

## ARIZONA

<p>Structure, organization, and delivery of Child Representation State-by-state, county-by-county, etc.</p>	<p>The presiding judge of the juvenile court in each county may appoint an adult as a special advocate to be the guardian ad litem for a child who is the subject of a dependency action. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-522(A)</a>.</p> <p>Each county maintains a list of contract attorneys to serve as guardians ad litem. See, e.g., <a href="#">Maricopa County</a>, <a href="#">Pima County</a>.</p> <p>A. The court appointed special advocate program is established in the administrative office of the supreme court. The program shall establish local special advocate programs in each county. The supreme court shall adopt rules prescribing the establishment of local programs and the minimum performance standards of these programs. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-523(A)</a>.</p>
<p>Funding Child Representation</p>	<p>A. The court appointed special advocate fund is established consisting of monies received pursuant to section <a href="#">5-568</a> [30% of unclaimed prize money from the state lottery goes into the special advocate fund]. The fund is subject to annual legislative appropriation. Monies appropriated by the legislature from the court appointed special advocate fund for the court appointed special advocate program shall be used by the supreme court to operate, improve, maintain and enhance the program.</p> <p>B. A court may request fund monies by submitting a program plan and funding request to the supreme court pursuant to rules adopted by the court. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-524</a>.</p>
<p>1. General Duties: Timely appointment, mandatory or discretionary, attorney or lay person, represent child's interests, undertake basic obligations, address conflict situations, address special needs and disabilities, and accommodate client preferences.</p>	<p>"Guardian ad litem" means a person appointed by the court to protect the interest of a minor or an incompetent in a particular case before the court. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-531(7)</a>.</p> <p>In all juvenile court proceedings in which the dependency petition includes an allegation that the juvenile is abused or neglected, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to protect the juvenile's best interests. This guardian may be an attorney or a court appointed special advocate. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-221(I)</a>.</p> <p>The guardian ad litem or attorney for a juvenile shall meet with the juvenile before the preliminary protective hearing, if possible, or within fourteen days after the preliminary protective hearing. The guardian ad litem or attorney for the juvenile also shall meet with the juvenile before all substantive hearings. Upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances, the judge may modify this requirement for any substantive hearing. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-221(J)</a>.</p> <p>The presiding judge of the juvenile court in each county may appoint an adult as a special advocate to be the guardian ad litem for a child who is the subject of a dependency action. The court shall make this appointment at the earliest possible stage in the proceedings. A child, through the child's guardian ad litem or attorney, has the right to be informed of, to be present at and to be heard in any proceeding involving dependency or termination of parental rights. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-522(A)</a>.</p> <p>F. A special advocate shall have access to all documents and information regarding the child and the child's family without obtaining prior approval of the child, the child's family or the court. All records and information the special advocate acquires, reviews or produces may only be disclosed as provided for in section 41-1959.</p> <p>G. The special advocate shall receive notice of all hearings, staffings, investigations and other matters concerning the child. The special advocate shall have a right to participate in the formulation of any agreement, stipulation or case plan entered into regarding the child.</p> <p>H. A special advocate is immune from civil or criminal liability for the advocate's acts or omissions in connection with the</p>

authorized responsibilities the special advocate performs in good faith. [Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 8-522\(F\)-\(H\)](#).

**A. Appointment of Child's Attorney, Best Interests Attorney, and Court-Appointed Advisor**

1. The court may appoint one or more of the following:
  - a. a best interests attorney;
  - b. a child's attorney; or
  - c. a court-appointed advisor. [ARIZ. R. FAM. L. P. 10\(A\)\(1\)](#).

The order of appointment must clearly set forth the terms of the appointment, including the reasons for and duration of the appointment, rights of access as provided under this paragraph and applicable terms of compensation. [ARIZ. R. FAM. L. P. 10\(A\)\(3\)](#).

...[T]he court shall issue an order of access at the time of an order of appointment, authorizing the child's attorney, best interests attorney, or court-appointed advisor to have immediate access to the child and any otherwise privileged or confidential information relating to the child. [ARIZ. R. FAM. L. P. 10\(D\)\(1\)](#).

F. On the motion of any party or on its own motion, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem if it determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a party to the proceeding is mentally incompetent or is otherwise in need of a guardian ad litem. [ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-535\(F\)](#).

A. Attorneys appointed for children shall make clear to children and their caregivers whether their appointment is as a guardian ad litem or as an attorney and the ethical obligations associated with their role.

B. Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall inform the child, in an age and developmentally appropriate manner, about the nature of the proceedings, the attorney's role, that the child has the right to attend hearings and speak to the judge, the consequences of the child's participation or lack of participation, the possible outcomes of each hearing, and other legal rights with regards to the dependency proceeding and the outcomes of each substantive hearing. [ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 40.1\(A\)-\(B\)](#).

E. Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall also maintain contact with caretakers, child safety investigators and workers, service providers, childcare providers, CASAs, relatives and any other significant person in the child's life as appropriate in order to meet the obligations of informed representation of the child.

F. To the extent possible, attorneys and guardians ad litem should attend or provide input to Department of Child Safety staffings, Foster Care Review Board reviews and Child and Family Team meetings.

G. Attorneys and guardians ad litem may use appropriately trained support staff to assist in the performance of the duties listed herein unless otherwise required by law. The support staff performing these duties must adhere to this rule.

H. Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall promptly identify any potential and actual conflicts of interest that would impair their ability to represent a child. Either the attorney or the guardian ad litem shall, if necessary, move to withdraw or to seek the appointment of an additional attorney or guardian ad litem if he or she deems such action necessary.

I. Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall be knowledgeable of the child welfare agencies, governmental programs, and community-based service providers and organizations serving children (e.g., behavioral health, developmental disability, health care, education, financial assistance, counseling support, family preservation, reunification, permanency services and juvenile justice). Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall be knowledgeable about how these services are accessed and shall advocate for such services as appropriate for the child. [ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 40.1\(E\)-\(I\)](#).

<p>2. Out of Court - Actions to be Taken: Meet with child, undertake an investigation, provide advice and counseling, file pleadings, request services, address special needs, negotiate settlements</p>	<p><b>Responsibility to Court.</b> Each attorney shall be responsible for keeping the court advised of the status of cases in which that attorney has appeared and for being informed of any assignments for hearing or argument. <a href="#">ARIZ. R. FAM. L. P. 9(C)</a>.</p> <p>The guardian ad litem or attorney for a juvenile shall meet with the juvenile before the preliminary protective hearing, if possible, or within fourteen days after the preliminary protective hearing. The guardian ad litem or attorney for the juvenile also shall meet with the juvenile before all substantive hearings. Upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances, the judge may modify this requirement for any substantive hearing. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-221(J)</a>.</p> <p>E. A special advocate shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meet with the child.</li> <li>2. Advocate for the child's safety as the first priority.</li> <li>3. Gather and provide independent, factual information to aid the court in making its decision regarding what is in the child's best interest and in determining if reasonable efforts have been made to prevent removal of the child from the child's home or to reunite the child with the child's family. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. §8-522(E)</a>.</li> </ol> <p>C. Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall participate in discovery and file pleadings when appropriate and attorneys must develop the child's position for each hearing. The duties of the attorney and the guardian ad litem may include identifying appropriate family and professional resources for the child, as well as subpoenaing witnesses, and the attorney and guardian ad litem shall inquire of the child regarding potential placements and communicate this information to the Department of Child Safety as appropriate. <a href="#">ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 40.1(C)</a>.</p> <p>The attorney and guardian ad litem shall meet in person with the child before the preliminary protective hearing, if possible, or within fourteen (14) days after the preliminary protective hearing. <a href="#">ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 40.1(D)</a>.</p> <p><b>A. Motion for Termination of Parental Rights.</b> If the court determines that termination of parental rights is in the best interests of a dependent child, the court shall order that a motion for termination of parental rights be filed by the Department of Child Safety or the child's attorney or guardian ad litem within ten (10) days of the permanency hearing. The motion shall allege the grounds for termination of parental rights as provided by law and shall state whether the child is an Indian child as defined by the Indian Child Welfare Act. <a href="#">ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 64(A)</a>.</p>
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<p>3. In Court – Active Participation in Hearings: Appear in court, explain proceedings to client, present evidence, ensure child is present, expand scope of representation into other needed areas, and undertake certain obligations post-disposition.</p>	<p>A. The court shall hold a preliminary protective hearing to review the taking into temporary custody of a child pursuant to section 8-821 not fewer than five days nor more than seven days after the child is taken into custody, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. If clearly necessary to prevent abuse or neglect, to preserve the rights of a party or for other good cause shown, the court may grant one continuance that does not exceed five days.</p> <p>B. The following persons shall be present at the preliminary protective hearing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The child's parents or guardian, unless they cannot be located or they fail to appear in response to the notice.</li> <li>2. Counsel for the parents if one has been requested or retained.</li> <li>3. The child's guardian ad litem or attorney.</li> <li>4. The child safety worker and additional representatives of the department if requested by the department.</li> <li>5. Counsel for the child safety worker. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. §8-824(A)-(B)</a>.</li> </ol> <p><b>E. Participation in Proceeding by Child's Attorney, Best Interests Attorney, And Court-Appointed Advisor.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A child's attorney or best interests attorney shall participate in the conduct of the litigation to the same extent as an attorney for any party.</li> <li>2. A child's attorney, best interests attorney, and court-appointed advisor may not engage in <i>ex parte</i> contact with the court except as authorized by law other than this rule.</li> <li>3. A court-appointed advisor may not take any action that may be taken only by a licensed attorney, including making opening and closing statements, examining witnesses, and engaging in discovery other than as a witness.</li> <li>4. The court shall ensure that any court-appointed advisor for a child has an opportunity to testify or submit a report setting forth: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the court-appointed advisor's recommendations regarding the best interests of the child; and</li> <li>b. the basis for the court-appointed advisor's recommendations.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. In a proceeding, a party, including a child's attorney or best interests attorney, may call any court-appointed advisor for the child as a witness for the purpose of cross-examination regarding the advisor's report without the advisor's being listed as a witness by a party.</li> <li>6. An attorney appointed as child's attorney or best interests attorney may not: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. be compelled to produce the attorney's work product developed during the appointment;</li> <li>b. be required to disclose the source of information obtained as a result of the appointment;</li> <li>c. submit a report into evidence; or</li> <li>d. testify in court.</li> </ol> </li> <li>7. Subdivision 6 does not alter the duty of an attorney to report child abuse or neglect under applicable law. <a href="#">ARIZ. R. FAM. L. P. 10(E)</a>.</li> </ol> <p>The child's attorney or designee shall attend all court hearings related to the child's inpatient assessment or inpatient psychiatric acute care services and shall be prepared to report to the court the child's position on any recommended assessments or treatment. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-272(O)</a>.</p> <p>The guardian ad litem shall meet with the child before the preliminary protective hearing, if possible, or if not possible, within fourteen (14) days after the preliminary protective hearing. The guardian ad litem shall also meet with the child before all substantive hearings. Upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances, the judge may modify this requirement for any substantive hearing. <a href="#">ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 40(A)</a>.</p>
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<p>4. Post-Hearing: Review courts order, communicate order to child, and monitor implementation of orders</p>	<p>D. If the court determines that the termination of parental rights is clearly in the best interests of the child, the court shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Order the department or the child's attorney or guardian ad litem to file within ten days after the permanency hearing a motion alleging one or more of the grounds prescribed in section 8-533 for termination of parental rights. The party who files the motion has the burden of presenting evidence at the termination hearing to prove the allegations in the motion.</li> <li>2. Set a date for an initial hearing on the motion for termination of parental rights within thirty days after the permanency hearing. If the termination is contested at the initial hearing, the court shall set a date for the trial on termination of parental rights within ninety days after the permanency hearing. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-862(D)</a>.</li> </ol> <p>F. If the court determines that permanent guardianship is clearly in the best interests of the child, the court shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Order the department or the child's attorney or guardian ad litem to file within ten days after the permanency hearing a motion alleging the grounds prescribed in section 8-871 for permanent guardianship. The party who files the motion has the burden of presenting evidence at the hearing to prove the allegations in the motion. <a href="#">Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 8-862(F)(1)</a>.</li> </ol> <p>O. When possible, the child's attorney shall communicate with the child within twenty-four hours after a motion is filed pursuant to subsection D or F of this section, excluding weekends and holidays. The child's attorney shall discuss treatment recommendations and shall advise the child of the child's right to request a hearing. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-272(O)</a>.</p> <p>Thereafter, the attorney and guardian ad litem for the child shall meet in person with the child and have meaningful communication before every substantive hearing. Substantive hearings include all preliminary protective hearings, all periodic review hearings, permanency hearings, any hearings involving placement, visitation or services, or any hearing to adjudicate dependency, guardianship or termination. If the child is under the age of 5 or is not able to communicate effectively, meetings should include observations within each placement home. At each substantive hearing the attorney or guardian ad litem shall inform the court as to the child's position concerning pending issues and, if the child is not present, an explanation for the child's absence. In all cases, attorneys and guardians ad litem for children should also communicate with placements, and if practicable, observe the placement. <a href="#">ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 40.1(D)</a>.</p>
<p>5. Appellate Advocacy: Decision to appeal, withdrawal, participation in appeal, conclusion by appeal.</p>	<p>1. <i>Attorney of Record: Duties of Counsel.</i> No attorney shall appear in any action or file anything in any action without first appearing as counsel of record. Except as pursuant to paragraph B, an attorney of record shall be deemed responsible as attorney of record in all matters before and after judgment until the time for appeal from a judgment has expired or a judgment has become final after appeal or until there has been a formal withdrawal from or substitution in the case. <a href="#">ARIZ. R. FAM. L. P. 9(A)(1)</a>.</p> <p><b>Service on Attorney or Guardian Ad Litem.</b> Attorneys and guardians ad litem in the superior court will be deemed attorneys and guardians ad litem of the same parties in the appellate court until there has been a substitution or court-authorized withdrawal. These attorneys and guardians ad litem must be served with all notices, briefs, and documents required by these Rules until there is a substitution or court-authorized withdrawal, and until all other parties are properly notified of the substitution or authorized withdrawal. <a href="#">ARIZ. R. CIV. APP. P. 4(h)</a>.</p>
<p>6. Cessation of Representation: Contacts post representation, if any</p>	<p>3. The order of appointment must clearly set forth the terms of the appointment, including the reasons for and duration of the appointment, rights of access as provided under this paragraph and applicable terms of compensation. <a href="#">ARIZ. R. FAM. L. P. 10(A)(3)</a>.</p> <p><b>A. Attorney of Record: Withdrawal and Substitution of Counsel</b></p>

	<p>1. <i>Attorney of Record: Duties of Counsel.</i> No attorney shall appear in any action or file anything in any action without first appearing as counsel of record. Except as pursuant to paragraph B, an attorney of record shall be deemed responsible as attorney of record in all matters before and after judgment until the time for appeal from a judgment has expired or a judgment has become final after appeal or until there has been a formal withdrawal from or substitution in the case.</p> <p>2. <i>Withdrawal and Substitution.</i> Except pursuant to paragraph B, or when substituting counsel with consent of the client, or where provided otherwise in any local rules pertaining to family law cases, no attorney shall be permitted to withdraw, or be substituted, as attorney of record in any pending action except by formal written order of the court, supported by written application setting forth the reasons therefor together with the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the client, unless protected pursuant to Rule 7, as follows:</p> <p>a. Where such application bears the written approval of the client, it shall be accompanied by a proposed written order and may be presented to the court <i>ex parte</i>. The withdrawing attorney shall give prompt notice of the entry of such order to all other parties or their attorneys.</p> <p>b. Where such application does not bear the written approval of the client, it shall be made by motion and shall be served upon the client and all other parties or their attorneys. The motion shall be accompanied by a certificate of the attorney making the motion that (1) the client has been notified in writing of the status of the case including the dates and times of any court hearings or trial settings, pending compliance with any existing court orders, and the possibility of sanctions, or (2) the client cannot be located or for other reasons cannot be notified of the pendency of the motion and the status of the case.</p> <p>c. No attorney shall be permitted to withdraw as attorney of record after an action has been set for trial unless:</p> <p>1) the substituting attorney signs the application stating that such attorney is advised of the trial date and will be prepared for trial, or the client signs the application stating that the client is advised of the trial date and has made suitable arrangements to be prepared for trial, or</p> <p>2) the court finds good cause to permit the attorney to withdraw. <a href="#">Ariz. R. Fam. L. P. 9(A)</a>.</p> <p>C. The appointment of the special advocate continues until the court relieves the advocate of the advocate's responsibilities or until the court dismisses the action before it. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-522(C)</a>.</p>
<p>7. General Representation Rules: Administrative structure is clear for appointment, support and accountability of the CR. The child's representative is independent from the court</p>	<p><b>A. Appointment of Child's Attorney, Best Interests Attorney, and Court-Appointed Advisor</b></p> <p>1. The court may appoint one or more of the following:</p> <p>a. a best interests attorney;</p> <p>b. a child's attorney; or</p> <p>c. a court-appointed advisor.</p> <p>2. The court may appoint an attorney to represent a child in a family law case pursuant to A.R. S. § 25-321 or a court-appointed advisor if it finds any of the following:</p> <p>a. there is an allegation of abuse or neglect of a child;</p> <p>b. the parents are persistently in significant conflict with one another;</p> <p>c. there is a history of substance abuse by either parent, or family violence;</p> <p>d. there are serious concerns about the mental health or behavior of either parent;</p> <p>e. the child is an infant or toddler;</p> <p>f. the child has special needs; or</p> <p>g. any other reason deemed appropriate by the court.</p> <p>3. The order of appointment must clearly set forth the terms of the appointment, including the reasons for and duration of the appointment, rights of access as provided under this paragraph and applicable terms of compensation. <a href="#">ARIZ. R. FAM. L.</a></p>

	<p><a href="#">P. 10(A).</a></p> <p>A. The court appointed special advocate program is established in the administrative office of the supreme court. The program shall establish local special advocate programs in each county. The supreme court shall adopt rules prescribing the establishment of local programs and the minimum performance standards of these programs.</p> <p>B. The supreme court shall employ administrative and other personnel it determines are necessary to properly administer the program and to monitor local program performance. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-523(A)-(B).</a></p> <p>G. As soon as practicable after the filing of a motion under subsection D or F [motion for inpatient assessment or inpatient psychiatric acute care services] of this section, the court shall appoint an attorney for the child if an attorney has not been previously appointed. The court may also appoint a guardian ad litem for the child. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-272(G).</a></p> <p>C. If an infant or other person under legal disability does not appear in the proceedings by his duly authorized legal representative, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent such person's interest in the proceedings before the special master appointed as provided by section 12-1147. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 12-1146(C).</a></p> <p>C. On the filing of a motion pursuant to subsection A of this section, the court shall:</p> <p>2. Appoint an attorney for the child and appoint an attorney for the proposed successor guardian, if necessary. The court is not required to appoint an attorney for the parent of the child. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-874(C)(2).</a></p> <p>A. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to protect the interest of the child. The guardian ad litem may be an attorney, volunteer special advocate or other qualified person. <a href="#">ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 40(A).</a></p>
<p>8. Lawyer Training: Child representative trained, on-going training provided, new attorneys provided senior lawyer mentorship.</p>	<p>B. The supreme court shall certify special advocates pursuant to rules adopted by the court. Court rules for certification shall include compliance with qualification standards prescribed by the court. <a href="#">ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 8-522(B).</a></p> <p><b>B. Qualifications of Child's Attorney or Best Interests Attorney.</b> The court may appoint as a child's attorney or best interests attorney only an individual who is qualified through training or experience in the type of proceeding in which the appointment is made, as determined by the court and according to any standards established by Arizona law or rule.</p> <p><b>C. Qualifications of Court-Appointed Advisor.</b> The court may appoint as court-appointed advisor for a child only a qualified individual or a non-profit or governmental organization of qualified individuals. To be qualified, an individual must have received training or have experience in the type of proceeding in which the appointment is made, according to any standards established by Arizona law or rule. An attorney appointed as court-appointed advisor may take only those actions that may be taken by a court-appointed advisor who is not an attorney. <a href="#">ARIZ. R. FAM. L. P. 10(B)-(C).</a></p> <p>J. Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall be familiar with the substantive juvenile law. Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall stay abreast of changes and developments in relevant federal and state laws and regulations, Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court, court decisions and federal and state laws concerning education and advocacy for children in schools. Attorneys and guardians ad litem shall complete an introductory six (6) hours of court approved training prior to their first appointment unless otherwise determined by the presiding judge of the juvenile court in which the attorney or guardian is practicing for good cause shown and an additional two (2) hours within the first year of practice in juvenile court. All attorneys and guardians ad litem shall complete at least eight (8) hours each year of ongoing continuing education and training. Education and training shall be on juvenile law and related topics, such as child and adolescent development</p>

	<p>(including infant/toddler mental health), effects of substance abuse by parents and by and upon children, behavioral health, impact on children of parental incarceration, education, Indian Child Welfare Act, parent and child immigration status issues, the need for timely permanency, the effects of the trauma of parental domestic violence upon children and other issues concerning abuse and/or neglect of children. Some or all of this training and continuing education may qualify as mandatory Continuing Legal Education under State Bar of Arizona requirements.</p> <p>Attorneys shall provide the judge with an affidavit of completion of the six (6) hour court approved training requirement prior to or upon their first appointment as attorney or guardian ad litem for a child after the adoption of this rule unless a waiver of this requirement has been obtained from the presiding judge of the juvenile court in which the appointment is to be made. The affidavit of completion shall include a list of courses including the name of the training, the date of the training, the training provider, and the number of hours for each course.</p> <p>All attorneys shall file annually an affidavit with the presiding judge certifying their compliance with this section. Such affidavit shall be filed concurrently with the affidavit of compliance with State Bar MCLE and shall include a list of courses including the name of the training, the date of the training, the training provider and the number of hours for each course.</p> <p><a href="#">ARIZ. ST. JUV. CT. R. 40.1(J)</a>.</p>
<p>9. Lawyer Compensation: Adequate and timely compensation, reimbursement provided for expenses.</p>	<p>3. The order of appointment must clearly set forth the terms of the appointment, including the reasons for and duration of the appointment, rights of access as provided under this paragraph and applicable terms of compensation. <a href="#">Ariz. R. Fam. L. P. 10(A)(3)</a>.</p> <p>D. A special advocate serves without compensation but is entitled to reimbursement of expenses pursuant to guidelines prescribed by the supreme court by rule. <a href="#">Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 8-522(D)</a>.</p> <p>A guardian or next friend shall not be personally liable for costs, unless by special order of the court. The court may allow the guardian or next friend a reasonable compensation for services to be taxed as part of the costs of the action. <a href="#">ARIZ. R. CIV. P. SUP. CT. 17(i)</a>.</p>
<p>10. Caseload Levels: Caseloads are of a manageable size.</p>	<p><i>No explicit legal authority or requirement</i></p>