



SCOTT BALES
CHIEF JUSTICE

JANET JOHNSON
CLERK OF THE COURT

Supreme Court

STATE OF ARIZONA
ARIZONA STATE COURTS BUILDING
1501 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, SUITE 402
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007-3231

TELEPHONE: (602) 452-3396

September 2, 2016

RE: RULE 72, RULES OF FAMILY LAW PROCEDURE
Arizona Supreme Court No. R-16-0037

GREETINGS:

The following action was taken by the Supreme Court of the State of Arizona on August 29, 2016, in regard to the above-referenced cause:

WOULD (1) PRECLUDE THE TRIAL COURT FROM APPOINTING A FAMILY LAW MASTER ON ITS OWN MOTION WITHOUT THE AGREEMENT OF THE PARTIES; (2) CLARIFY THAT THE COURT MAY NOT APPOINT A FAMILY LAW MASTER TO SERVE AS A PARENTING COORDINATOR; AND (3) CLARIFY THAT THE COURT MAY NOT DELEGATE TO A FAMILY LAW MASTER THE COURT'S JUDICIAL AUTHORITY TO MAKE DECISIONS CONCERNING LEGAL DECISION MAKING OR PARENTING TIME

ORDERED: Request for Public Hearing = DENIED.

FURTHER ORDERED: Request for Hearing on Petition = DENIED.

ORDERED: Petition to Amend Rule 72 of the Rules of Family Law Procedure = CONTINUED to December 2016 rules agenda. A revised version will be circulated for comment until October 28, 2016.

To find a copy of the minutes and orders click [here](#).

Janet Johnson, Clerk

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TO:

Hon Peter B Swann
Hon Paul J McMurdie
Martin Lynch
Patricia L Cummins
Barry L Brody
Annette T Burns
Aris J Gallios
Helen R Davis
Keith Berkshire
Michael J Shew
adc

ATTACHMENT

(new language is underlined and deletions are ~~struck through~~)

Rules of Family Law Procedure

Rule 72. Family Law Master.

A. Appointment and Compensation. Upon stipulation and application by the parties, or on the court's own motion, the court may appoint a family law master who is an attorney or other professional with education, experience, and special expertise regarding the particular issues to be referred to the master. The compensation to be allowed to a master shall be fixed by the court. The parties may stipulate to a particular family law master and the amount of compensation, but the court must approve the family law master and compensation, and the court shall review the qualifications of the family law master prior to appointment. Compensation of the family law master shall be allocated by the court and shall be treated as a taxable cost. The court may not appoint a family law master over a party's objection unless the court determines and makes findings that the parties can afford to pay the compensation fixed by the court.

B. Powers. The order of reference appointing a family law master shall specify the particular issues referred to the family law master and shall fix the time and place for beginning and closing the hearings and for filing the master's report. An appointment under this rule may not direct a master to perform services within the scope of Rule 74 or otherwise make decisions or recommendations concerning legal decision-making or parenting time. Other than legal decision-making and parenting time. ~~The~~ master may deal with any issues pursuant to Title 25, A.R.S., that could be presented to the assigned judge including post-decree matters. Subject to any limitations in the order, the master shall exercise the power to regulate all proceedings in every hearing before the master and to do all acts and take all measures necessary or proper for the efficient performance of the master's duties under the order. The master may require the production of evidence upon all matters embraced in the reference. The master may rule upon the admissibility of evidence, unless otherwise directed by the order of reference, and has the authority to place witnesses under oath and may examine the parties and witnesses. When a party requests, the master shall cause a record to be made of the evidence offered and excluded in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as provided in Rule 104, Arizona

Rules of Evidence, for a court sitting without a jury. The cost of the record shall be paid by the parties as allocated by the court and shall be treated as a taxable cost.

C. through F. [No change in text.]

G. Court Actions. If no objection is filed by either party pursuant to this rule, the master's report shall become an order of the court, unless the court on its own motion sets a hearing upon a particular issue in the report within ten (10) days after the time for filing an objection has passed. ~~If the master's report covers all issues in the case, and no objection is filed and the court does not set a hearing, the court shall enter judgment on the master's report.~~ In the event any objection(s) are filed, the court may set oral argument on the objection(s), adopt the report, modify it, reject it in whole or in part or may receive further evidence. The court shall hold a hearing or enter an order in connection with any objection to the master's report within thirty (30) days of the filing of the response or other ordered pleading to such objection.

H. through L. [No change in text.]