presiding Judge of that department, effective February 1, 2023.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-120.04(E), the judges of Department B selected Judge Sean E. Brearcliffe to serve as Presiding Judge of Department B and Peter J. Eckerstrom to serve as Acting Presiding Judge of that department, effective February 1, 2023.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-120.04(E), the judges of Department C selected Judge Karl C. Eppich to serve as Presiding Judge of Department C and Chief Judge Garye L. Vásquez to serve as Acting Presiding Judge of that department, effective February 1, 2023.

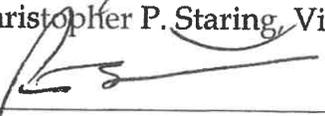
Dated January 31, 2023



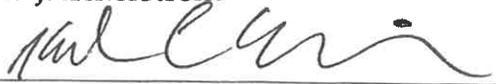
Garye L. Vásquez, Chief Judge



Christopher P. Staring, Vice Chief Judge



Peter J. Eckerstrom



Karl C. Eppich



Sean E. Brearcliffe



Jeffrey L. Sklar



Lacey S. Gard



Christopher J. O'Neil



Michael P. Kelly



DIVISION ONE
 FILED: 1/04/23
 AMY M. WOOD,
 CLERK
 BY: JT

IN THE
 COURT OF APPEALS
 STATE OF ARIZONA
 DIVISION ONE

IN THE MATTER OF:)
) ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
 2023 AMENDED ORGANIZATIONAL) 2023-01
 ORDER (FEBRUARY THROUGH) (Amending A.O. 2022-05)
 JUNE))
)
)
 _____)

A.R.S. §12-120 and §A.R.S. 12-120.02 were modified through session laws chapter 310 of the 55th legislature, second regular session. The modifications included the addition of Department F to Division One of the Court of Appeals. Administrative Order 2022-05 was issued establishing the Department prior to the appointment of the judges that will join the Division. Appointments having been made on December 29, 2022, this order amends the earlier Administrative Order to reflect panel assignments for the newly-appointed judges.-Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes section 12-120.07(A), Chief Judge Kent E. Cattani has made the following assignments for Judges of Division One of the Arizona Court of Appeals to Departments A, B, C, D, E, F and T thereof effective January 30, 2023 through June 30, 2023, as follows:

- Department A: Samuel A. Thumma
 Randall M. Howe
 Anni Hill Foster

- Department B/T: Jennifer M. Perkins
 Angela K. Paton
 D. Steven Williams

Department C ¹ :	David B. Gass Brian Y. Furuya
Department D:	Paul J. McMurdie Michael J. Brown Michael S. Catlett
Department E:	Cynthia J. Bailey Jennifer B. Campbell David D. Weinzweig
Department F:	Maria Elena Cruz James B. Morse Jr. Daniel J. Kiley

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department A then met and selected Samuel A. Thumma as Presiding Judge and Randall M. Howe as Acting Presiding Judge of Department A, beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department B/T then met and selected Jennifer M. Perkins to serve as Presiding Judge and Angela K. Paton as Acting Presiding Judge of Department B beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department C then met and selected David B. Gass to serve as Presiding Judge and Brian Y. Furuya as Acting Presiding Judge of Department C beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department D then met and selected Paul J. McMurdie to serve as Presiding Judge and Michael J. Brown as Acting Presiding Judge of Department D beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department E then met and selected Cynthia J. Bailey to serve as Presiding Judge and Jennifer B. Campbell as Acting Presiding Judge of Department E beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department F then met and selected Maria Elena Cruz to serve as Presiding Judge and James B. Morse Jr. as Acting Presiding Judge of Department F beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

¹ A judicial vacancy on the court may require the assignment of pro tem judges to sit with Department C until such time as the vacancy created by the retirement of Judge Peter Swann is filled.



DIVISION ONE
 FILED: 03/02/2023
 AMY M. WOOD,
 CLERK
 BY: JT

IN THE
 COURT OF APPEALS
 STATE OF ARIZONA
 DIVISION ONE

IN THE MATTER OF:)
)
 2023 AMENDED ORGANIZATIONAL) ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
 ORDER (FEBRUARY THROUGH) 2023-02
 JUNE) (Amending A.O. 2023-01)
)
)
)
)

A.R.S. §12-120 and §A.R.S. 12-120.02 were modified through session laws chapter 310 of the 55th legislature, second regular session. The modifications included the addition of Department F to Division One of the Court of Appeals. Administrative Order 2023-01 was issued reflecting panel assignments for the newly-appointed judges. The order included a vacancy related to the retirement of Judge Peter B. Swann. An appointment has been made to fill this vacancy. Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes section 12-120.07(A), Chief Judge Kent E. Cattani has made the following assignments for Judges of Division One of the Arizona Court of Appeals to Departments A, B, C, D, E, F and T thereof effective February 28, 2023 through June 30, 2023, as follows:

Department A:	Samuel A. Thumma Randall M. Howe Anni Hill Foster
Department B/T:	Jennifer M. Perkins Angela K. Paton D. Steven Williams

Department C:	David B. Gass Brian Y. Furuya Andrew M. Jacobs
Department D:	Paul J. McMurdie Michael J. Brown Michael S. Catlett
Department E:	Cynthia J. Bailey Jennifer B. Campbell David D. Weinzweig
Department F:	Maria Elena Cruz James B. Morse Jr. Daniel J. Kiley

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department A then met and selected Samuel A. Thumma as Presiding Judge and Randall M. Howe as Acting Presiding Judge of Department A, beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department B/T then met and selected Jennifer M. Perkins to serve as Presiding Judge and Angela K. Paton as Acting Presiding Judge of Department B beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department C then met and selected David B. Gass to serve as Presiding Judge and Brian Y. Furuya as Acting Presiding Judge of Department C beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department D then met and selected Paul J. McMurdie to serve as Presiding Judge and Michael J. Brown as Acting Presiding Judge of Department D beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §12-120.04(E), the Judges of Department E then met and selected Cynthia J. Bailey to serve as Presiding Judge and Jennifer B. Campbell as Acting Presiding Judge of Department E beginning January 30, 2023, until further order of the Department.

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Arizona: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022				
Geographic Area	April 1, 2020 Estimates Base	Population Estimate (as of July 1)		
		2020	2021	2022
Arizona	7,151,507	7,179,943	7,264,877	7,359,197
Apache County, Arizona	66,024	65,911	65,385	65,432
Cochise County, Arizona	125,448	125,522	125,763	125,663
Coconino County, Arizona	145,100	145,180	142,780	144,060
Gila County, Arizona	53,273	53,351	53,521	53,922
Graham County, Arizona	38,533	38,638	38,882	38,779
Greenlee County, Arizona	9,561	9,526	9,377	9,302
La Paz County, Arizona	16,555	16,575	16,391	16,506
Maricopa County, Arizona	4,420,574	4,440,232	4,494,693	4,551,524
Mohave County, Arizona	213,269	214,176	216,957	220,816
Navajo County, Arizona	106,716	106,762	107,621	108,650
Pima County, Arizona	1,043,434	1,045,175	1,048,895	1,057,597
Pinal County, Arizona	425,257	429,446	448,144	464,154
Santa Cruz County, Arizona	47,665	47,705	48,034	48,759
Yavapai County, Arizona	236,218	237,216	242,193	246,191
Yuma County, Arizona	203,880	204,528	206,241	207,842

Note: The estimates are developed from a base that incorporates the 2020 Census, Vintage 2020 estimates, and 2020 Demographic Analysis estimates. The estimates add births to, subtract deaths from, and add net migration to the April 1, 2020 estimates base. For population estimates methodology statements, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology.html>. See Geographic Terms and Definitions at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/guidance-geographies/terms-and-definitions.html> for a list of the states that are included in each region. All geographic boundaries for the 2022 population estimates series are as of January 1, 2022.

Suggested Citation:
Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Arizona: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (CO-EST2022-POP-04)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division
Release Date: March 2023

STATE OF ARIZONA REGISTRATION REPORT

2022 General Election - November 08, 2022

Compiled and Issued by the Arizona Secretary of State

Page: 1

Active

County	Precincts	Date/Period	Democratic	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Apache	44	APR 2022	27,985	209	10,454	13,487	52,135
	44	P.E. 2022	27,867	217	10,638	13,828	52,550
	44	G.E. 2022	27,625	219	10,666	13,471	51,981
Cochise	55	APR 2022	20,770	705	31,736	28,121	81,332
	55	P.E. 2022	19,225	619	29,692	25,844	75,380
	55	G.E. 2022	19,423	642	30,370	26,959	77,394
Coconino	75	APR 2022	38,125	852	23,952	29,735	92,664
	75	P.E. 2022	37,926	828	24,038	30,196	92,988
	75	G.E. 2022	36,569	785	23,170	30,305	90,829
Gila	39	APR 2022	8,985	201	16,546	9,706	35,438
	39	P.E. 2022	8,380	181	15,583	8,883	33,027
	39	G.E. 2022	8,431	200	16,125	9,193	33,949
Graham	22	APR 2022	4,925	117	10,138	5,271	20,451
	22	P.E. 2022	4,619	106	9,647	4,881	19,253
	22	G.E. 2022	4,542	109	9,810	5,026	19,487
Greenlee	8	APR 2022	1,557	49	1,759	1,504	4,869
	8	P.E. 2022	1,468	44	1,695	1,425	4,632
	8	G.E. 2022	1,452	46	1,728	1,443	4,669
La Paz	11	APR 2022	2,203	69	5,110	3,863	11,245
	11	P.E. 2022	2,130	67	5,043	3,819	11,059
	11	G.E. 2022	2,150	65	5,161	3,935	11,311
Maricopa	906	APR 2022	787,971	22,315	888,426	894,088	2,592,800
	906	P.E. 2022	750,414	20,493	848,534	854,636	2,474,077
	906	G.E. 2022	731,792	19,829	841,142	842,634	2,435,397
Mohave	24	APR 2022	21,244	934	75,301	47,627	145,106
	24	P.E. 2022	21,086	948	76,759	48,550	147,343
	24	G.E. 2022	20,603	946	76,986	48,384	146,919
Navajo	14	APR 2022	25,159	435	25,587	19,754	70,935
	14	P.E. 2022	23,837	397	24,367	18,646	67,247
	14	G.E. 2022	24,144	417	25,417	19,062	69,040
Pima	278	APR 2022	249,268	4,776	177,415	198,722	630,181
	278	P.E. 2022	246,530	4,685	175,878	199,227	626,320
	278	G.E. 2022	250,018	4,755	178,320	206,792	639,885
Pinal	109	APR 2022	64,911	1,967	96,060	92,239	255,177
	109	P.E. 2022	68,894	2,145	102,704	101,352	275,095
	109	G.E. 2022	65,357	2,032	99,667	95,638	262,694
Santa Cruz	24	APR 2022	14,939	163	5,125	10,472	30,699
	24	P.E. 2022	14,550	157	4,983	10,315	30,005
	24	G.E. 2022	14,022	149	4,897	10,121	29,189
Yavapai	48	APR 2022	33,040	1,304	79,843	50,236	164,423
	48	P.E. 2022	31,965	1,247	79,344	48,835	161,391
	48	G.E. 2022	32,326	1,307	81,695	50,724	166,052
Yuma	46	APR 2022	32,919	657	31,329	37,988	102,893
	46	P.E. 2022	32,330	645	31,345	39,061	103,381
	46	G.E. 2022	32,090	647	31,698	40,698	105,133
Totals:	1,703	APR 2022	1,334,001	34,753	1,478,781	1,442,813	4,290,348
	1,703	P.E. 2022	1,291,221	32,779	1,440,250	1,409,498	4,173,748
	1,703	G.E. 2022	1,270,544	32,148	1,436,852	1,404,385	4,143,929
Percentages:		APR 2022	31.09	0.81	34.47	33.63	
		P.E. 2022	30.94	0.79	34.51	33.77	
		G.E. 2022	30.66	0.78	34.67	33.89	

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Congressional District 1						
Maricopa	206	143,369	4,002	191,483	166,389	505,243
Total:	206	143,369	4,002	191,483	166,389	505,243
Congressional District 2						
Apache	44	27,625	219	10,666	13,471	51,981
Coconino	75	36,569	785	23,170	30,305	90,829
Gila	39	8,431	200	16,125	9,193	33,949
Graham	2	1,267	5	169	609	2,050
Maricopa	3	616	9	79	603	1,307
Mohave	2	269	4	105	362	740
Navajo	14	24,144	417	25,417	19,062	69,040
Pinal	50	28,834	782	37,035	39,540	106,191
Yavapai	48	32,326	1,307	81,695	50,724	166,052
Total:	277	160,081	3,728	194,461	163,869	522,139
Congressional District 3						
Maricopa	123	147,745	2,266	43,962	119,808	313,781
Total:	123	147,745	2,266	43,962	119,808	313,781
Congressional District 4						
Maricopa	146	133,780	3,988	135,884	150,315	423,967
Total:	146	133,780	3,988	135,884	150,315	423,967
Congressional District 5						
Maricopa	120	92,929	3,313	167,712	132,190	396,144
Pinal	30	20,467	927	43,108	36,318	100,820
Total:	150	113,396	4,240	210,820	168,508	496,964
Congressional District 6						
Cochise	43	11,987	565	27,377	20,741	60,670
Graham	20	3,275	104	9,641	4,417	17,437
Greenlee	8	1,452	46	1,728	1,443	4,669
Pima	155	134,751	2,890	129,360	120,429	387,430
Pinal	25	15,110	293	18,131	18,303	51,837
Total:	251	166,575	3,898	186,237	165,333	522,043
Congressional District 7						
Cochise	12	7,436	77	2,993	6,218	16,724
Maricopa	23	20,844	375	10,422	20,070	51,711
Pima	123	115,267	1,865	48,960	86,363	252,455
Pinal	4	946	30	1,393	1,477	3,846
Santa Cruz	24	14,022	149	4,897	10,121	29,189
Yuma	27	22,584	322	11,374	24,537	58,817
Total:	213	181,099	2,818	80,039	148,786	412,742
Congressional District 8						
Maricopa	173	120,236	3,614	188,293	154,109	466,252
Total:	173	120,236	3,614	188,293	154,109	466,252
Congressional District 9						
La Paz	11	2,150	65	5,161	3,935	11,311
Maricopa	112	72,273	2,262	103,307	99,150	276,992
Mohave	22	20,334	942	76,881	48,022	146,179
Yuma	19	9,506	325	20,324	16,161	46,316
Total:	164	104,263	3,594	205,673	167,268	480,798

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Legislative District 1						
Coconino	1	769	21	639	728	2,157
Yavapai	45	32,179	1,302	80,890	50,386	164,757
Total:	46	32,948	1,323	81,529	51,114	166,914
Legislative District 2						
Maricopa	48	36,711	1,337	45,801	46,933	130,782
Total:	48	36,711	1,337	45,801	46,933	130,782
Legislative District 3						
Maricopa	58	35,747	1,142	82,751	54,069	173,709
Total:	58	35,747	1,142	82,751	54,069	173,709
Legislative District 4						
Maricopa	70	46,435	1,313	65,858	53,640	167,246
Total:	70	46,435	1,313	65,858	53,640	167,246
Legislative District 5						
Maricopa	54	54,802	1,123	26,988	42,002	124,915
Total:	54	54,802	1,123	26,988	42,002	124,915
Legislative District 6						
Apache	44	27,625	219	10,666	13,471	51,981
Coconino	49	25,005	459	13,309	18,492	57,265
Gila	3	2,020	7	235	1,037	3,299
Graham	2	1,267	5	169	609	2,050
Mohave	2	269	4	105	362	740
Navajo	7	19,455	159	4,809	9,994	34,417
Pinal	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	108	75,641	853	29,293	43,965	149,752
Legislative District 7						
Coconino	25	10,795	305	9,222	11,085	31,407
Gila	36	6,411	193	15,890	8,156	30,650
Navajo	7	4,689	258	20,608	9,068	34,623
Pinal	27	13,528	420	24,224	19,722	57,894
Total:	95	35,423	1,176	69,944	48,031	154,574
Legislative District 8						
Maricopa	57	42,351	1,215	29,156	44,406	117,128
Total:	57	42,351	1,215	29,156	44,406	117,128
Legislative District 9						
Maricopa	39	34,357	1,172	35,626	41,304	112,459
Total:	39	34,357	1,172	35,626	41,304	112,459
Legislative District 10						
Maricopa	43	30,677	1,077	58,594	44,421	134,769
Pinal	3	1,465	60	2,853	2,773	7,151
Total:	46	32,142	1,137	61,447	47,194	141,920
Legislative District 11						
Maricopa	37	52,076	707	14,890	40,166	107,839
Total:	37	52,076	707	14,890	40,166	107,839

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Legislative District 12						
Maricopa	48	50,669	1,285	44,674	51,097	147,725
Total:	48	50,669	1,285	44,674	51,097	147,725
Legislative District 13						
Maricopa	45	40,011	1,079	50,504	48,841	140,435
Total:	45	40,011	1,079	50,504	48,841	140,435
Legislative District 14						
Maricopa	44	33,386	1,288	62,832	48,668	146,174
Total:	44	33,386	1,288	62,832	48,668	146,174
Legislative District 15						
Maricopa	26	17,277	768	40,905	27,912	86,862
Pinal	19	14,058	676	29,638	24,667	69,039
Total:	45	31,335	1,444	70,543	52,579	155,901
Legislative District 16						
Maricopa	2	608	9	77	586	1,280
Pima	17	8,994	197	7,863	7,505	24,559
Pinal	53	32,810	815	37,139	44,596	115,360
Total:	72	42,412	1,021	45,079	52,687	141,199
Legislative District 17						
Pima	63	48,253	1,231	61,888	49,923	161,295
Pinal	5	3,347	61	5,805	3,798	13,011
Total:	68	51,600	1,292	67,693	53,721	174,306
Legislative District 18						
Pima	65	65,783	1,252	44,580	49,514	161,129
Total:	65	65,783	1,252	44,580	49,514	161,129
Legislative District 19						
Cochise	48	16,800	595	28,746	24,785	70,926
Graham	20	3,275	104	9,641	4,417	17,437
Greenlee	8	1,452	46	1,728	1,443	4,669
Pima	17	13,891	287	19,732	14,952	48,862
Santa Cruz	3	816	25	838	704	2,383
Total:	96	36,234	1,057	60,685	46,301	144,277
Legislative District 20						
Pima	56	62,655	849	18,255	42,791	124,550
Total:	56	62,655	849	18,255	42,791	124,550
Legislative District 21						
Cochise	7	2,623	47	1,624	2,174	6,468
Pima	42	39,697	780	21,523	34,072	96,072
Santa Cruz	21	13,206	124	4,059	9,417	26,806
Total:	70	55,526	951	27,206	45,663	129,346
Legislative District 22						
Maricopa	40	42,857	734	18,476	40,848	102,915
Total:	40	42,857	734	18,476	40,848	102,915

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Legislative District 23						
Maricopa	20	11,560	337	13,405	14,737	40,039
Pima	18	10,745	159	4,479	8,035	23,418
Pinal	1	149	0	8	82	239
Yuma	26	22,173	317	11,059	24,047	57,596
Total:	65	44,627	813	28,951	46,901	121,292
Legislative District 24						
Maricopa	38	35,633	661	16,606	34,108	87,008
Total:	38	35,633	661	16,606	34,108	87,008
Legislative District 25						
Maricopa	44	21,956	781	37,424	33,175	93,336
Yuma	20	9,917	330	20,639	16,651	47,537
Total:	64	31,873	1,111	58,063	49,826	140,873
Legislative District 26						
Maricopa	34	34,669	598	14,016	31,322	80,605
Total:	34	34,669	598	14,016	31,322	80,605
Legislative District 27						
Maricopa	51	37,631	1,236	50,137	46,719	135,723
Total:	51	37,631	1,236	50,137	46,719	135,723
Legislative District 28						
Maricopa	59	35,564	905	74,369	46,898	157,736
Total:	59	35,564	905	74,369	46,898	157,736
Legislative District 29						
Maricopa	47	36,014	1,021	54,878	49,135	141,048
Total:	47	36,014	1,021	54,878	49,135	141,048
Legislative District 30						
La Paz	11	2,150	65	5,161	3,935	11,311
Maricopa	2	801	41	3,175	1,647	5,664
Mohave	22	20,334	942	76,881	48,022	146,179
Yavapai	3	147	5	805	338	1,295
Total:	38	23,432	1,053	86,022	53,942	164,449
State Total:	1703	1,270,544	32,148	1,436,852	1,404,385	4,143,929

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Apache	44	APR 2022	1,411	7	755	975	3,148
	44	P.E. 2022	1,416	8	755	1,005	3,184
	44	G.E. 2022	1,932	22	1,092	1,434	4,480
Cochise	55	APR 2022	1,059	47	1,431	1,823	4,360
	55	P.E. 2022	2,340	125	3,381	4,401	10,247
	55	G.E. 2022	2,323	132	3,322	4,205	9,982
Coconino	75	APR 2022	3,395	139	2,081	4,281	9,896
	75	P.E. 2022	3,352	133	2,051	4,230	9,766
	75	G.E. 2022	5,622	220	3,286	5,321	14,449
Gila	39	APR 2022	471	20	713	825	2,029
	39	P.E. 2022	913	36	1,727	1,615	4,291
	39	G.E. 2022	904	38	1,619	1,577	4,138
Graham	22	APR 2022	493	14	628	699	1,834
	22	P.E. 2022	753	33	1,158	1,127	3,071
	22	G.E. 2022	759	37	1,142	1,044	2,982
Greenlee	8	APR 2022	63	1	82	105	251
	8	P.E. 2022	104	4	155	213	476
	8	G.E. 2022	114	3	176	202	495
La Paz	11	APR 2022	323	3	546	599	1,471
	11	P.E. 2022	377	8	700	734	1,819
	11	G.E. 2022	376	9	708	737	1,830
Maricopa	906	APR 2022	82,247	3,090	71,688	121,545	278,570
	906	P.E. 2022	119,284	4,741	114,303	177,793	416,121
	906	G.E. 2022	145,804	5,844	134,729	217,364	503,741
Mohave	24	APR 2022	1,940	94	4,763	4,973	11,770
	24	P.E. 2022	1,903	94	4,659	4,892	11,548
	24	G.E. 2022	2,413	129	6,154	6,232	14,928
Navajo	14	APR 2022	1,435	40	1,773	1,919	5,167
	14	P.E. 2022	2,483	68	3,284	3,229	9,064
	14	G.E. 2022	2,232	63	2,899	3,052	8,246
Pima	278	APR 2022	18,518	630	13,087	24,621	56,856
	278	P.E. 2022	21,156	717	15,173	27,713	64,759
	278	G.E. 2022	21,390	722	15,166	27,909	65,187
Pinal	109	APR 2022	3,548	137	4,447	6,411	14,543
	109	P.E. 2022	4,132	183	5,483	8,111	17,909
	109	G.E. 2022	4,647	211	6,068	8,955	19,881
Santa Cruz	24	APR 2022	359	5	174	329	867
	24	P.E. 2022	705	12	387	684	1,788
	24	G.E. 2022	1,207	19	594	1,235	3,055
Yavapai	48	APR 2022	3,724	261	6,905	6,746	17,636
	48	P.E. 2022	4,565	314	8,736	8,829	22,444
	48	G.E. 2022	4,432	305	8,362	8,436	21,535
Yuma	46	APR 2022	2,864	124	3,026	4,730	10,744
	46	P.E. 2022	3,404	137	3,516	5,471	12,528
	46	G.E. 2022	3,786	151	4,063	6,302	14,302
Totals:	1,703	APR 2022	121,850	4,612	112,099	180,581	419,142
	1,703	P.E. 2022	166,887	6,613	165,468	250,047	589,015
	1,703	G.E. 2022	197,941	7,905	189,380	294,005	689,231
Percentages:		APR 2022	29.07	1.10	26.74	43.08	
		P.E. 2022	28.33	1.12	28.09	42.45	
		G.E. 2022	28.72	1.15	27.48	42.66	

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Congressional District 1						
Maricopa	206	27,165	1,269	30,300	42,839	101,573
Total:	206	27,165	1,269	30,300	42,839	101,573
Congressional District 2						
Apache	44	1,932	22	1,092	1,434	4,480
Coconino	75	5,622	220	3,286	5,321	14,449
Gila	39	904	38	1,619	1,577	4,138
Graham	2	312	3	43	133	491
Maricopa	3	110	0	15	100	225
Mohave	2	10	0	11	24	45
Navajo	14	2,232	63	2,899	3,052	8,246
Pinal	50	2,224	82	2,500	3,995	8,801
Yavapai	48	4,432	305	8,362	8,436	21,535
Total:	277	17,778	733	19,827	24,072	62,410
Congressional District 3						
Maricopa	123	33,060	798	11,457	36,918	82,233
Total:	123	33,060	798	11,457	36,918	82,233
Congressional District 4						
Maricopa	146	33,188	1,426	26,384	49,018	110,016
Total:	146	33,188	1,426	26,384	49,018	110,016
Congressional District 5						
Maricopa	120	13,854	797	22,234	24,710	61,595
Pinal	30	1,187	87	2,234	2,714	6,222
Total:	150	15,041	884	24,468	27,424	67,817
Congressional District 6						
Cochise	43	1,648	119	3,015	3,389	8,171
Graham	20	447	34	1,099	911	2,491
Greenlee	8	114	3	176	202	495
Pima	155	10,607	452	10,121	15,216	36,396
Pinal	25	1,180	41	1,239	2,134	4,594
Total:	251	13,996	649	15,650	21,852	52,147
Congressional District 7						
Cochise	12	675	13	307	816	1,811
Maricopa	23	4,234	95	2,260	5,588	12,177
Pima	123	10,783	270	5,045	12,693	28,791
Pinal	4	56	1	95	112	264
Santa Cruz	24	1,207	19	594	1,235	3,055
Yuma	27	2,415	59	1,318	3,396	7,188
Total:	213	19,370	457	9,619	23,840	53,286
Congressional District 8						
Maricopa	173	21,949	931	26,825	37,392	87,097
Total:	173	21,949	931	26,825	37,392	87,097
Congressional District 9						
La Paz	11	376	9	708	737	1,830
Maricopa	112	12,244	528	15,254	20,799	48,825
Mohave	22	2,403	129	6,143	6,208	14,883
Yuma	19	1,371	92	2,745	2,906	7,114
Total:	164	16,394	758	24,850	30,650	72,652

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Legislative District 1						
Coconino	1	89	3	46	107	245
Yavapai	45	4,426	305	8,331	8,404	21,466
Total:	46	4,515	308	8,377	8,511	21,711
Legislative District 2						
Maricopa	48	7,690	410	7,998	14,047	30,145
Total:	48	7,690	410	7,998	14,047	30,145
Legislative District 3						
Maricopa	58	5,090	278	10,725	9,916	26,009
Total:	58	5,090	278	10,725	9,916	26,009
Legislative District 4						
Maricopa	70	7,645	365	9,606	11,890	29,506
Total:	70	7,645	365	9,606	11,890	29,506
Legislative District 5						
Maricopa	54	13,695	445	6,168	14,934	35,242
Total:	54	13,695	445	6,168	14,934	35,242
Legislative District 6						
Apache	44	1,932	22	1,092	1,434	4,480
Coconino	49	2,733	112	1,607	2,667	7,119
Gila	3	249	0	28	154	431
Graham	2	312	3	43	133	491
Mohave	2	10	0	11	24	45
Navajo	7	1,591	24	598	1,352	3,565
Pinal	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	108	6,827	161	3,379	5,764	16,131
Legislative District 7						
Coconino	25	2,800	105	1,633	2,547	7,085
Gila	36	655	38	1,591	1,423	3,707
Navajo	7	641	39	2,301	1,700	4,681
Pinal	27	784	34	1,203	1,541	3,562
Total:	95	4,880	216	6,728	7,211	19,035
Legislative District 8						
Maricopa	57	15,093	606	9,143	20,213	45,055
Total:	57	15,093	606	9,143	20,213	45,055
Legislative District 9						
Maricopa	39	9,371	437	7,694	15,830	33,332
Total:	39	9,371	437	7,694	15,830	33,332
Legislative District 10						
Maricopa	43	5,665	307	9,394	11,347	26,713
Pinal	3	97	3	169	271	540
Total:	46	5,762	310	9,563	11,618	27,253
Legislative District 11						
Maricopa	37	9,378	209	3,203	9,735	22,525
Total:	37	9,378	209	3,203	9,735	22,525

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District	Precincts	Democratic	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Legislative District 12						
Maricopa	48	9,389	376	6,836	12,559	29,160
Total:	48	9,389	376	6,836	12,559	29,160
Legislative District 13						
Maricopa	45	7,180	316	7,680	10,804	25,980
Total:	45	7,180	316	7,680	10,804	25,980
Legislative District 14						
Maricopa	44	5,151	333	8,896	9,473	23,853
Total:	44	5,151	333	8,896	9,473	23,853
Legislative District 15						
Maricopa	26	1,958	134	4,090	3,646	9,828
Pinal	19	764	66	1,461	1,677	3,968
Total:	45	2,722	200	5,551	5,323	13,796
Legislative District 16						
Maricopa	2	110	0	14	99	223
Pima	17	437	22	455	666	1,580
Pinal	53	2,904	101	3,038	5,305	11,348
Total:	72	3,451	123	3,507	6,070	13,151
Legislative District 17						
Pima	63	3,082	170	4,185	5,086	12,523
Pinal	5	96	7	197	160	460
Total:	68	3,178	177	4,382	5,246	12,983
Legislative District 18						
Pima	65	5,821	194	3,942	7,360	17,317
Total:	65	5,821	194	3,942	7,360	17,317
Legislative District 19						
Cochise	48	2,099	126	3,193	3,942	9,360
Graham	20	447	34	1,099	911	2,491
Greenlee	8	114	3	176	202	495
Pima	17	935	52	1,465	1,591	4,043
Santa Cruz	3	99	5	138	122	364
Total:	96	3,694	220	6,071	6,768	16,753
Legislative District 20						
Pima	56	6,815	161	2,475	7,179	16,630
Total:	56	6,815	161	2,475	7,179	16,630
Legislative District 21						
Cochise	7	224	6	129	263	622
Pima	42	3,698	109	2,316	5,190	11,313
Santa Cruz	21	1,108	14	456	1,113	2,691
Total:	70	5,030	129	2,901	6,566	14,626
Legislative District 22						
Maricopa	40	8,675	205	3,988	11,155	24,023
Total:	40	8,675	205	3,988	11,155	24,023

STATE OF ARIZONA REGISTRATION REPORT
 2022 General Election - November 08, 2022
 Compiled and Issued by the Arizona Secretary of State

Inactive

District	Precincts	Democratic	Libertarian	Republican	Other	Total
Legislative District 23						
Maricopa	20	1,773	91	2,031	2,867	6,762
Pima	18	602	14	328	837	1,781
Pinal	1	2	0	0	1	3
Yuma	26	2,350	57	1,278	3,299	6,984
Total:	65	4,727	162	3,637	7,004	15,530
Legislative District 24						
Maricopa	38	8,249	220	3,883	11,159	23,511
Total:	38	8,249	220	3,883	11,159	23,511
Legislative District 25						
Maricopa	44	3,349	138	5,132	6,261	14,880
Yuma	20	1,436	94	2,785	3,003	7,318
Total:	64	4,785	232	7,917	9,264	22,198
Legislative District 26						
Maricopa	34	8,555	200	3,603	11,521	23,879
Total:	34	8,555	200	3,603	11,521	23,879
Legislative District 27						
Maricopa	51	7,465	334	8,013	12,403	28,215
Total:	51	7,465	334	8,013	12,403	28,215
Legislative District 28						
Maricopa	59	4,134	173	8,373	7,014	19,694
Total:	59	4,134	173	8,373	7,014	19,694
Legislative District 29						
Maricopa	47	5,979	256	7,746	10,025	24,006
Total:	47	5,979	256	7,746	10,025	24,006
Legislative District 30						
La Paz	11	376	9	708	737	1,830
Maricopa	2	210	11	513	466	1,200
Mohave	22	2,403	129	6,143	6,208	14,883
Yavapai	3	6	0	31	32	69
Total:	38	2,995	149	7,395	7,443	17,982
State Total:	1703	197,941	7,905	189,380	294,005	689,231